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17 JULY 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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UNITED STATES

SENATOR HART SAYS SCRAPPING OF SALT-II 'MISTAKE'

OW170001 Beijing XINHUA in English 2343 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Text] Washington, 16 Jun (XINHUA)--U.S. Democratic Senator Gary Hart has said that President Ronald Reagan's decision to scrap the SALT-II Treaty by the end of the year is "a desperate mistake."

In an exclusive interview with the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT published today, Hart described the joint chiefs of staff of the U.S. armed services as "the strongest supporters" of the treaty. "I just don't think that the armed services are going to let that treaty lapse, because it makes our national security planning more manageable," he said.

A WASHINGTON POST report disclosed today that the joint chiefs of staff, while some of them do favor continued U.S. commitment to SALT-II, have sent a letter to President Reagan that supports any decision he makes on SALT-II.

The military leaders withheld their reservations about Reagan's decision to avoid an open policy split with the administration and keep themselves out of "the political storm" they forsaw if the president abandoned the arms pact, the report said.

It quoted well-informed officials as saying the joint chiefs' primary interest is to get new generations of strategic weapons deployed as regards the question of whether this can be done better inside or outside SALT-II. It is a political decision to be made by Reagan, not the military, they contended.

Meanwhile, the democratic-controlled house of representatives is likely to adopt later this week a resolution that urges President Reagan to reverse course and continue to abdie by the SALT-II Treaty.

/9738
CSO: 4000/300

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

INDIANA GOVERNOR ORR VISITS--Beijing,19 Jun (XINHUA)--Chu Tunan, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, met Robert D. Orr, governor of Indiana, U.S., and his party here today. The Americans arrived here 17 June at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1026 GMT 19 Jun 86] /9738

ABANDONING SALT ACCORD OPPOSED--Washington, 19 June (XINHUA)--The U.S. House of Representatives today passed a resolution urging the Reagan Administration to continue adhering to the 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT 2). The resolution, which was approved by the Democratic-controlled House by 256 votes to 145, calls on President Ronald Reagan to keep the United States within the varying limits of SALT 2 on land and sea-based international ballistic misiles and warheads, bombers, and cruise missiles. The non-binding measure puts great pressure on the administration not to give up the SALT 2 Treaty, but it does not have the force of law, according to congressional sources. Reagan has threatened to abandon the unratified agreement by deploying B-52 bombers with cruise missiles later this year. His decision sparked strong opposition on Capitol Hill. Before the final vote, the House adopted another proposal saying it supports the efforts of U.S. arms control negotiators in Geneva to reduce the nuclear arsenals of the two superpowers. Senator Gary Hart told reporters after the House vote that Reagan's decision to abandon the treaty "is not in the security interest of the United States." House Speaker Thomas O'Neill also criticized Reagan's decision, saying that the President has made a mistake by proposing to discard the agreement and that the action "gives tremendous advantage" to the Soviets. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1016 GMT 20 Jun 86 OW] /12913

CSO: 4005/801

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

SOVIET AMITY GROUP ACCORD--Moscow, 18 June (XINHUA)--A cultural cooperation agreement was signed here today by the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries of the USSR. According to the one-year (1986-1987) cooperation program, the two nations will exchange delegations and will hold reciprocal commemorative activities to mark major events and festivals, and to honor noted social activists and personages of cultural circles. The visiting delegation of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association attended the signing ceremony. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1421 GMT 18 Jun 86 OW] /7051

CSO: 4000/303

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AUSTRALIA, PHILIPPINES ON NEED FOR U.S. PRESENCE

OW261814 Beijing XINHUA in English 1733 GMT 26 May 86

[Excerpt] Manila, 26 May (XINHUA)--Australia and the Philippines today informally agreed that continued U.S. military presence in Asia is necessary for maintaining global peace.

This was revealed after an hour-long meeting between Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke and President Corazon Aquino this morning at the presidential palace.

"There is a need to recognize the realities of international and regional stability," deputy presidential spokeswoman Alice Villadolid quoted Hawke as telling Mrs. Aquino.

Mrs. Villadolid told newsmen that the president agreed to Hawke's statement.

/7051
CSO: 4000/285

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

DK'S KHIEU SAMPHAN ON UNITY IN LETTER TO SIHANOUK

OW211138 Beijing XINHUA in English 0608 GMT 21 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 21 June (XINHUA)--Vice president of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan has said that the Kampuchean people are bound to drive the Vietnamese out of the country as the patriotic forces have united more closely.

Khieu Samphan made these remarks in a letter to president of Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on the eve of the fourth anniversary of the founding of the tripartite coalition government.

The coalition government, headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, consists of three patriotic forces including the Democratic Kampuchea national army led by Khieu Samphan, the Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces led by Son Sann and the Nationalist Sihanoukian Army.

Khieu Samphan said under the leadership of the coalition government, the Kampuchean people have achieved great successes in fighting against the Vietnamese. At present, he added, "a large number of soldiers and administrative personnel of the Heng Samrin regime have come to join us in the fighting against Vietnamese."

He said the three sides of the coalition government have reached agreement on the issues concerning the future of the country after the Vietnamese withdrawal.

Regarding the eight-point proposal for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue put forward by leaders of the coalition government on March 17, Khieu Samphan pointed out, "the proposal is the guideline for the Kampuchean people." According to this proposal, Kampuchea should become an independent, neutral and non-aligned country which is free from foreign troops and interference, he added.

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CSO: 4000/304

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

NEW ZEALAND'S LANGE TO MEET SHULTZ, VIEW ANZUS

OW231751 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Wellington, June 23 (XINHUA)--New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange and U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz will hold a bilateral meeting in Manila later this week, said a press statement issued today by Lange's office.

Speaking at a press conference this afternoon, Lange confirmed that he and Shultz would discuss the ANZUS (Australia-New Zealand-U.S.) crisis at the time of the ASEAN post-ministerial conference in Manila from June 26 to 28.

Observers here said today that the meeting was a great event for promoting the relationship of the two countries. The coming Lange-Shultz meeting, according to the official sources, is significant as it has been 20 months since the two men last met.

Last year, Lange did not attend the post-ministerial ASEAN conference because Shultz said he would not meet him. Lange sent Deputy Foreign Minister Frank O'Flynn to the meeting instead.

Lange said at today's press conference that goodwill was a necessary pre-requisite for a settlement to be reached with the United States on provisions of the New Zealand nuclear free zone, disarmament and arms control bill.

However, he said he did not believe that it would be possible to produce an acceptable draft of the country's anti-nuclear legislation for the United States.

He said he would express the earnestness with which the New Zealand government has approached the anti-nuclear legislation issue in the meeting with Shultz. He would also convey to Shultz New Zealand's commitment to the principles of collective regional security.

The relations between New Zealand and U.S. became strained when the ANZUS, a security treaty comprising Australia, New Zealand and the United States, got into trouble after Lange announced on February 4, 1985 a ban on entry into New Zealand ports by nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered warships and Washington later withdrew from ANZUS war exercises in protect.

The U.S. threatened on April 29 this year to suspend its security obligations to New Zealand under the ANZUS treaty if New Zealand insisted on refusing U.S. warship calls to that country.

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CSO: 4000/304

AQUINO ON GOVERNMENT, MILITARY RELATIONS

OW201723 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Manila 20 June (XINHUA)--Philippine President Corazon Aquino emphasized today that the relations between the government and the military establishment remain satisfactory.

The president also said that she and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile had agreed to ignore "wildtalks" which try to sow intrigues in the cabinet, especially between them.

Mrs. Aquino made the statement at a press conference in the presidential palace this afternoon.

Talks of a military coup circulated lately after Enrile publicly expressed his misgivings about some of the government's policies and there were reports saying that the president had cancelled her supposed public announcement of Enrile's ouster from the cabinet.

"If the relations between the government and the military are not okay, maybe I am not here any more," she added.

The president said she was not disturbed by Marcos loyalists' pledge of loyalty to Enrile. "They can pledge loyalty to anybody. I guess what is uppermost in the minds of the loyalists is to be able to sow intrigues in my government so that they can destabilize my government," she said.

Corazon Aquino said she would not seek re-elections in the next presidential election, as she would like to keep her promise that she will get out of politics after her term is finished.

As for the local elections, the president said the next elections for governors, city and municipal mayors would be held early next year.

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CSO: 4000/304

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINES' DEFENSE MINISTER EYES PRESIDENTIAL POST

OW260725 Beijing XINHUA in English 0606 GMT 26 Jun 86

[Text] Manila, June 25 (XINHUA)--Philippine Defense Minister Juan Enrile today hinted he would run for the presidency in the next election.

Addressing a group of businessmen here, Enrile said because his political adversaries have been provoking him on certain fundamental issues, such as the communist insurgency problem, he might accept their challenge at the polls.

"If the nation is in difficult situation, it is the duty of every Filipino to serve his country in whatever capacity," he said.

Enrile said he has misgivings about the current cease-fire talks between President Corazon Aquino's government and the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), saying he does not believe there will be any positive outcome.

The Philippine defense minister said he intends to retire when the country's political situation has stabilized.

A 48-member constitutional commission is drafting a new constitution, which probably will set the next presidential election in 1992.

Earlier, vice president and foreign minister Salvador Laurel said he would seek the presidency in the next poll, if he were nominated.

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CSO: 4000/304

AFGHAN RESISTANCE SPOKESMAN ON TALKS WITH USSR

OW041438 Beijing XINHUA in English 1410 GMT 4 May 86

[Text] Islamabad, 4 May (XINHUA)--A spokesman of the Afghan Resistance Forces said here today that they are ready to talk to the Soviets about the unconditional and total withdrawal of Soviet troops but they will not lay down their arms until the last Soviet soldier has left Afghanistan.

Professor Rabbani, spokesman for the Seven-Party Coalition of Afghan Mujahideen (freedom fighters), told a press conference that the Soviets are trying to confuse and cheat the international community by talking about peace while intensifying attacks on the Afghan Resistance Forces and bombardment of the Afghan civilians, killing thousands of men, women, and children.

Referring to a peaceful settlement of the Afghan problem, he said that the Resistance Forces would use all kinds of international efforts for a peaceful solution to the Afghan issue, but would under no circumstances agree to a solution which does not benefit the Afghan people.

He also stated that any form of international guarantee which directly or indirectly recognizes the "Puppet Regime" in Kabul, now or in the future, is unacceptable.

He said the Resistance Forces would not accept any condition in return for the withdrawal of the Soviet troops.

He said that the Resistance Forces are making efforts to strengthen unity and coordination among themselves in fighting the Soviet invaders.

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CSO: 4005/801

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

ISRAEL GIVES USSR ASSURANCES REGARDING SDI

OW240436 Beijing XINHUA in English 2333 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, June 23 (XINHUA)--Israel has assured the Soviet Union that its participation in the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) is not directed against the Soviet Union, according to a Tel Aviv report quoting an Israeli foreign ministry spokesman today.

The spokesman said that the assurance was contained in a message sent by Israel to the Soviet Union in response to a letter received from Moscow which warned Israel against its participation in the SDI. The message of Israel was sent to Moscow through Dutch diplomatic channels as the two countries have no diplomatic relations.

The letter reportedly told the Soviet Union that Israel was only taking part in research and development work connected with the project, and not in the military programs of the SDI.

Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin signed the agreement for Israel's participation in the SDI project when he was in Washington last month.

According to Israeli officials, Israel can benefit directly from its participation in the research program because of the spin-offs for its own defense, particularly against Soviet-supplied missiles deployed by Syria.

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CSO: 4000/304

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PRC AMBASSADOR ATTENDS BEIRUT SOLIDARITY SEMINAR

OW061927 Beijing XINHUA in English 1753 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Beirut, June 6 (XINHUA)--Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami has declared that the only way to stabilize the security along the Israeli-Lebanese border is for Israel to withdraw its troops from South Lebanon.

Karami said Lebanon is committed to implementing the United Nations Security Council resolutions and considered it the only way to stabilize security. He spoke Thursday at an International Seminar of Solidarity with the South and the National Resistance marking the fourth anniversary of Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

At the seminar in Summerland Hotel in West Beirut, Karami categorically rejected all proposals related to a "security zone" created by Israel in South Lebanon with the support of the Israeli proxy troops.

All these proposals are veiled means to perpetuate Israeli occupation and continued violence, conflicts and unrest in the south, he added.

He also refused to accept any collaboration in security measures with Israel, adding that he is ready to take Lebanese security measures within the framework of the Security Council resolutions and the armistice agreement.

Lebanese politicians and parliamentarians and several foreign delegations attended the seminar. Chinese Ambassador Wu Shenyu was among the participants.

On June 5, 1982, Israeli troops launched its second massive invasion of Lebanon, in which thousands died and more than 10,000 were left homeless.

Israel withdrew most of its troops from Lebanon in 1985, but left behind an estimated 1,000 soldiers to support the Israeli proxy militia of 2,000 men.

It designated a "security zone" of 650 square kilometers in Lebanese territory, including 85 towns and villages in the south.

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CSO: 4000/304

PAKISTAN WARNS AGAINST INVASION FROM DRA

OW271135 Beijing XINHUA in English 0940 GMT 27 Jun 86

[Text] Islamabad, June 27 (XINHUA)--Chief Minister of Pakistan's Baluchistan Province Jam Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan has warned that Pakistan would give a befitting reply in case of an invasion from Afghanistan.

He made the warning while talking to journalists in Quetta, capital of Baluchistan Province, last night.

The chief minister said Pakistan is fully capable of meeting the threat from Afghanistan which has recently massed its troops on the border with the Pakistan Province.

He said the border security forces of Pakistan have been alerted to deal with any eventuality.

However, he said, the massing of Afghan troops on Pakistan-Afghan border has been going on ever since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979.

According to local newspaper reports, the Kabul regime has over the last few days reinforced its troops and deployed more armored vehicles in areas bordering Baluchistan Province.

Meanwhile, the Soviet-Afghan troops have also escalated their activities on the border.

Artillery attacks on border areas inside Pakistan by Afghan troops and violations of Pakistan's air space by Afghan aircraft have also increased.

Hostile activities by the Kabul regime on the Baluchistan border escalated recently when the regime found itself in a helpless position to check the activities of the Afghan Mujahidin (freedom fighters) who are virtually in command of most of the area in the Southern Afghan Province of Qandahar, according to newspaper reports.

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CSO: 4000/304

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

U.S. CONGRESSMAN PETITIONS SYRIA OVER HOSTAGES

OW301838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus, June 30 (XINHUA)--Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad today received American Congressman Robert Dornan, who handed in a petition signed by 263 U.S. Congressmen, asking al-Asad to help obtain the release of American hostages held in Lebanon.

According to official Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA), al-Asad assured Dornan that Syria will continue to exert its influence for the release of the American hostages in Lebanon.

The petition expressed gratitude to President al-Asad's assistance in securing the release of David Dodge, ex-chairman of the American University in Beirut in 1983 as well as the release of hostages aboard an American passenger plane of Transworld Airlines hijacked last year, SANA said.

The petition is also on behalf of the families and relatives of American hostages, SANA added.

Dornan described the petition as one of the most important letters ever addressed by American congressmen to a head of foreign state with so many signatures.

President al-Asad told the congressmen that Syria understands the feelings of the families of the hostages, and the humanitarian side of their cause, SANA said.

He pointed out that the Israeli lobby on the U.S. Capital Hill has harmed the relations between Syria and the U.S. administration, according to SANA.

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CSO: 4000/304

WESTERN EUROPE

PRC JOURNAL ON WESTERN EUROPE'S CHARACTERISTICS

HK240950 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese No 11, 1 Jun 86 pp 2-5

["Special Commentary" by Jiang Zhongren [3068 0022 0085]: "The Characteristics and Strategic Position of Western Europe"]

[Text] Over the past few years, relations between Western Europe and China have been very brisk and have been developing toward becoming relations of diverse levels, through diverse channels, and in diverse fields. This very heartening phenomena shows that the common ground for the two sides has continued to increase. Under this background, people very naturally hope to know more about Western Europe and have a particular interest to know: What are Western Europe's characteristics? What is Western Europe's position and role in the current world situation? What are the trends of its policies? What are the prospects for the development of its relations with China? This article tries to give a summarized account on these questions.

Common and Different Characteristics

There are 224 big and small countries in Western Europe. Each has its own political and economic characteristics. Western Europe, in fact, consists of all the capitalist countries in northern, central, and southern Europe, with a total area (3.6 million square kilometers) and population (350 million people respectively accounting for 2.5 pecent and one-fourteenth of the world's total. There are only two kinds of political systems there--constitutional monarchy and democratic republic--but a bourgeois parliamentary democracy is practiced in all of them. As countries vary, so do the numbers and names of political parties, which can roughly be classified into three major categories: Conservative parties, left-wing parties (such as socialist parties, social democratic parties, workers parties, and communist parties), and liberal parties. Most of these parties are internally divided into left, middle, and right factions. From the point of view of their policy tendencies, there are in the main two categories of countries--NATO members and neutral and nonaligned countries--of which the latter can be divided into four classes: Permanent neutral countries (such as Switzerland and Australia), "nonaligned neutral" countries (Sweden), countries of neutral policy (Finland), and "nonaligned" countries (Ireland and Malta). Besides, there are five very small "midget countries": Andorra, Monaco, Liechtenstein, San Marino, and the Vatican. Three of these small countries do not have independent diplomacy. From the point of view of level of economic development, generally speaking northern countries are better developed than southern ones, but we can also divide them into two groups: The EEC and the European Free Trade Association. In short, Western Europe is not a monolithic bloc, but a colorful picture.

However, as an integrated whole, Western Europe has its common advantages and disadvantages. There are three main advantages: First, great economic strength. Take the year 1985, for example: The gross domestic product of the 10 EEC countries alone totaled $2,218.5 billion, next only to the United States. Their total volume of foreign trade exceeded $1.1 trillion, more than double that of the United States. Therefore, Western Europe is one of the three economic centers of the capitalist world. Second, they have developed industrial technology. Western Europe is the birthplace of the first and second industrial revolutions, and its traditional industry is of relatively advanced technology. Although its level of development in the sphere of rising technology is lower than that of the United States and Japan, it does not lag behind in an all-round manner. As there are many countries there, there are always some countries that have some strong points in a certain field. Third, its strategic position is important. Western Europe is the focus of the global scramble between the United States and the Soviet Union, and has the densest deployment of arms in the world. This is because any superpower that wants to gain world hegemony must control Europe, in particular, control Western Europe's economic, technological, and military strength.

Western Eurpope has three disadvantages: First, it lacks energy and raw materials. Except for Britain's and Norway's North Sea oil; Netherlands' natural gas; Britain's, France's, and West Germany's coal; and France's, Luxembourg's, and Sweden's iron ore, it depends on other countries for the supply of most of its important industrial materials and energy. The EEC countries have to depend on imports mainly from the Third World for the supply of 90 percent of the oil, 53 percent of the coal and natural gas, 75 percent of the minerals, and nearly all the rare metals and tropical products they need. This has two consequences: 1) Strategically, once its transport lines are cut off, it is in danger of having no supply of raw materials for its industry. 2) It cannot be free from the impact of the changes in sources and prices of raw materials and energy. Second, it relies to a very great extent on the market abroad. Nearly all West European countries are foreign trade-oriented countries and import and export products on a large scale. Foreign trade accounts for 31.4 percent of the EEC's CNP (only 7.8 percent of the United States' and 15.2 percent of Japan's). Western Europe's foreign trade accounts for about 44 percent of the total foreign trade volume of the world (that of the United States accounts for only 12.1 percent and that of Japan for only 7 percent.) This is an important reason why West European countries pay particular attention to economic and trade cooperation in handling their foreign relations. Third, it is relatively greatly affected by the U.S. economy. There are three reasons for this. 1) Most of its import and export trade is carried out in U.S. dollars; therefore, it cannot help but be affected by the fluctuation of the value of the U.S. dollar. In 1984, 45 percent of U.S. overseas private investment was in Western Europe and 28 percent of U.S. export trade and 20 percent of U.S. import trade were carried out with West European countries. 3) U.S. technology has infiltrated into many sectors in West European countries; therefore, these countries are often restricted by U.S. patents. Fourth, they rely militarily on the United States. Not only NATO members rely on the U.S. nuclear umbrella and U.S. deployment of 400,000 conventional troops there for their security, even neutral and nonaligned West European countries objectively rely on the rough balance of strength between East and West, mainly the balance between the strength of the United States and the Soviet Union, to ensure peace. It is still not possible to change this situation in the foreseeable future.

Changes in Position and Strategy

From the end of World War II to the early 1980's, Western Europe's position and strategic thoughts underwent a process of gradual change, which can be roughly divided into three periods:

From the end of World War II to the end of the 1950's, economically, Western Europe received aid from the United States, and politically, it could not help but follow the United States. At that time, Britain and France were seriously weakened by the war, West Germany and Italy were defeated nations, and most of the other countries were also greatly weakened. With its powerful economic strength and military superiority of nuclear monopoly, the United States practiced hegemony in Western Europe. Only because of the aggravation of the confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union and the emergence of the cold war could the United States not help but take a certain degree of care of its West Eruopean allies and thus turned Western Europe into its protective screen and base of advance in dealing with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. At that time, relations between the United States and Western Europe were very unequal. The former ordered the latter about and the latter could not help but follow every command of the former and meekly submit to maltreatment owing to its weak position. However, it was not content with this and hoped to rely on the United States to resist pressure from the Soviet Union and to recover and increase its economic strength.

From the late 1950's to late 1960's, Western Europe began to adopt an independent attitude toward the United States and there were changes in European-U.S. relations. The rapid recovery and development of the West European economy provided it with the force to unite together to make itself prosperios and to strive for equality and independence with the United States. In 1958, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg set up the European Economic Community in accordance with the Treaty of Rome, which marked this change. In 1958, De Gaulle came to power in France, implemented an independent diplomatic line to free France from U.S. control, put forward the idea about "Europeans' Europe," and made efforts to win over West Germany to strengthen its force in contending with the United States. In 1963, France and West Germany signed a cooperation treaty and formed a nucleus of the force to promote West European unity. In 1966, France withdrew from the integrated organization of NATO and thus pushed the struggle for independence against the United States to climax. At the same time, De Gaulle raised the slogan of "Detente, accommodation, and cooperation" to seek easing the tension in the relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. Beginning in 1967, West Germany also tried to implement its "East Policy" to seek the establishment of relations with Eastern Europe.

From the late 1960's to late 1970's, Western Europe implemented a "New East policy," its independent tendency continued to grow, and Eruopean-U.S. relations entered a new period. We should point out that it was U.S. President Kennedy who first proposed that East and West switch from confrontation to talks. In the early 1960's, he raised the slogan of "substituting an era of talks for that of confrontation." Then, in 1969, the coalition government of the Socialist Democratic Party headed by Willy Brandt and the Free Democratic Party came to power and implemented the "New East policy" of "detente" toward the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. One after another, it signed treaties with the Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR, and Czechoslavakia, to recognize with reserve the status quo of the post-war borders. The United States, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union also reached a 4-party agreement on the West Berlin issue, thus breaking the deadlock in the tense relations between West Germany and the Soviet Union and East European countries. On this basis, in 1975, a "final document" was signed at the European Security Conference, thus intensifying contacts and exchanges between East and West. In this period, the EEC grew considerably stronger. Economically, it grew strong enough to become a rival to the United States. In 1979, the EEC's domestic national product for the first time exceeded that of the United States. In 1973, as Britain, Denmark, and Ireland joined the EEC, the EEC expanded its membership to nine. Politically, it has carried out better internal consultation to increasingly frequently speak "in one voice," in their foreign affairs and strived to become an equal partner of the United States. This shows that as its economic strength grew and as it created a new situation in developing its relations with the East, Western Europe became increasingly unwilling to accept U.S. stands without criticism, but wanted to better protect its own interests and play its role in international affairs. However, since the European Security Conference, the Soviet Union has utilized "detente" as a cover to deploy SS-20 missiles to intensify its direct threat toward Western Europe and at the same time carried out its expansion and aggression in Africa and along the coast of the Indian Ocean in order to outflank Western Europe. This has forced Western Europe to be on the alert; therefore, the demand for "detente" was soon replaced by the demand for strengthening defense. This caused NATO to make the well-known "dual resolution" in 1979 on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe.

Basic Strategic Thought

The West Europeaqn countries' basic policy is to maintain a strong defense for the West and carry out dialogue with the Soviet Union on this basis. This is called the policy of "defense plus detente." However, since the beginning of the 1980's, as the global scramble between the United States and Soviet Union has aggravated, and in particular as their arms race has been faced with the danger of a new round of escalation, while Western Europe persisted in uniting with the United States to resist the Soviet Union, the difference between its strategy and that of the United States has grown considerably and its awareness about its independence has been further heightened. This was particularly conspicuously shown in its way to handle the European missile issue and in its attitude toward the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative. To sum up, major Eruopean countries mainly follow the following common strategic thoughts:

1. It follows a strategy of balance of strength. West European countries generally hold that pending the discovery of a better method, maintaining the balance of strength between East and West respectively headed by the Soviet Union and the United States is an effective means to prevent war. They think that Soviet military ascendancy is unacceptable, because this would make Western Europe liable to blackmail. But they do not favor U.S. pursuit of military ascendancy either, for fear that it might lead to rotational escalation of the arms race, aggravate East-West tension, and thus reduce Western Europe's room to maneuver between the United States and Soviet Union. Western Eruopean countries held that both the United States and the Soviet Union should maintain a balance of strength at the lowest possible level. According to this strategic thought, when the Soviet Union deployed its SS-20 missiles and thus gained a clear ascendancy in the sphere of medium-range missiles, Western Europe urged the United States to adopt a countermeasure. But when the United States deployed its Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles because of Soviet refusal to give way, Western Europe stressed that the United States must not seek any ascendancy. Some Western European countries do not favor the production and deployment of space weapons, but on the other hand, they have consented to take part in research in this area in the name of private companies. This contradictory attitude is also based on this strategic thought.

2. It promotes the development of a multipolar world. Western European countries oppose the 2-polar situation in which the United States and Soviet Union dominate the world, for this means that Western Europe plays an insignificant role and can only be a small partner of the United States. They have been conscientiously promoting the development of a multipolar world and strived to make itself a powerful force in the mutually restricted multipolar world and to enable itself to play a role corresponding to its economic strength and political position. Under the guidance of this thought, Western European countries support the regional unity of the Third World, welcome China's prosperity, stress that medium-sized and small countries should play their role in shaping East-West relations, and vigorously and prudently develop their relations with Eastern Europe in order to maintain a balance between and contain the two hegemonist countries.

3. They seek unity to increase their own strength. This in fact means extending and actually carrying out the idea of promoting the development of a multipolar world. None of the Western European countries can rely on itself alone to resist the Soviet Union, nor can it gain alone a position equal to that of the United States. Only by uniting as one can they become more influential in international affairs. Over the past few years, Western Europe has made some progress in strengthening its unity. This is mainly shown in the following: Through years of preparations, the second expansion of the EEC has been realized by taking Spain and Portugal as members. Economically, the EEC has resolved the long-standing difficult problem related to Britain's contribution to its budget, decided to remove all visible and invisible trade barriers, further unified its market, and decided to revise the Treaty of Rome to vote more by majority in order to quicken its decisionmaking procedure.

Politically, it has carried out more consultation among its members, coordinated their foreign policies, intensified cooperation in their defense armament production, and recovered the vitality of the alliance of Western Europe in order to use it as a forum to discuss their security policy. In order to catch up with the United States and Japan in the development of new technology, it has decided to intensify its internal scientific and technological cooperation; the "Eureka" plan reflects this effort and is its outcome. Of course, as its members are each restricted by national interest, it is not easy for them to unite. They can often only make progress slowly, at small paces.

Force to Safeguard Peace

At present, the U.S.-Soviet arms race is aggravating and regional clashes are intensifying. These constitute a threat to world peace. In the face of this dangerous race, Western Europe shows itself as a force to safeguard peace. Following are the reasons and ground for this conclusion:

First, Western Europe has undergone the two world wars and its people eagerly demand peace and oppose war. The upsurge of the West European peace movement is closely related to this historical background. This cannot help but have an impact on the governments in various countries. Therefore, the governments of all Western European countries regard safeguarding peace as a target of first priority for their policies.

Second, the position, situation, and strength of Western Europe determine that it does not hope nor have the strength to launch war in the current international situation. Economically, it seriously relies on raw materials, energy, and market abroad; therefore, it fears tension and turbulence in situations and wants a stable and peaceful international environment. Diplomatically, only when tension in East-West relations is eased can Western Europe have relatively great room for its activities between the United States and Soviet Union. Militarily, Western Europe has limited means and is not capable of launching a great war. In particular, from a geological point of view, once a war breaks, Western Europe will be the first to bear the brunt of the war and be destroyed by its enemy.

Third, Western Europe's strategic thoughts on balance of strength and multipolar world and the development of its independent tendency can to a certain extent play a role in constraining the U.S. and USSR's pursuit of military ascendancy and control over international affairs and thus facilitate preventing war. Increasingly more facts have proved that both Western and Eastern Europe are unwilling to bind themselves to the superpowers' war chariots though they are of two different large military blocs.

China's Good Cooperation Partner

Roughtly, Western European countries can be divided into three groups in terms of when they established diplomatic relations with our country. In the1950's, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Switzerland, and Norway first recognized new China and established diplomatic relations with it, while Britain and the Netherlands established charged affairs relations with it. In 1964, France became the first big Western country to establish formal diplomatic relations with China. All the other 11 countries established diplomatic relations with our country one after another in the early 1970's when our seat in the UN was restored and there was a breakthrough in Sino-U.S. relations. In 1975, our country formally established diplomatic relations with the EEC. But it was not until 1978 when the relations between China and Western Europe began to develop quickly in an all-round manner.

Over the past few years, as the international situation has changed and China has readjusted its policies, the friendly cooperative relations between China and Western Europe have continued to develop in width and depth. This has mainly been shown in the increasingly frequent exchanges of visits between leaders and officials at various levels and of various kinds, and it is a fact that many Western European countries have established various forms of political consultation relations with our country. By 1985, our trade volume already reached d9 billion, accounting for 15 percent of our country's total volume of foreign trade and being an increase of about 600 percent over 1970. There has been relatively great development in economic and technological cooperation, and Western Europe has already become an important area from which we import technology and equipment. In order to promote cooperation related to projects, an increasingly larger number of West European countries has provided our country with low-interest loans and mixed loans and even given us free financial aid. A series of countries has signed government agreements with our country concerning investment protection, avoidance of double taxation, and cooperation on nuclear energy. There have also been brisk cultural and educational exchanges, in particular, a relatively great increase in the number of students and posgraduates our country has sent to study in Western Europe. In short, Western Europe and China each occupies an important position in the other's diplomatic relations.

The smooth development of Sino-Western European relations is not accidental. There is no conflict between the two sides' basic interests. Except for the Macao issue that China and Portugal will soon hold talks on, there is no major historical issue pending solution.

Second, the two sides have the common need to seek development in peace and common interests in opposing expansion and aggression and safeguarding world peace and stability. China supports Western Europe's efforts in uniting to make itself prosper, and Western Europe welcomes China's prosperity. The intensification of the cooperation between a strong Western Europe that is master of its own destiny and an economically developed China that implements a policy of independence will be a major factor for safeguarding world peace and stability.

Third, under the current world situation, the two sides are in the same predicament and have similar interests. They both oppose the escalation of the arms race and the monopoly of international affairs by a couple of superpowers, and their views and stands are identical or similar on many major international issues.

Fourth, each of the two sides has its own economic advantages and disadvantages, and they can thus become good cooperative partners to benefit each other rather than to become rivals in competition. In particular, China's persistence in carrying out reform and the policy of opening up provides West European countries with increasingly great opportunities to enter the Chinese market.

Fifth, China develops contacts with all factions in all Western European political parties, but it does not interfere in these countries' internal affairs. All factions in the political parties in West European countries hold identical views on being friendly with China and are willing to develop cooperation with China. Therefore, we believe that the friendly [word indistinct] relations between Western Europe and China will be long-standing and stable and there will be increasingly broad prospects for these relations as the Chinese economy develops.

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CSO: 4005/801

WESTERN EUROPE

AIR FORCE COMMANDER FETES ITALIAN CHIEF

OW081416 Beijing XINHUA in English 1354 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 8 June(XINHUA)--Wang Hai, commander of the Air Force of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a banquet here tonight in honor of Basilio Cottone, chief of the Air Force Staff of Italy, and his party.

Addressing the banquet, Wang stressed the contacts between the Chinese and Italian air forces with the development of relations between the two countries and their armed forces.

Cottone hoped that the two air forces would establish extensive ties.

The Italian guests arrived this afternoon on a five-day visit to China.

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CSO: 4000/305

LIAOWANG LAUDS GDR'S SOCIAL UNITY PARTY CONGRESS

HK270106 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 19, 12 May 86

[Article by Xing Guimin [6717 2710 2404], Zhang Hanwen [1728 3352 2429], and Zhang Jie [1728 3381]: "GDR Party Congress Preserves Policy Continuity"]

[Text] In April the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] held its 11th Congress in Berlin. E. Honecker, who since the SED's Eighth Congress in 1971 has been the party's topmost leader, was reelected general secretary of the SED Central Committee. One of the important things about this Congress is that it has ensured the continuity of the party's policy. In the future, the SED will continue to adhere to the principle of developing the country's economy and upholding peace decided on 15 years ago at the Eighth SED Congress.

At this Congress, discussion centered on the "economic strategy for the 1980's," which was formulated in April 1981 at the 10th SED Congress. Its main idea is to expand reproduction by intensive means and to improve the national economy by extensively applying new scientific and technological achievements. At this Congress, Honecker stressed the importance of this strategy for the development of the GDR economy.

He said: By relying on this economic strategy, the GDR has succcessfully made intensive production a decisive factor in economic development. The economic streategy for the 1980's ensures a sustained economic growth and has contributed to raising efficiency. The fruitful development of the GDR economy between 1981 and 1985 is evidence that the "economic strategy for the 1980's" has been very succcessful.

Commenting on the principles governing GDR development in the future, Honecker broke down the economic strategy into the following main points: Efforts should be made to extensively apply the latest scientific and technological achievements, to rapidly raise efficiency, to ensure the growth of production despite the need to cut down on the consumption of raw and processed materials and energy, to further improve the quality of products, to speed up the development of the production of consumer goods, to make investment wise and rational, to further improve the people's livelihood, and to expand reproduction by intensive means.

This Congress also paid close attention to the problem of scientific and technological revolutions, stressing the need to speed up the development of modern science and technology, to extensively apply advanced technology, and to speedily apply the results of scientific research in various sectors of the national economy. In his report, Honecker said: The various domains of production in the GDR, as a result of the application of the key branches of technology, will enter a new stage while developing in the direction of intensive production. In his report to the Congress, Stoph, a member of SED Central Committee's Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, said: The main task at present is to adopt every conceivable measure to start a scientific and technological revolution and to ensure a sustained economic growth by recourse to intensive production. Thus, according to the country's current (1986-90) 5-Year Plan, the country is to increase the number of computer-controlled production preparations and production control systems from 28,000 in 1985 to between 85,000 and 90,000.

According to the draft instructions on the GDR 1986-90 National Economic Development Plan, within the five years covered by this plan, the country's productive national income will increase by 24 to 26 percent, the net output value of various industries will increase by 49 to 51 percent, and industrial labor efficiency will be 49 to 51 percent higher, whereas the consumption of energy and the major raw and processed materials will decrease by 3.3 to 4 percent each year. In 1990, the country's cereals output will reach 11.8 or even 12 million tons (the country's cereal output in 1985 was 11.6 million tons). This plan calls for further efforts to implement the principle of "simultaneously developing the economy and improving the people's livelihood," which was adopted at the Eighth SED Congress. In addition to ensuring sustained economic growth, the country will also raise its people's cultural and material living standards. In the next five years, so long as the prices of daily necessities remain stable, the workers' income will increase by 20 to 23 percent. The GDR pays close attention to housing problems and focuses its welfare policy on the construction of houses. At present there are 400 apartments for each 1,000 GDR citizens and the per capita living area is 26 square meters. Between 1986 and 1990, the GDR will build or rebuild 1,064,000 apartments. By then the per capita living area in the GDR will reach 30 square meters. According to Honecker, by fulfilling this plan, the GDR will be able to solve its housing problem and attain one of the old goals of the German workers' revolutionary movement.

It can be seen from the reports by Honecker and Stoph that the present GDR economic system will remain in force in the next five years. However, according to Honecker, the GDR will adopt measures to further improve the management of its economy and its accounting and planning. Mainly guided by central plans, the present GDR economic system is a management system with combined enterprises as operational nuclei.

The GDR strongly desires peace and is against war. This Congress reiterated that the SED's main task in this regard was to contribute to lessening the danger of war. The GDR will strive to alleviate the tense international situation through fruitbul dialogue and cooperation.

In his report, Honecker said that the GDR would make further efforts to strengthen its ties with the Soviet Union. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was present at the Congress. Honecker suggested that the GDR would further develop its relations with other socialist countries too. Commenting on GDR-PRC relations, Honecker said that it could be pointed out with great satisfaction that there have been encouraging improvements in the political, economic, and cultural relations between the GDR and the PRC, which is a great socialist country. The expanding cooperation between these two countries will produce positive effects on the fight for peace.

Honecker said: The GDR will strive to expand its relations with the capitalist countries peacefully coexisting with it and develop fruitful political dialogue and mutually beneficial cooperation with them. Commenting on the relations between the GDR and the FRG, Honecker said that the two Germanys had special responsibilities regarding peace.

Commenting on the issue of the international communist movement, Honecker unambiguously stated that the expansion of international cooperation among communists should be based on the efforts made by each party to fulfill specific tasks independently and creatively formulating and executing policies, after taking both the international and domestic circumstances into consideration. The differences produced in the course of the fulfillment of the above tasks should not be allowed to affect their common struggle and common responsibilities.

The 11th SED Congress has set new demands on the GDR people, who are embarking on a new road. Under the leadership of the SED, the GDR people are striving for even greater achievements on the road to socialist construction.

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LU DONG, GDR'S SCHUERER HOLD TALKS; SIGN MINUTES

OW070112 Beijing XINHUA in English 0059 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Berlin, 6 June (XINHUA)--The representatives of the Democratic Republic of Germany and China reached an agreement here today on projects for upgrading some of China's enterprises.

Democratic German Vice Premier Gerhard Schuerer and visiting Chinese Minister Lu Dong in charge of the State Economic Commission held talks and signed the minutes of talks to this effect.

They also agreed to seek new forms of economic and technological cooperation through closer ties and more exchanges of information.

Lu, who arrived here last Sunday heading a Chinese economic delegation, gave an account of China's economic reforms, particularly the efforts to grant more decision-making powers to enterprises.

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CSO: 4000/305

EASTERN EUROPE

LIAOWANG ON CZECHOSLOVAK PARTY CONGRESS

HK200208 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 15, 14 Apr 86, p 34

[Article by Shi Xiufeng [1597 4423 1496]: "Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress Decides to Accelerate Social and Economic Development"]

[Text] The Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] held its 17th National Congress in late March. This four day long Party Congress was the first to be held among the East European countries since the 27th CPSU National Congress. During the period of the CPCZ Congress, the Czechoslovak leaders, on the one hand, continued to emphasize the need to follow the example of the Soviet Union and, on the other hand, stressed the need to formulate domestic and foreign policies in light of the specific conditions of the country.

The economic issue was a major subject of discussion at this Congress. The Czechoslovak leaders put forward a strategic objective for realizing economic intensification on the basis of developing science and technology in light of the national conditions, and worked out the main targets for the Eighth 5-Year Plan according to this development strategy. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, pointed out at the Congress that the country should begin to follow a "strategic line of accelerating social and economic development," "as life has put forth this urgent requirement." Prime Minister Strougal delivered a report to the Congress on the Eighth 5-Year Plan for economic development and a long-term development program which extends to the end of this century, and the report explained in detail the targets and concrete steps of this strategy.

In the past 15 years, especially since the late 1970's and the early 1980's, due to increases in energy and materials prices on the international market and also due to the long-standing extensive development pattern in the domestic economy and the shortage of resources, economic development in Czechoslovakia has been seriously retarded, and many long-standing problems in the economic field have become more prominent and serious. The main problems include the following points:

The consumption of energy and materials is high in the production process, and this results in serious waste, low efficiency, and products that compete poorly. To produce the same products, Czechoslovakia consumes twice as much energy and materials as the developed countries do, but the average export price of its products is merely one-third of the developed countries.

In eight consecutive years from 1973 there were deficits in foreign trade. By the end of the 1970's, the accumulated trade deficit reached 24.5 billion korunas.

Economic growth is obviously slowing down. During the Fifth 5-Year Plan between 1971 and 1975, the total product of society increased by an average of 5.7 percent; but the growth rate between 1976 and 1978 declined to 4.2 percent; and that between 1979 and 1980 further fell to 3.2 percent. The growth rate in the whole period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan was lower, and none of the major production targets was fulfilled. In that period, the average growth rate of the usable national income was merely 2 percent.

In addition, as the economy was developed extensively, the country is runningg short of resources day after day. There is a shortage of energy, labor, and funds. The production structure is unreasonable; the management system is not sound enough; the cost of living is rising; and there is a strain on the country's finances.

In view of the stern situation mentioned above, the CPCZ leaders have rapidly taken some measures. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan which began in 1981, the economic growth rate was slowed down in order to readjust the industrial structure and improve the economic management system. Measures were taken to increase exports, restrain imports, make better use of domestic resources, accelerate agricultural production, make the country self-sufficient in grain and foodstuffs, and guide the economy to develop in the direction of intensification. Because of the effectiveness of these measures, the Seventh 5-Year Plan was smoothly fulfilled, with the national income increasing by 11 percent, industrial production increasing by 15 percent, and agricultural production increasing by 10 percent. At the same time, the country also realized the target of making itself self-sufficient in grain and food. The output of electricity exceeded the planned target by 4.5 billion kilowatt-hours, and the output of coal exceeded the planned target by 6 million tons. All these achievements added new vitality and vigor to the economy which was bogged down in stagnation and recessions for a long time, and provided some favorable conditions for the country to carry out its Eighth 5-Year Plan. At the same time, this has laid a foundation for the "acceleration strategy" formulated by the recent Party Congress.

The "acceleration strategy" of Czechoslovakia not only includes the economic growth rate, but also includes the targets for economic results, quality, people's living standards, and social stability. Husak pointed out in his report to the 17th Party Congress that going all out to accelerate social and economic development and raising the output and efficiency of the national economy is a crucial issue for Czechoslovakia's development either in the domestic aspect or in the international aspect. In particular, the main purpose of the efforts of the whole party and whole society is to further raise the people's standard of living and consolidate social stability.

According to the strategy for accelerating social and economic development, Czechoslovakia will achieve the following major economic targets by the end of this century: national income will increase by two-thirds; productivity will rise by two-thirds; personal consumption of all residents will increase by 50 percent; industrial output will increase by 15 to 18 percent; and agricultural output will increase by 6 to 7 percent.

Husak emphasized: in order to achieve the above targets, it is necessary to fully tap the "material and spiritual potential of the whole society. Strougal also pointed out that this is a new and arduous combat task for the Czechoslovak people. It is arduous because it will be hard to further increase the available quantity of energy and other raw materials in order to increase the national income. In the future, great efforts must be made to raise the technological level of industrial production and to improve the results of various investments.

Both Husak and Strougal explained the concrete measures for carrying out the "acceleration strategy" to the 17th CPCZ National Congress. They said that science and technology must play a greater role, and advanced technologies and scientific research results must be rapidly adopted in the production process. This is a requirement of the times and the situation, and is a crucial point concerning the success or failure of the cause. Therefore, the work of giving greater play to science and technology should be put in first place.

Second, efforts will be made to change the industrial structure by giving priority to the development of the machine-building and electronics industries. Technological transformation and innovation will be carried out in a big way in these industries so as to quicken the process of electronization and to raise product quality in an all-round way. This will strengthen the competitive power of the export products and will better meet domestic needs.

Third, Czechoslovakia will take an active part in the comprehensive program for technological progress with other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. This is of special significance in accelerating economic development. At the same time, Czechoslovakia will further expand technological cooperation with developed countries and will introduce advanced technologies and equipment. In short, all foreign economic activities will serve the "acceleration strategy."

Fourth, continuous efforts will be made to improve the economic planning and management system. Economic mechanisms will be reformed. While central management is further improved, localities and departments will be given clearer and greater responsibilities and powers so as to arouse the initiative of the labor collectives. It is noticeable that when talking about improving the planning and management system, Strougal said that the present planning and management system in Czechoslovakia "is still not in line with the requirements of the intensification of the national economy. In this regard, so far, only some partial measures have been taken, not comprehensive and thorough measures." He pointed out that only by markedly improving the efficiency of management work and carrying out well-planned comprehensive reforms in planning and management work, can Czechoslovakia smoothly realize the socioeconomic program.

Fifth, the investment policy will be changed. Investment will mainly be made in the technological transformation and modernization projects so as to achieve better results from the investments.

Sixth, action will be taken to straighten out the party style and improve public conduct. The authorities are determined to fight against various criminal activities including taking graft, giving receiving bribes, and embezzling public property and to improve the quality of communist party members. Talented people will be promoted to leading posts at all levels. The whole party and whole nation will be mobilized to make material and spiritual contributions to realizing the "acceleration strategy" by working as one.

Czechoslovakia is a small country, which has to import many resources from abroad. Its development is conditioned by many outside factors. At home, it has to deal with a large number of problems in the economic system, the industrial structure, the technology and equipment, and the shortage of labor force. Therefore, its ways to deal with these complicated contradictions in the future will vitally influence its implementation of the "acceleration strategy." Anyhow, the strategic decision made by the 17th CPCZ National Congress will play a leading and decisive role in the country's social and economic development.

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CSO: 4005/801

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S LUCAN MEETS PRC HEALTH OFFICIAL

OW250014 Beijing XINHUA in English 2310 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Prague, 24 June (XINHUA)--Czechoslovak Vice Premier Matej Lucan today expressed the hope that Czechoslovakia and China will further develop their cooperation in all fields.

During a meeting with Chinese Vice Minister of Public Health Gu Zhenying, Lucan said that the Czechoslovak people cherish sincere friendship with Chinese people.

Gu, heading a Chinese health delegation on a friendly visit to this country, arrived here on 21 June and is scheduled to leave on 30 June.

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CSO: 4000/305

SONG PING MEETS HUNGARIAN PLANNING DELEGATION

OW241215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1137 GMT 24 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 24 June (XINHUA)--State Councillor and Minister in Charge of the State Planning Commission Song Ping met Lajos Berenyi, deputy-director of the National Planning Bureau of Hungary, and his party here this afternoon.

Both Song and Berenyi expressed satisfaction with the continuous development of cooperative relations between the two countries.

The Hungarian guests arrived here 17 June at the invitation of the State Planning Commission. The two sides exchanged views on the development of economic, trade and technological cooperation between the two countries and the establishment of relations between their economic planning bodies.

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EASTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN SHIPPING EQUIPMENT DEAL--Beijing 15 May (XINHUA)--Bulgaria has asked to buy 2 marine diesel engines and 6 generating sets from Shanghai Shipbuilding Corporation, worth 6.5 million yuan. They will be made by Hudong Shipyard and Xinzhong Power Machine Plant with the technology imported from Federal Germany and Denmark. The products will be handed in within next year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 14 May 86 OW] /7051

HUNGARIANS MEET WITH GAO SHANGQUAN--Budapest, 25 May (XINHUA)--The gain or loss of economic reform is not judged merely by economic growth figures; the political meaning of the substantive development of socialist democracy resulting from the reform is far beyond what the figures mean. These remarks were made by Lajos Faluvegi, Hungarian vice-premier and director of the National Planning Bureau, while meeting Gao Shangquan, vice-minister of China's State Commission for restructuring the economic system. Another Hungarian vice-premier, Jozsef Marjai, also met Gao and some members of the Chinese group investigating Hungary's economic reform led by him. Jozsef said last Saturday that to bring into full play market mechanism requires such internal and external conditions as breaking enterprises' monopoly and enacting a bankruptcy law for them. He said that plans and goals of reform should be considered in the light of the existing economic and social problems, and that the time, scope and steps of reform should be considered accordingly, only in this way can substantive progress be made, he noted. The two Hungarian vice-premiers talked respectively with the Chinese guests about the economic reforms in both countries. The visiting Chinese group ended its survey mission today and will leave here tomorrow. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0539 GMT 26 May 86 OW] /7051

RAILWAY DELEGATION IN SOFIA--Sofia, 26 May (XINHUA)--A Chinese railway delegation arrived here today to attend the 14th session of the organization of railways cooperation. The session due to open tomorrow, will sum up the organization's work during 1985 and formulate a work program for the period of 1986-1990. The Chinese delegation was headed by Ding Guangen, minister of railways. The Organization of Railways Cooperation (ORC) was established in July 1956, when the first conference of ministers of transport of the socialist countries was held in Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria. The aims of the organization are to develop international railways traffic, and since 1959, also road traffic. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1338 GMT 26 May 86 OW] /7051

ROMANIAN ARMY OFFICERS FETED--Beijing, 20 May (XINHUA)--Xu Huizi, deputy chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a banquet for a group of vacationing Romanian army officers led by Ioan Genoanu, commander of civil defense, here this evening. The group arrived here yesterday as guests of the Ministry of National Defense. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1405 GMT 20 May 86 OW] /7051

PAN YAO FETES HUNGARIAN VISITORS--Beijing, 5 June (XINHUA)--Pa Yao, acting president of the Board of Directors of the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives, hosted a dinner for Istvan Slameniski, President of the National Council of the Hungarian Consumer Cooperatives, here today. The visitors will discuss ways to expand cooperation between cooperative organizations of the two countries and exchange experience with the Chinese. Slameniski and his five-member delegation arrived here today. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1333 GMT 5 Jun 86 OW] /7051

CHINA-POLAND FILM COOPERATION--Warsaw, 31 May (XINHUA)--China and Poland are to expand film cooperation under an agreement signed today. Under this agreement, signed by officials of the China Film Association and the Polish Film-Makers Association, the two sides will exchange screen arts and skills and producing experiences. They will also exchange film delegations. A Chinese film-makers delegation, headed by Secretary of the China Film Association Luo Yijun, arrived in Warsaw on 26 May for an eight-day official visit. The delegation, which took part in the 23rd Krakow International Short Film Festival, is to leave Poland for home on 2 June. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0154 GMT 1 Jun 86 OW] /7051

CHEMICAL WEAPONS-FREE ZONE URGED--Beijing, 7 June (XINHUA)--Democratic Germany and Czechoslovakia yesterday proposed to enter into direct contacts with West European countries for the establishment of a chemical weapons-free zone in Europe. Deputy foreign ministers of the two countries summoned the diplomats of Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway to the foreign ministries respectively and presented them with the proposal. They hoped that these West European countries would work for the establishment of such a zone. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0144 GMT 7 Jun 86 OW] /7051

LU DONG MEETS GDR'S STOPH--Berlin, 5 June--Democratic German Premier Willi Stoph and visiting Chinese Minister in Charge of the State Economic Commission Lu Dong today said there is still great potential for cooperation between their countries in economy, trade and science and technology. They called for Democratic German participation in the technological upgrading of Chinese enterprises with the aim of long-term cooperation and trade. The two expressed satisfaction with the rapid expansion of bilateral economic and trade ties. Stoph briefed Lu on Democratic Germany's economic development and the industrial application of new scientific achievements and sophisticated technologies through scientific research institutions. Lu, who arrived here Sunday as head of a Chinese economic delegation, held talks with Deputy Premier Wolfgang Rauchfuss Monday. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0141 GMT 6 Jun 86 OW] /7051

XINHUA DELEGATION MEETS GERTYCH--Warsaw, 27 May (XINHUA)--Polish Vice Premier Zbigniew Gertych said today that meeting market demand, checking inflation and boosting exports are the major tasks facing the Polish economy for the next five years. Gertych told a XINHUA news agency delegation led by its Director General Mu Qing, that considerable progress in all the three areas has already been made. Market shortages have been reduced by increased suply of commodities since 1982 when the country stabilized, the vice premier said. Gertych said annual inflation has declined to 18 percent from 200 percent through four years of governmental effort. The ruling United Workers' Party is expected to adopt measures at its forthcoming congress to limit inflation to 10 percent during the current five-year plan, he added. On exports, he said, Poland now registers an annual trade surplus of 1.5 billion U.S. dollars with the capitalist world but, he admitted the surplus falls short of even the amount due as interest on Poland's accumulated foreign debt of 31 billion dollars. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 28 May 86 OW] /7051

XINHUA DELEGATION VISIT TO HUNGARY--Budapest, 13 Jun (XINHUA)--A delegation of China's XINHUA News Agency led by its director general Mu Qin today ends one-week visit to Hungary. During the visit, the delegation was received by Hungarian Vice Premier Jozsef Marjai, head of the department of propaganda and agitation of the Hungarian ruling party Erno Lakatos and other Hungarian leaders. The Chinese journalists also visited industrial enterprises and state farms. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0623 GMT 13 Jun 86 OW] /9738

ROMANIAN WORKERS DELEGATION--Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Chinese State Councillor Zhang Jingfu met and gave a luncheon for a Romanian party workers' delegation here today. The delegation led by Ioan Draghici, alternate member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee, has toured southern China's Wuhan, Guangzhou and Shezhen and is scheduled to leave for home tomorrow. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1005 GMT 9 Jun 86 OW] /9738

HONGQI DELEGATION ENDS VISIT--Belgrade, 17 Jun (XINHUA)--The Chinese RED FLAG magazine delegation headed by Wang Renzhi, deputy eiditor-in-chief of the RED FLAG magazine, organ of the Chinese Communist Party, ended its friendly visit to Yugoslavia today. During the visit, member of the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Kiro Hadzivasiley received the Chinese delegation. Both sides exchanged views on questions of mutual interest. The delegation arrived here on 5 June at the invitation of the COMMUNIST weekly, organ of the Yugoslav Communist Party. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0202 GMT 18 Jun 86 OW] /9738

CSO: 4000/301

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

YOUTH LEADER CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN SUPPRESSION

OW141106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 14 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA)--A leading member of the All-China Youth Federation today strongly condemned Pretoria for declaring "the state of emergency" in South Africa Thursday.

In an interview with XINHUA, he said this was aimed at banning any people's rallies and demonstrations by the South African people to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Soweto carnage.

The acts by the South African authorities to suppress the commemorative activities seriously worsened situations in Southern Africa and aroused strong indignation from the people of the world and stern condemnation of world opinions, he said.

"The 300 million Chinese youths sternly warn the South African authorities to stop its perverse acts at once and end racial policies."

The Chinese youths firmly believe that the greater the oppression, the stronger the revolt, and the heroic people in South Africa, including students and other youths, will surely win the final victory in fighting against racial discrimination and apartheid, he said.

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

CPC DELEGATION TO TUNISIA--Beijing, 15 Jun (XINHUA)--A delegation of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) headed by Deputy Director of the general office of the CPC Central Committee Zhou Jie left here tonight for Tunisia to attend the 12th congress of the Parti Socialiste Destourien of Tunisia at the invitation of the Tunisian party. Later the delegation will then pay a friendly visit to Algeria at the invitation of the National Liberation Front of Algeria. Zhou Jie will also attend the sixth congress of the Socialist Party of Portugal late this month as the representative of the CPC at the invitation of the Socialist Party. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1418 GMT 15 Jun 86 OW] /9738

CSO: 4000/302

LAW SOCIETY CONDUCTS INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES

OW221312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 22 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 22 (XINHUA) -- The law society of China has actively carried out academic exchanges and friendly contacts with foreign legal experts since it was established 4 years ago, to promote mutual understanding and friendship, a meeting of the society was told here today.

In the past 4 years, the society has been host to 23 foreign delegations and groups made up of more than 230 legal scholars and experts. It has also sent 64 Chinese legal experts abroad in delegations, groups or as visiting scholars and students.

The society has also signed agreements with legal organizations in the United States, Japan, Australia as well Hong Kong and Macao on academic and information exchanges and friendly cooperation.

A national mass organization of legal studies, the society has organized various research activities on important theoretical and practical issues concerning the country's economic and legal development. It now boasts 29 branches and more than 2,600 members.

At present, the society is negotiating with the law association for Asia and the Western Pacific and the international association of constitutional studies to join the two organizations. It is also helping a university in Macao to set up a Chinese law course.

Wang Zhongfang, president of the society, said that through these international exchanges, the society has helped foreign legal experts have a better understanding of China's legal theory and practice, while the society has become more aware of the new developments in foreign legal studies and legal systems.

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CSO: 4000/291

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROVINCES REPORT DEATH SENTENCES FOR CRIMINALS

HK260340 Hong Kong AFP in English 0304 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 26--Nine people have been sentenced to death in China for common-law crimes, provincial press reports reaching here indicated.

In the southern city of Guangzhou, four people were convicted and immediately executed for all tries of robberies against taxi drivers, the Guangzhou daily YANGCHENG WANDAO reported in its Friday edition.

One of the four was also convicted of the attempted rape of a woman taxi driver.

Several accomplices were sentenced to prison terms.

Also in Guangzhou, three members of a group tried on theft, extortion and other charges were sentenced to death, the paper said. Another man was sent to prison for life while the remaining members received sentences of 5 to 7 years in jail.

In Wenzhou, Zhejiang Province in eastern China, Lin Jijin, 28, was sentenced to death for the murder of two neighbors from whom he had stolen a gold ring and a necklace to finance his gambling, which is illegal in China. The youth daily said Lin was a repeat offender.

In Shanghai, Cao Wxing [name as received], 28, was sentenced to death and "deprived of his political rights" for a series of thefts of motorcycles, watches and other items worth 7,000 yuan (more than 2,000 dollars) in several provinces, Shanghais LIBERATION DAILY reported.

In China, death sentences are usually carried out immediately and often in public, with a bullet at the base of the skull.

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CSO: 4000/291

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COMMUNITIES' ROLE IN SOCIAL WELFARE

OW020302 Beijing XINHUA in English 0146 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, June 2 (XINHUA)--China now encourages involvement by communities and individual citizens in social welfare programs, a senior Chinese official has said.

In answering questions from a reporter of the "Fortnightly Talk," vice minister Zhang Ming of civil affairs cited the example of Beijing, where 2,700 groups of volunteers have been formed to help the old and disabled.

In Guangzhou, there are 24 old folks' homes run on a community basis, Zhang said in her talk, which was published in full in the latest issue of current affairs magazine.

In Shanghai, she added, neighborhood committees are running a network of service centers for the aged, and handicapped and orphaned children.

"As a matter of fact," she said, "relying on society at large to run welfare facilities should be the orientation for the work."

At present, more than 37,000 old people without relatives to depend on live in 743 government-run homes. And 63 government-run welfare institutes house some 10,000 orphans and handicapped children.

In addition, the vice-minister said, 19,000 mental patients are receiving treatment or recovering in 121 government-run mental institutions.

Local social welfare authorities run 1,800 factories, which employ 200,000 handicapped people. These are supplemented by 8,500 community factories with 230,000 handicapped workers.

State-owned and cooperative enterprises in both town and countryside are encouraged to set up factories for the handicapped children of their own staff members, Zhang Ming said.

Over 70 percent of the handicapped people who can work are now employed, Zhang Ming reported.

The figure is 100 percent for cities such as Dalian and Shenyang (Liaoning Province), Shijiazhuang (Hebei), Shashi (Hubei) and Changzhou (Jiangsu).

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CSO: 4000/303

PROVISIONAL REGULATIONS ON HIGHER EDUCATION PROMULGATED

HK100825 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 86 p 1

[Report: "State Council Promulgates Provisional Regulations on Management of Higher Education"]

[Text] In order to further implement the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Educational Structure," the State Council has recently promulgated "Provisional Regulations on the Management of Higher Education" in an effort to strengthen and improve the state's guidance and management of higher education, expand the management power of the institutions of higher learning, enhance the capability of the institutions of higher learning to adapt themselves to the needs of economic and social development, and enable the institutions of higher learning to better serve the building of socialist modernization.

The "Provisional Regulations on the Management of Higher Education" specifically stipulate the various responsibilities of the State Educational Commission's macroscopic guidance and management over the higher education of the whole country. They clearly stipulate the responsibilities of the relevant departments of the State Council in administration of the institutions of higher learning which are directly controlled by the relevant departments of the State Council and the responsibilities of the local governments in administration of higher education.

In order to expand the management power of the institutions of higher learning and enhance the capability of the institutions of higher learning to adapt themselves to the needs of economic and social development, the "Provisional Regulations on the Management of Higher Education" provide the following stipulations:

1. After accomplishing the task given by the state to train qualified personnel, the institutions of higher learning can cooperate with other departments or regions to run schools and accept the students provided by other units and private students according to the percentage stipulated by the state. The institutions of higher learning can put forward suggestions and plans on enrollment sources. They can enroll students and deal with or eliminate through selection unqualified students according to the relevant stipulations of the state. The institutions of higher learning can implement the state graduates distribution

plan, make specific graduates distribution plans for themselves, and recommend some of their graduates to the units which need graduates.

2. The institutions of higher learning should carry out the policy of running schools industriously and thriftily. On the premise of observing the state financial system and according to the principle of "contracted use, no subsidies for overspending, retaining surplus, and self-balance" in budget and the management of funds, the institutions of higher learning can have the right to use the annual development funds, the amount of which has been checked and ratified by the responsible departments.

According to the relevant state regulations, the institutes of higher learning can help develop undertakings and collective welfare. They can provide awards to individuals by using the income gained from accepting and training the students provided by other units and private students, holding cadres' training courses, correspondence course, and evening university courses, and providing technological services and consultancy services to society.

3. According to the documents regarding the overall design, the general planning, and the annual capital construction plan approved by the responsible departments, and on the premise of contracting investment from the responsible departments, the institutions of higher learning can choose the design units and construction units according to their own actual needs. If approved by the responsible departments, on the premise of realizing the investment results, the institutions of higher learning can examine and approve their own design documents and readjust their own long-term and annual capital construction plans. When investment is contracted, surplus can be retained, but there will be no subsidies for overspending.

4. Based on the power over cadres' management and on the conditions of cadres, the complement of cadres, and the measures for selecting and promoting cadres stipulated by the state, on the advice of their presidents, the institutions of higher learning can appoint or dismiss vice presidents, appoint or dismiss administrative personnel at various levels, and employ or dismiss teachers and staff members.

5. The institutions of higher learning specifically approved by the state can, according to the relevant state regulations, assess the qualifications of associate professors. A few institutions of higher learning with better conditions can assess the qualifications of professors and the courses and faculties which award doctorates, and can increase the number of instructors for postgraduates studying for Ph.D. degrees.

6. According to the party and state education policies, the length of the study period, and the training requirements, the institutions of higher learning can readjust the service direction of faculties, make teaching plans (training programs) and syllabi, select teaching materials, and carry out reform on educational contents and methods.

7. On the premise of accomplishing the scientific research tasks given by the state, the institutions of higher learning can decide their own bids for scientific research projects and undertake the scientific research tasks entrusted

by other units, as well as provide technological services and consultation services to society.

With demanding that the responsible departments increase the investment in capital construction and increase the development funds and personnel complement, the institutions of higher learning can decide on their own to independently establish or establish through cooperation with other units of scientific research institutions or combinations of education, scientific research, and production. The institutions of higher learning can also accept the subsidies provided by enterprises and decide how to make the best use of the subsidies.

8. Within the limits of the state foreign affairs policy and the relevant regulations, the institutions of higher learning should actively carry out academic exchanges with foreign countries. The institutions of higher learning can use their self-raised funds (including retained foreign exchange), the received foreign subsidies approved by the responsible departments, and the foreign exchange given by the responsible departments to send people abroad and receive foreign guests for the purpose of academic research and exchange. If approved, the institutions of higher learning can be responsible for carrying out the political examination of the personnel to be sent abroad.

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CSO: 4005/785

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SATELLITES TO IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL TV CHANNEL

HK020602 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 2 Jun 86 p 3

[Special to CHINA DAILY by Zhang Yan]

[Text] More than 300 of the 5,000 ground receiving stations for China's educational satellite television programs have been built and should go into operation 1 October, according to a State Educational Commission official.

The new stations, which will use a satellite under a 5-year agreement with the International Satellite Organization, are to be tested 1 July, Sun Baoyi, director of the commission's satellite office, said last week.

However, Sun said, the stations faced a funding problem, which had to be solved by the joint efforts of the state, local governments and organizations.

The Education Commission needs 1 million yuan to build a satellite transmitting and receiving station in Beijing.

If funds for this are not found, the satellite transmission system will be operated by local post and telecommunications departments, which are already overloaded.

Satellite transmission would greatly improve China's educational television channel by extending coverage to most of the country. Sun said, current transmission facilities cannot reach some remote areas.

The new system would increase educational television from 6 to a potential 24 hours a day.

Central Radio and Television University students will be able to study from 5 pm to 11 pm. Transmission now is during the day when most of the students are at work.

A total of 2.4 million unqualified middle and primary school teachers will be able to take vocational training courses from 6 am to 5 pm as China pursues its policy of 9 years compulsory education.

Satellite transmissions are cheaper than the old methods, but construction costs of the two systems are almost the same, according to Sun. The old system will still be used for some regions, he said.

With the satellite system, students will eventually be able to communicate with their lecturers.

The Central Radio and Television university, which reopened in 1979, now has 1 million students, equal to 40 percent of students in other universities and colleges.

More than 2 million television students have graduated or received diplomas in the last six years.

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CSO: 4000/291

DECISION MADE TO CUT PRICES FOR SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS

OW241214 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Beijing, May 24 (XINHUA)--Prices for primary and middle school textbooks will be slightly cut this fall, the GUANGMING DAILY said today.

Following a government decision reported by the cultural affairs daily, the average middle school student will spend around eight yuan a year for textbooks in the 1986-1987 academic year, down from approximately 8.5 yuan in 1985-1986.

The cut comes despite pressure from state-owned publishers to raise the prices of textbooks, which they say are not profitable.

Government officials have said repeatedly that enterprises should not make profits where essential services for children are involved.

The new price for books per printing sheet will be cut from the present 0.085 yuan to 0.03 yuan, according to a statement internally circulated last week by the state education commission, the state planning commission, the state economic commission, the ministries of finance and light industry, the state publication bureau and the state price bureau.

The price reduction will be subsidized by central and local governments, the statement said.

The officials also asked publishers to reduce production costs and to improve the printing quality of textbooks.

The quality of paper used for textbooks should be high enough to protect children's eyesight, they said.

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CSO: 4000/291

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LIAOWANG REPORTS ON FORMER KMT PILOT'S EXPERIENCE

HK131114 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese No 23, 9 Jun 86 p 23

[Article by Cai Shanwu [5591 0810 2976]: "Li Dawei on the Mainland for Three Years"]

[Text] It was 0830 on 23 May 1986. The sky over the ancient city of Xian was overcast, with a visibility of only 3 km. Li Dawei, former major and section leader of an air unit of the KMT Army and now deputy headmaster of an aviation school of the Chinese PLA Air Force, took off from a suburban airfield in a turboprop transport plane.

Li Dawei had piloted six types of aircraft in Taiwan with a total flying time of over 2,700 hours. Today he piloted a Chinese-built aircraft he had never handled before. He gently guided the aircraft in the sky for over an hour. After returning to the base, he excitedly said: "I am particularly excited about having been able to pilot an aircraft in the skies of the motherland."

Li Dawei wore a grass green uniform, the golden stars on his sky blue collar badge shining with dazzling brightness. This reporter congratulated him on entering a new stage of his life after having been in China for three years. At that moment, Li Dawei could not help recounting his original intention in returning to the mainland. He said: "I did not return to the mainland on impulse; still less to take refuge because I was confronted with an awkward matter in Taiwan. I made up my mind after careful consideration."

Li Dawei was born into a Taiwan KMT "old and well-known military officer family." His father, stepfather, and father-in-law are high-ranking military officers on field-grade officers. In Taiwan, he had a house, a car, and various high-quality articles for daily use.

He said: "The KMT Army is very particular about family status. With such a family background and education, I was regarded with special respect there."

"But people have ideals," Li Dawei added. "Eating meat and watching sexy dances alone cannot satisfy a person's desire. I cannot live for these alone. I have come here for my ideals and for the reunification of the motherland. I made up my mind to come to the mainland, the land of my ancestors, to have a look, no matter what difficulties there might be. On 21 April 1983, my ideal finally came true."

Li Dawei touched upon his life on the mainland in the past 3 years. He said: "I think the path I have chosen is bright. The CPC and the people's government trust me and have put me in an important position and the people, as well as the colleagues around me, show sincere care for me. I feel the infinite warmth of living here!"

Over the past few years, he has been to various parts of the country to visit or to see his relatives. He is warmly received wherever he goes. He has met his uncle Zhang Qufei in Suzhou, his eldest Aunt Zhang Xiangru and fourth Aunt Zhang Hengfei in Xuzhou, and his uncle and elder sister in his hometown, of Huyang in Anhui. Li Dawei said: "After seeing my relatives, I realized all the more that people on both sides of the strait very much look forward to the peaceful reunification of the mainland and Taiwan at an early date. This has made me even more aware of my responsibility."

Li Dawei went on to say: "I have come to serve the country. Therefore, I often warm myself not to regard myself as a guest or outsider. I should look upon myself as a member in the great cause of modernizing the motherland and as a drop in the ocean moistening the Chinese mainland."

Less than a month after his return to the mainland, he was appointed deputy headmaster of an aviation school. Later he was also elected member of the CPPCC National Committee, the standing committee of the All-China Youth Federation, and the executive council of the All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots. In all these posts he has carried out his promise of "not regarding himself as an outsider." At the aviation school, he is responsible for managing education. Someone reported to him: "Dawei, management in the barracks is a mess. Won't you try to change this?" After conducting an investigation, Li Dawei put forward the idea of instituting a "barracks distinctive pass" system, which was supported by the school authorities. The "barracks distinctive passes" were issued in three colors: yellow for cadres, red for soldiers and students, and green for the family members of the staff. In order to implement this system satisfactorily, he led personnel on patrol duties in inspecting and supervising its implementation in the barracks. As a result, good order quickly returned to the barracks and the previous chaotic phenomenon was rectified. Li Dawei had not worked in an aviation school for a long time, but he quickly adapted himself to the environment and was competent at his job.

Li Dawei also recounted his experience at the former PLA Political Institute, where he had been sent for further training. He said: "In Taiwan I studied at military schools for middle-ranking military officers of the KMT Army. On the mainland, I studied at the PLS Political Institute. Where I learned about social sciences, the basic principles and methods of political work in the PLA, and the fine traditions of the PLA."

In the last 10 days of November 1985, after successfully passing the graduation examinations, Li Dawei received his first diploma after joining the PLA.

Li Dawei has not only satisfactorily carried out his job, but also done a lot of useful things for common people. Late one severe winter night, Li Dawei returned to the institute after visiting a friend. Just as he got his car up to full speed, he suddenly saw several young men waving their hands in the middle of the road, looking very anxious. Li immediately stopped his car. Learning that an elderly woman nearly was critically ill and had to be sent to a hospital, he promptly rushed the patient to the hospital. This action got her out of danger. On one particular night, when a tired Li Dawei was driving his car home, he saw a teenage boy crying by the roadside near the institute. He found out that the boy's mother, who had just arrived in Beijing from the countryside to visit her relatives, was lying by the roadside in labor. So, after giving the boy a few words of comfort, he took the woman to the hospital. After going through the necessary hospitalization procedure and paying for the charges, he left the hospital. The woman still does not know that the PLA man who took her to the hospital is Li Dawei.

Li Dawei's deeds have been spread by word of mouth with general approval among the residents. He himself thinks this is what a young man should do. Holding the old by the arm and the young by the hand and healing the wounded and saving the dying--these are virtues of the Chinese nation. He said: "In the 3 years since my return to the motherland, I have received too many things, from material to spiritual and from honors to political treatment, but I have done too little for the people. In the future I should do more work that is beneficial to the state and the people."

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CSO: 4005/766

BRIEFS

EXPANDING DOCTORATE PROGRAM--Beijing, 3 June (XINHUA)--China will authorize another group of 2,716 units to give academic degrees, according to today's PEOPLE'S DAILY. An appraisal group of the academic degree committee under the State Council has recommended 671 units for giving doctorate degrees and 2,045 units for giving master's degrees. With the approval of the committee, the total number of Chinese units awarding doctorate or master's degrees will increase by 50 percent, the paper said. By now, all provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities on the Chinese mainland, with the exception of Tibet, have units that give academic degrees, the paper said. Meanwhile the academic degree appraisal committee also authorized 1,797 men and women to accept Ph.D. students. The paper also said that 101 new disciplines such as environmental chemistry, biomechanics, and medical jurisprudence have been included in the national Ph.D. program. In recent years, Chinese graduate education has developed rapidly. By September, the total number of graduate students will exceed 120,000 and more than 30,000 of them are expected to get master's degrees in the coming 2 years. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0551 GMT 3 Jun 86 OW] /7051

TRAINING OF SENIOR SCHOLARS--Beijing, 20 May (XINHUA)--China is now qualified to reach its goal of training most of its senior scholars internally by the end of this century, today's PEOPLE'S DAILY commented. To support its view, this official newspaper gives the example of Qinghua University, the best polytechnical college in China. Qinghua has turned out 1,300 graduates with master's degrees and 37 with doctorates since 1981, while more than 2,000 post-graduates are still working on a Ph.D. or master's program. Qinghua university has set up seven post-doctoral centers since 1985. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1126 GMT 20 May 86 OW] /7051

CSO: 4000/303

LIU HANZHEN DISCUSSES IMPROVING PARTY STYLE

HK100829 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Interviewed recently by a SHEHUI WENTI DAOBAO [Social Issues Herald] reporter, Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission Secretary Liu Hanzhen pointed out: To improve party style, it is necessary to continuously implement the principle of being resolute and persistent which was put forward by the central authorities.

Comrade Liu Hanzhen pointed out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at all levels in our province have done a lot of work in strengthening party building. Particularly since the 12th Party Congress, through party rectification, the party style of our province has improved markedly in many aspects.

However, due to the fact that work has progressed unevenly, it is essential to do a large amount of work to basically improve party style.

Comrade Liu Hanzhen pointed out: To improve party style, it is imperative to continuously implement the principle of being resolute and persistent which was put forward by the central authorities. We must first seriously grasp this work for 2 years so as to basically improve party style. In specific work, we must seriously do the following several aspects of work well:

1. We must continue to step up the investigation and dealing with of big and serious cases. This is a starting point in improving party style.

2. In the first half of this year, we must thoroughly resolve the problems left by six unhealthy trends now existing in the work style of organs which were pointed out by the central authorities.

3. We must seriously begin with correcting the unhealthy trends with the characteristics of trades and with investigating and dealing with serious cases that seriously corrupt party style, in addition to the big and serious economic criminal cases.

4. We must conduct deep education in party spirit.

5. We must further do well in rectifying and building leadership organs and give full play to the exemplary role of the leadership organs and leading cadres.

In short, we must do work well and in a down-to-earth manner and work hard to basically improve party style.

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CSO: 4005/785

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN MEETING STRESSES IMPROVING PARTY STYLE

HK070437 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The provincial discipline inspection commission, the party rectification office of the provincial CPC committee, and the CPC committee of the provincial organs held a meeting on 6 June to exchange information in straightening out party style and consolidating and developing the fruits of party rectification. Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; (Giao Xingze), deputy secretary of the provincial discipline inspection commission; and (Liang Hongyu), secretary of the CPC committee of the provincial organs, spoke at the meeting.

The meeting held that the provincial departments and bureaus have made an excellent start in improving party style. The six unhealthy trends have been basically curbed. Some units have scored initial success in correcting sectoral malpractices. The meeting put forward the following demands in order to further promote rectification of party style.

1. Seriously study Comrade Hu Yaobang's recent important speech, and further enhance the awareness of the leading comrades at all levels, especially at and above county-level, in improving party style.

2. Strengthen leadership and augment the forces for achieving a breakthrough in handling major and important cases.

3. Seriously correct sectoral malpractices.

4. Overcome bureaucratism, improve the organ work style, and enhance work efficiency.

The provincial CPC committee has recently decided to tackle the small production viewpoint and slow progress and low efficiency in work as focal points in the current effort to improve ideological style.

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CSO: 4005-785

CONFERENCE ON IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK IN SICHUAN

HK100357 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpts] A Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee conference on ideological and political work was held in Chengdu from 2 to 9 June. The meeting conveyed and studied the important speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang made during his visit to Sichuan and the instructions of leading central comrades on ideological and political work. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Rudai delivered a report entitled "Ideological and Political Work During Reform, and the Reform of Ideological and Political work." Deputy Secretary and Governor Jiang Minkuan spoke on doing a good job in ideological and political work and invigorating Sichuan's economy. Standing committee member Xu Chuan conveyed the spirit of the national forum of propaganda department chiefs convened by the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department. Standing committee member Bai Shangwu spoke on the comprehensive handling of problems in social order and stepping up education for youths and juveniles.

The meeting focused on the question of how to improve and strengthen ideological and political work while carrying out reforms, opening up to the world, invigorating the economy, and developing commodity economy. Through study, discussion, and summing up and exchanging experiences, the participants understood more clearly the guiding ideas for ideological and political work in the new situation and the status, role, characteristics, and tasks of this work. They seriously discussed the question of how to create an atmosphere of unity, concord, and mutual trust and understanding for the prosperity of ideological and cultural undertakings.

The meeting held: The situation on the province's ideological front has been very good since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. We have scored marked achievements and progress in ideological and political work. At the same time, it is also necessary to improve and strengthen this work.

The meeting proposed that the province's current ideological and political work must vigorously stimulate the work of opening up to the world and enlivening the domestic economy and spur all reforms and the development of socialist commodity economy. We must sweep away ideological obstacles to reform and opening up, clear the way for developing the social productive forces, and strengthen the building of the two civilizations.

The meeting stressed that the leading cadres at all levels must spontaneously eliminate the constrictions of the small production concept and clear away the effects of the habitual forces of small production on reform and opening up. It is necessary to gain a better concept of commodity economy and make contributions to enriching the people and improving the province's reforms.

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CSO: 4005/785

SOUTHWEST REGION

SICHUAN MEETING STRESSES POLICY IMPLEMENTATION

HK180155 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Jun 86

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, a work conference on implementing the policies on cadres and intellectuals convened by the organization department of the provincial CPC committee concluded recently after 5 days in session. The meeting proposed that still greater efforts be made on the basis of the achievements already scored. We must ensure by the 13th party Congress the basic completion of the implementation of policies on cadres and intellectuals and the solution of problems left over from history.

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CSO: 4005/785

SOUTHWEST REGION

DALAI LAMA REFUSES TO 'COMPROMISE' WITH COMMUNISM

OW241109 Taipei CNA in English 1036 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 22 (CNA) -- Tibetan religious leader Dalai Lama has refused to compromise his belief with communism, indicating that he has also repudiated the Chinese Communist attempt to lure him back to mainland China.

The Dalai Lama has made his case clear during his current tour of West Europe where he had met with Tibetan communities and political leaders.

In his meetings with Tibetans in France, Dalai Lama has stressed that in spite of Teng Hsiao-ping's so-called "economic reforms," the basic ideology of the Peiping regime has not changed.

Dalai Lama is to attend a mass meeting of his followers in Paris May 27.

He condemned the Chinese Communists for their atrocities against the Tibetans and even rare birds in Tibet besides destroying religion.

In his current tour, he already visited Austria, West Germany and Switzerland where he also tried to obtain funds for the Tibetan refugees in India and other parts of Asia.

In recent years, the Chinese Communists have been attempting to ask Dalai Lama to go back to mainland by pretending that they had restored religious freedom to the Tibetans.

But the Tibetan spiritual leader has completely rejected this pretension of the Peiping regime because he regarded that communism is incompatible to true religious freedom.

In his talks with Tibetans and political and religious leaders here, he has repeatedly given examples of Peiping regime's ruthless rule in Tibet.

Tibet's Lama priests could never forget what the Chinese Communists had done to them by destroying Lama temples and prohibiting them from practicing their belief, although under ruthless communist oppression, they could have done nothing except remain silent, Dalai Lama said.

It is clear that Dalai Lama would continue to refuse to accept the proposals made to him by the Peiping regime to return to mainland China.

He stressed that if he had done that, he would have lost his freedom to speak out for the Tibetans.

Dalai Lama told French press that even today, after some 30 years of Chinese Communist rule, Tibet still lacks many essential economic products, and that the people's living standard is still the lowest in the world.

The Chinese Communists have also exploited the Tibetans economically by buying their own produces cheaper in prices and then selling back to them at higher prices.

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CSO: 4000/291

NORTH REGION

HEBEI'S XING CHONGZHI ATTENDS COMMENDATION RALLY

SK100738 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 May p 1

[Excerpts] Today, the provincial CPC Committee held a rally to commend Zheng Zongwu and to learn from him. The rally called on the Communist Party members throughout the province and the cadres at all levels to act as Comrade Zheng Zongwu, to display the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountain, to enhance their revolutionary fighting spirit, to work creatively, and to struggle to successfully fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

Attending the rally were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission; veteran comrades who have retreated to the second line; responsible comrades of the provincial, Shijiazhuang Prefectural, and Shijiazhuang City organs; party-member cadres; responsible comrades from the various provincial colleges, universities, and scientific research units; and representatives of scientific and technological workers, totaling some 2,000 people. Responsible persons of the Pingquan County CPC Committee were also invited to the rally.

Qu Weizhen, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the Organizational Department, announced at the rally the provincial CPC Committee's "decision on conferring the title of outstanding Communist Party member on Comrade Zheng Zongwu and on learning from him."

Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, gave a speech calling for extensively and deeply carrying out a province-wide campaign on learning from Comrade Zheng Zongwu. He said: As a party member, cadre, and a scientific and technological worker, what should they do when dealing with their work, fame and wealth, difficulties, and the interests of the masses? This is a very serious question which each and every Communist Party member will come across and answer. In this regard, Comrade Zheng Zongwu has sent a very good example for us with his actual deeds. He called on all prefectures, departments, and units to conscientiously check whether their own localities and units have the problems of overlooking real talents. He also called for resolute efforts to struggle against the phenomenon of stifling and dealing blows to competent personnel and exerting utmost efforts to boost the enthusiasm of the broad masses of intellectuals.

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CSO: 4005/767

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL MILITARY DISTRICT GRASSROOTS CONFERENCE ENDS

SK120558 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The Nei Monggol Military District grassroots work conference concluded yesterday. The conference stressed that comprehensively strengthening the building of grassroots units is an important task in the current army building work. After streamlining and reorganizing the army, the Nei Monggol Military District has focused its major points of work on grasping grassroots work in all fields and has scored remarkable achievements since the first half of the year.

At the conference, leaders of the military district earnestly heard work reports given by the relevant units, conscientiously analyzed the situation in building the grassroots units, and formulated plans for future army grassroots building.

Cai Ying, commander of the Nei Monggol Military District, and Liu Yiyuan, political commissar, gave speeches on behalf of the CPC Committee of the military district. They pointed out that in the future, we should do well in six fields of work, which include strengthening the building of party branches, raising the quality of grassroots cadres, attending to regular ideological and political work, striving to enhance the military skills and political awareness of the army, improving the [words indistinct] of the PLA companies, and fully displaying the functional role of the leading organs.

The CPC Committee of the military district also called on the leading cadres at and above the regimental level to free themselves from meetings, documents, and routine matters and go to the grassroots levels to give timely and specific guidance, and to strengthen various grassroots work.

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CSO: 4005/767

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATE ISSUES WORK REPORT

SK180345 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 86 p 3

[Excerpts of the report on the work of the Tianjin Municipal People's Procuratorate delivered by Liang Guoqing, chief-procurator of the Municipal People's Procuratorate, at the 5th session of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress--date not given]

[Text] Over the past year, the procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the municipality conscientiously implemented the constitution, the law, and the party's principles and policies; persisted in the four basic principles; continued to deal blows to serious criminal offenses and serious economic crimes to serve the economic construction; comprehensively carried out various activities of inspecting the professional work; consciously did their duties in strict accordance with the regulations set forth in the law; and industriously made efforts to facilitate a sustained and stable turn for the better in public security and to ensure a smooth progress of economic restructuring and construction.

1. A stable turn for the better in public security was facilitated thanks to ceaselessly dealing blows to the serious criminal offenses.

In the course of dealing blows to serious criminal offenses, the procuratorial organs across the municipality continued to persist in the principle of strictly and rapidly punishing and sentencing the criminal offenders who seriously jeopardized public security according to the law, put the stress on "accurate" investigation to conscientiously and clearly investigate the details of the cases, and strictly did their duties according to the law. In the past year, these organs approved the reports on arresting 2,707 criminal offenders of various types submitted by the public security organs and submitted reports on public prosecution of 3,104 persons to the courts. In accordance with the regulations set forth in the state criminal law and the state law of criminal suit, the procuratorial organs at all levels across the municipality decided to rescind the suits of 249 persons for whom penalty's not necessary and decided not to lodge appeals against 62 persons who should not have been called to account. Through examination and investigation, these pursued and captured 21 criminal offenders and instituted proceedings against 28 persons. The people's procuratorial organs dispatched personnel to supervise the execution of 46 criminals who were sentenced to death by the people's courts.

A notable turn for the better in the municipality's public security was achieved thanks to strictly dealing blows to serious criminal offenders to vigorously promote a comprehensive improvement of the public security over the past 2 years or so.

2. The procuratorial organs regarded the struggle against economic crimes as a central task and paid attention to making the struggle serve economic restructuring and construction.

In 1985, the procuratorial organs across the municipality accepted and heard 557 economic criminal cases. Of these cases, 353 involving 397 persons, who committed such crimes as engaging in corruption, giving and accepting bribes, and refusing to pay and evading taxes, were placed on file for investigation by the procuratorial organs. Of these, 70 were major cases involving 101 persons--each involving more than 10,000 yuan of economic losses. These organs decided to arrest 178 economic criminals of various types and instituted proceedings against 230 economic criminals. By the end of 1985, these organs retrieved stolen money and goods worth more than 2.7 million yuan in Renminbi by concluding the economic cases accepted and heard by themselves. Along with the profound developmemt of the work of dealing blows to serious economic crimes, in the first quarter of 1986, the municipality put 174 economic criminal cases on file for investigation, 69 of which were major and appalling cases. Since last year, in particular, from the end of last year to the beginning of this year, three notable characteristics have been seen in the procuratorial work in the economic field. First, the number of cases which were investigated and handled increased. In 1985, the number of economic criminal cases which were put on file for self-investigation increased by 37 percent over that of 1984. Second, the number of major economic cases which were investigated and handled continued to increase. Comparing the latter half of 1985 with the first half of 1985, the number of major economic cases which were investigated and handled increased by 93 percent. Comparing the first quarter of this year with the same period of last year, the number of major economic cases, each involving more than 10,000 yuan of economic losses, increased by 570 percent, and comparing the first quarter of this year with the last quarter of 1985, the number of such major economic cases increased by 310 percent. The number of such major economic cases investigated and handled in the first quarter of this year was equivalent to the total number of 1985. Third, the number of major and appalling cases which were put on file for investigation accounted for a large proportion of the total. In 1985, the number of major and appalling cases which were investigated and handled accounted for 22 percent of the total cases which were put on file for investigation, an increase of 12 percent over 1984. In the first quarter of this year, the number of major and appalling cases accounted for 39.7 percent of the total cases which were put on file for investigation, a rise of 24 percent over the corresponding period of 1985. Many cases were discovered, investigated, and handled in a timely manner. The aforementioned situation has indicated that serious economic criminal activities exist in the municipality and that the task for dealing blows to the economic crimes is extremely arduous and complicated. The vast number of cadres and policemen of the procuratorial organs have gone through trials and tempered themselves in their work, and have made contributions to waging the struggle against the economic crimes.

3. The procuratorial organs comprehensively carried out the professional work closely in line with the struggle against serious economic crimes and criminal offenses.

From last year, the procuratorial organs at all levels strengthened the work of inspecting the criminal activities of state personnel. In accordance with the article No. 13 of the law of criminal suit, the procuratorial organs directly accepted and heard the cases of infringement upon the democratic rights of citizens and neglecting duties, and the cases which should be directly accepted and handled by the people's procuratorate, such as illegally holding someone in custody, torturing others to extort confession, bringing false charges against others, and causing serious accidents due to negligence. In particular, they persistently investigated and handled, in accordance with the law, the cases of conducting bureaucratic practices or neglecting duties to bring about great economic losses to the state. From April 1985, these organs accepted and handled 220 cases of such crimes, and placed 56 cases on file for investigation, of which 13 were major and appalling cases. They also conscientiously and thoroughly investigated and handled the activities of supporting and shielding economic criminals and the activities of creating obstacles to judicial organs; handling cases according to the law. They closely combined the investigations on the activities violating the law and discipline with those on the economic criminal activities, and carried out the investigations on these activities at the same time. Soon after the case of robbery at the first Youyi shop had occurred, the procuratorial organ timely placed the case on file for investigation and simultaneously found out those who were to blame for the accident due to negligence of their duties. This has evoked great repercussions in the society. In carrying out the procuratorial work of prisons and reformatories, they strengthened construction of infrastructures and took measures for setting up and perfecting a system of carrying out the procuratorial work on the spot in order to continue strictly dealing blows to the criminal activities of those who were serving their sentences of reform-through-labor or reeducation-through-labor and to safeguard the order to prisons and reformatories. In 1985, they investigated and handled 66 criminal cases involving those who were serving their sentences of reform-through-labor and reeducation-through-labor; handled 3 criminal cases involving cadres and policemen; investigated and handled 46 cases that were reappealed to the higher authorities; and worked in cooperation with judicial and public security organs to achieve a civilized management, upgrade the quality of the transformation work and consolidate the achievements in the work in accordance with the principle of "transformation first and production second" and the principle of "educating and redeeming misguided persons and helping them change through persuasion." These organs have made contributions to reducing the reoccurrence of criminal activities by strengthening supervision over and procuratorial work on those for whom the execution of sentences were temporarily suspended; who were placed under surveillance; who were released on probation; and who were executed outside the prisons, and by paying attention to helping and educating those who had been released upon the completion of their sentences or after being given reform-through-labor sentences. Through handling the cases which were appealed to the higher authorities, they discovered clues of 409 serious economic criminal cases and 124 criminal cases. Thanks to persistently carrying out the system of handling visitors and incoming letters from the masses in a civilized manner, the system of returning letters to the masses and visiting the masses, and the system of chief-procurators taking charge of handling visitors and incoming letters, only 16 percent of the people paid second visits to the procuratorial organs, a drop of 9 percent from 1984.

Since 1985, the procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the municipality have concentrated on dealing blows to serious economic crimes as well as persisting in never ignoring the struggle against serious criminal offenses; thus, the procuratorial work was facilitated.

First, they ceaselessly upgraded the understanding of the importance and urgency of the work of dealing blows to serious economic crimes, and defined the ideology for guiding the procuratorial work. In accordance with the guidelines of the relevant instructions made by the central authorities and the Supreme People's Procuratorate, they attached primary importance to dealing blows to serious economic crimes on the premise of simultaneously dealing blows to criminal offenses and economic crimes.

Second, they took measures for conscientiously strengthening the self-investigation work. The procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the municipality successively selected and transferred more than 150 cadres to the self-investigation departments, thus, increasing the number of cadres in these departments from 406 in early 1985 to 556, accounting for 28 percent of the total cadres and policemen. The number of cadres in the self-investigation departments of the districts and counties where the occurrence of criminal cases was rather high accounted for 50 percent of the total cadres and policemen. Chief-procurators at all levels concentrated on grasping economic crimes. With regard to the organizational establishment, these organs separated the investigations on law and discipline from that on the economic work. With regard to the procedure for handling cases, they carried out the method of separating investigation from prosecution.

Third, they attached primary importance to grasping major and appalling cases. Since 1985 when the procuratorial organs were restored and rebuilt, they have carried out their professional work in a step-by-step manner. Being confronted with such arduous tasks, they can hardly suit the demands of the current circumstances for a short while with regard to the quality of cadres and policemen, the capability to handle cases, and material conditions. Under such circumstances, they must proceed from reality to attach primary importance to economic crimes. In carrying out the professional work, they must never ignore criminal offenses but should attach importance to the self-investigation work. In carrying out the self-investigation work, they should pay attention to the procuratorial work in the economic field and resolutely deal blows to economic crimes. In carrying out the procuratorial work in the economic field, they should grasp major and appalling cases. At the same time, they should regard the procuratorial work in the economic field as an important indicator for judging whether or not they have achieved the work of dealing blows to the economic crimes and whether or not they have created a situation in the overall procuratorial work. In the course of investigating and handling major and appalling cases, they paid attention to the investigations on the cases which were not placed on file in order for them to be accepted and heard in a timely manner and placed on file in a proper time. They made successes in accelerating the progress of investigating and handling major and appalling cases by taking such measures as linking gaining evidence through investigations with investigating prosecution, and persisting in the principle of investigating and handling cases in an accurate and fast manner. Some procuratorial organs in the districts and counties where the occurrence of cases was rather high adopted the method of systematically conducting investigations in each department. In 1985, the metallurgical departments investigated and handled 32 cases related to illegally handling steel products. Relevant departments have paid attention to this.

Fourth, in the course of handling cases, they strengthened investigations and studies and strived to upgrade their professional work. The procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the municipality successively organized cadres to conduct investigations and studies on 153 subjects. Through investigations and studies, they sorted out a number of reports and collected typical cases to give guidance to the work of handling cases. In the course of handling cases, the procuratorial organs set forth 553 suggestions for the units where criminal cases occurred, helped them establish and perfect more than 500 regulations and rules, established 148 liaison units, and took measures for supporting and educating 160 persons who were free from prosecution. They cooperated with the courts to convene 32 open trial meetings and adopted various forms to open 131 lectures on legal system in order to bring into play their role in disseminating legal system, frightening criminals, and educating the masses.

Fifth, they eliminated difficulties and obstacles and put stress on implementing the law justly. The vast number of cadres and policemen in the procuratorial organs were urged to do their duties in strict accordance with the law in order to justify the great trust placed by the people, uphold healthy atmosphere, remain uncorrupted, and be upright and never stoop to flattery. In the course of handling cases, they persistently ascertained the realities and plots of the cases. In accordance with the law and the realities of the cases, they handled the cases in a down-to-earth manner in order to enusre that their results will be able to withstand the test of history.

In short, our municipality has made certain achievements in the procuratorial work over the past year. However, there were shortcomings in our work, such as uneven development of the procuratorial work, lack of investigation forces and the cadres' political and professional quality failing to meet the overall demands of the procuratorial work. Thus, we must further eliminate and solve these problems.

The current political and economic situation of our country and our municipality is very good. Nineteen eighty-six is the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan as well as a key year to realizing a fundamental turn for the better in social conduct and to eliminating the arrogance of economic criminals. Recently, the CPC Central Committee made many important instructions on further strengthening socialist democracy and legal system and enhancing political and legal work. In particular, Comrade Deng Xiaoping's exposition on "grasping construction on the one hand, and legal system on the other" is the general guiding ideology for achieving the procuratorial work in the new situation. We must conscientiously study and resolutely implement the instructions and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's exposition.

1) We should continue to persistently wage the struggle against serious criminal offenses. We must strictly and quickly punish, in accordance with the law, the criminal offenders who seriously jeopardize the people's safety and public security. The procuratorial organs should work in close cooperation with the public security organs and people's courts to comprehensively improve social order, to reduce and prevent the occurrence of criminal cases, and to promote a fundamental turn for the better in social order.

2) We should fully understand the seriousness and complex nature of the current economic crimes and the importance and urgency of the struggle against economic crimes; and foster an idea of concentrating the stress of work on dealing blows to economic crimes, an idea of concentrating the stress of work on dealing blows to economic crimes, an idea of striving to eliminate the arrogance of economic criminals within a year, an idea of declaring a general war of dealing blows to serious economic crimes, and an idea of linking procuratorial work, in particular, the procuratorial work in the economic field, with straightening out of party style and improvement of legal system in order to make procuratorial work better serve economic restructuring.

3) We should concentrate energy on investigating and handling major and appalling cases in accordance with the spirit of accurately and fastly investigating and handling cases. We should strive to improve the work of conducting investigations, gaining evidence, formulating legal documents, and appearing in courts to support public prosecution. In accordance with the principle of everybody being treated equal under the law, we should bravely break through relationship networks and protection layers, and make sure that the case are handled in accordance with the law.

4) We should vigorously strengthen the construction of the ranks of procuratorial workers and strive to upgrade the political understanding and professional quality of the cadres and policemen.

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CSO: 4005/767

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT REPORTS ON WORK

SK180003 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 May 86 p 3

[Excerpts of the report on the work of the Tianjin Municipal Higher People's Court delivered by Wang Yongchen, president of the Municipal Higher People's Court, at the 5th session of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress--date not given]

[Text] During the past year, under the leadership of the CPC committees of the municipality and various districts and counties, and the supervision of the people's congresses of the municipality and various districts and counties, the people's courts at all levels throughout the municipality have followed the resolution of the 3d session of the 10th municipal People's Congress to deal resolute blows to serious criminal offenses and economic crimes, strengthen the judgments concerning economic and civil cases, adopt various measures to participate in the overall treatment of public security problems, and facilitate the revolutionization and specialization of the contingents of courts, thus making fairly great progress in various aspects of work.

1. They have continuously dealt resolute blows to serious criminal activities.

During the past year, the people's courts at all levels throughout the municipality have continued to conscientiously implement the NPC Standing Committee's "Decision on Strictly Punishing the Criminals Who Seriously Jeopardize Public Security," and "Decision on Accelerating the Procedures for Trying the Criminals Who Seriously Jeopardize Public Security," and have dealt strict and prompt blows to the criminals who seriously jeopardized public security through seven serious crimes, such as murder, rape, robbery, hooliganism, serious theft. From April 1985 to March 1986, the municipality handled and concluded 2,746 criminal cases and sentenced 3,066 criminals according to law, of whom 38.8 percent were serious criminals guilty of the seven serious crimes. Of those sentenced, criminals sentenced to death (including those with a 2-year reprieve), life imprisonment, and fixed-term imprisonment of 5 years or more amounted to 53.45 percent, and those sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of less than 5 years, detention and forced labor, and surveillance and those exempted from punishment amounted to 46.55 percent. Among the cases brought to public prosecution, those concluded within 1 month accounted for 54.27 percent, those concluded within 1.5 months 39.72 percent, and those taking more than 1.5 months to conclude 6.02 percent. By the end of March this year, the number of detained criminals whose cases had not been concluded declined by 16.63 percent as compared with the same period of last year.

Adhering to the principle of dealing sure, accurate, and relentless blows, with the focus on accurate blows, the people's courts at all levels made sure that facts were clear, evidence was conclusive, the nature was accurately determined, punishments were appropriately meted out, and procedures were legal. Meanwhile, they conscientiously carried out the principle of combining strict punishment with leniency, and handled leniently according to law those who surrendered themselves or made contributions. A total of 608 people who had truly repented and mended their ways or who had made contributions during their terms of imprisonment had their punishments reduced, or were released on parole. The people's courts also held 25 public trials at detention house or reformatories, publicizing policies and urging more criminals to confess their undiscovered crimes and provide more than 3,000 clues regarding the crimes of others. In this way, a number of deeply hidden criminals were dug out, promoting the transformation of criminals.

The people's courts at all levels fully performed their functions as judicial organs, and adopted various measures to participate voluntarily in the overall treatment of public security problems. First, they selected typical cases and held public trials on these cases in a concentrated manner or at areas or units where they occurred. During this period, 209 public trials were held to announce the sentences of 839 criminals. Second, they gave publicity to the legal system with cases as examples, and popularized legal knowledge, particularly encouraging youngsters to understand and abide by law through education. Most people's courts have organized groups (teams) to popularize the legal knowledge, and more than 600 judicial officers were sent to plants, offices, schools, neighborhoods and rural areas to read and explain the laws on more than 2,000 occasions, with the participants exceeding 300,000. Third, based on the problems brought to light, they conducted conscientious studies on the reasons and conditions for the occurrence of crimes, and offered some 490 judicial suggestions to relevant departments, thus playing a definite role in preventing crimes, and building the socialist spiritual civilization.

Since 1983, when the activities to deal strict blows to serious criminal offenses were launched, notable improvement has been achieved in our municipality's public security and social order, cases of stopping people on the road to rape or rob them have shown a decline every year, practically all the criminal activities of hooligans gathering together to make trouble or fight with weapons have been checked, and the people's sense of security has been enhanced thanks to the concerted efforts of the people throughout the municipality. Many problems and weak links, however, still existed in our municipality's public security. Judging from the cases accepted by courts, cases of murder did not drop, cases of rape did not decline by a large margin, serious cases of theft showed an increase, juvenile delinquents became younger in age, and factors inducing crimes still existed. Therefore, the people's courts at all levels must never slacken their efforts or lower their guard, and should continue to deal strict blows to serious criminal activities, mobilize and rely on the various fields of society to tackle public security problems in a comprehensive manner, and maintain the prestige of "strict blows" through concentrated public trials and public trials held where the crimes occurred. The focus of the blows are still those guilty of the seven serious crimes, and those guilty of murder and rape, principal elements of hooligan gangs, major thieves, swindlers, and robbers, procuresses who force women to engage in prostitution and those who harbor prostitutes, criminals who abduct and sell people, and those who smuggle, produce, sell, and publicize obscene goods. In particular recidivists and those committing crimes again after being released from imprisonment should be sternly punished according to law. In addition, criminals who instigate and teach youngsters to commit crimes, people who organize gambling, and hardened gamblers should also be punished strictly.

2. Deal resolute blows to serious economic criminal activities.

Following the "Criminal Law" and the NPC Standing Committee's "Decision on Strictly Punishing the Criminals Who Seriously Undermine the Economy," the people's courts at all levels throughout the municipality punished all serious economic criminals strictly and promptly. From April last year to March this year, they concluded 725 cases of embezzlement, bribery, speculation, swindling, and theft of public property; exercised the legal effect of judgments on 1,001 economic criminals; and directly recovered some 1.36 million yuan in economic losses for the state and collectives.

In view of the characteristics of the current economic crimes of our municipality, the people's courts at all levels focused their blows on the following three types of serious economic criminals: The first was cadres of party and government organs who abuse their authority and the convenience provided by their work to embezzle and accept bribes. A total of 90 cadres were sentenced for embezzlement and bribe-taking during this period, of whom one was at the bureau deputy chief level, two at the office deputy chief level, and 25 at the section level. The second was criminals who engaged in speculation and swindling in the name of enlivening the economy and by taking advantage of reform. Most of the 80 cases concluded during this period were committed by the companies without goods or funds, which took advantage of the scarce goods, such as vehicles and rolled steel, to engage in speculation and profiteering, or defrauded others of their goods or money given in advance by means of signing commissioned purchasing contracts with them. The third was criminals who colluded with people in and outside a unit to steal public property and money, particularly the raw materials of the state and collective units. According to statistics, among the cases of theft of public funds and property, 70 percent involved theft of metal raw materials. When dealing blows emphatically to these three types of criminals, they meted out strict punishments to those who embezzled large sums of money and committed serious offenses.

In waging the struggle against serious economic crimes, the people's courts at all levels conscientiously organized judicial officers to handle major and appalling cases with concerted efforts. In October last year, in view of the situation in which the economic criminal cases handled during the first 9 months of the year declined notably as compared with the same period of the previous year, they took the initiative in reporting the situation to higher authorities, and won the support from various fields. Through concerted efforts of higher and lower levels, they strictly punished 146 serious economic criminals involving 108 cases through public trials held in a concerted manner or at the location where the cases occurred in the last quarter of last year and the first quarter of this year. This has inspired the people and frightened criminals. Some criminals have surrendered themselves to the police, thus promoting the struggle against serious economic crimes.

When taken as a whole, however, the law was not strictly enforced and the blows were not effective enough in the previous struggle against serious economic crimes. Such serious economic criminal activities as ambezzlement, theft, bribe taking and offering, smuggling and trafficking in smuggled goods, speculation, swindling, and tax evasion were still rampant, the number of cases and the money involved were large, and the cases in which people in and outside a unit colluded in committing crimes were many and constituted a great obstacle to the efforts to handle cases. Some serious economic criminals are still at large, and cause very serious harm.

In order to deepen the struggle against serious economic crimes, the people's courts at all levels throughout the municipality should unswervingly, strictly, and promptly punish serious economic criminals; work actively in close coordination with public security, procuratorial, industrial and commercial, and tax and customs departments to form a great force to fight a general war; and strive to dampen the arrogance of economic criminals in 1 year or so. This year they should hold a few large-scale public trials to punish serious economic criminals.

3. Do well in grasping economic and civil trials.

Economic trials have developed following the further implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy. From April last year to March this year, the people's courts at all levels handled 1,956 cases of economic disputes, an increase of 72.94 and 306 percent, respectively, over the same periods of the previous year and the year before that. The money involved in the economic disputes rose to 69.13 million yuan, an increase of 2.5 and 6.13 times, respectively. Among the various types of economic disputes, the disputes over economic contracts accounted for the largest number, of which more than 80 percent involved purchasing and marketing contracts.

The people's courts at all levels actively handled economic disputes, and the judicial officers upheld the principle of emphasizing mediation, clarified the responsibilities after thorough investigations and study, handled the cases strictly in accordance with law, and regulated the economic relations with the means of law. During this period, 1,682 cases of economic disputes were concluded through first instance. The percentage of concluded cases reached 70.23 percent, and the quality of case handling also improved.

The Tianjin Maritime Court also achieved definite results in its work. During the period in question, it accepted 16 cases and concluded 13. Thanks to the clearly defined scope of the cases to be accepted and handled and the good quality of handling, the legal rights and interests of the Chinese and foreigners involved were guaranteed.

At the same time, the people's courts at all levels have conscientiously strengthened civil trials. From April last year to March this year, they accepted and handled 11,060 civil cases, a decline of 4.23 percent from the corresponding period of the previous year, and concluded 10,685 cases. By the end of last year, 983 cases had not been concluded, the number being comparatively small in and for the past 6 years.

Adhering to the principle of "offering conveniences to the masses, and making lawsuit filing more convenient," the people's courts at all levels have taken the initiative in going to the masses to handle cases and to use them as examples to publicize the law. During the period in question, the civil cases handled in such a manner amounted to 41.19 percent of the total, and 71.02 percent of the concluded cases were resolved through mediation or withdrawal of charges.

Among the civil cases, more than 50 percent were cases concerning divorce. The people's courts at all levels handled these cases strictly in accordance with law, publicized and implemented the "marriage law," and took a serious and purdent attitude to handle the cases in line with the "Several Regulations on Protecting the Legal Rights and Interests of Women and Children" adopted by the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee. They upheld the principle of freedom of marriage, safeguarded family harmony, opposed rash divorce, and properly solved the problems in the distribution of property and the upbringing of children when handling divorce cases.

The "General Principles of the Civil Code" adopted recently at the fourth session of the Sixth NPC has enabled the people's courts to have a law to abide by in handling civil and economic cases. We should organize cadres in charge of civil and economic cases to conscientiously study and actively publicize the "General Principles of the Civil Code," raise the quality and efficiency of the handling of civil and economic cases by implementing the "General Principles of the Civil Code," and stress the results in handling cases.

4. Enforce the law strictly, and strive to improve the socialist legal system.

During the past year, the people's courts at all levels has taken the initiative in subjecting themselves to the supervision of the people's congresses at all levels and their standing committees, established a system under which they maintain contacts with the people's deputies, reported their work to the people's deputies at regular intervals, invited them to attend trials, and solicited their opinions on the work of the people's courts, thus winning the assistance of the masses.

In order to further improve the socialist legal system, the people's courts at all levels should work in close coordination with relevant departments in line with the decisions of the standing committees of the NPC and the municipal People's Congress, popularize the legal knowledge practically among all the citizens capable of acquiring the knowledge, and enhance the sense of the legal system among cadres and the masses.

The people's courts and their cadres and policemen should be loyal to laws and systems, the people's interests, and facts; have the courage to rule out obstacles; adhere to principles and seek truth from facts; be impartial, incorruptible, and strict in enforcing the law; and resist and correct any practice of "replacing the law with words," and "suppressing the law with one's authority."

5. Strengthen the revolutionization and specialization of the people's courts at all levels.

During the past year, the people's courts at all levels have extensively strengthened ideological and political work, organized cadres and policemen to conscientiously study basic Marxist theory, adopted various measures to encourage cadres and policemen to have ideals, moral character, and education and to abide by discipline, launched activities to build civilized "five-stress, four-beauty, and three-ardent-love" units, and managed their affairs and enforced discipline strictly. In this way, they have enabled the masses of cadres and policemen to foster the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly, faithfully perform and abide by professional ethics and discipline, support the healthy trends and eliminate the unhealthy ones, resist the corrosive influence of decadent capitalist and feudal ideas, and take on a new look in their ideological and mental outlook. A group of advanced persons and collectives who enforced the law impartially and worked diligently has emerged. Cadres and policemen of courts are basically good and combat capable. However, there have still been a small number of cadres and policemen who violated law and discipline. Such cases have been strictly dealt with whenever they were discovered.

We should earnestly sum up experiences and lessons, do our work more conscientiously and meticulously, enforce discipline strictly, and abide by and fulfill the eight prohibitions for the cadres and policemen of the people's courts--prohibitions against 1) making subjective assumptions, 2) bending the law for the benefit of relatives or friends, 3) perverting justice for bribes, 4) attending dinner parties and accepting gifts, 5) asking for and taking bribes, 6) engaging in business for profits, 7) riding roughshod over the masses, and 8) revealing secrets.

We wholeheartedly hope that the people's deputies and the people throughout the municipality will exercise strict supervision over the work and the work styles of the people's courts and their cadres and policemen.

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CSO: 4005/767

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG SECRETARY SPEAKS ON SOLVING PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS

SK030841 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] At a provincial meeting on the work of handling visitors and incoming letters from the masses which was held on 2 June, Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, said: The party and government leaders at all levels should regard the work of handling visitors and incoming letters as a day-to-day work, and consciously grasp it.

The meeting pointed out: Over the past 1 year, the departments in charge of the work of handling visitors and incoming letters from the masses across the province have received 788,403 visitors and letters from the masses and solved the problems of about 700,000 people. Of the 2,588 cases which were put on file to be handled by the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, 2,308 or 89 percent have been handled as of now. Some county-level departments in charge of the work of handling visitors and incoming letters from the masses have achieved results in handling every and each case raised by the visitors and in the incoming letters from the masses.

Sun Weiben said at the meeting: Over the past 6 months or so since I came to Heilongjiang Province, I have received more than 4,000 letters from people and handled more than 400 cases raised in these letters. After reading the large number of letters from the people, I came to understand the people's political enthusiasm for carrying out the socialist modernization, the situation in which the principles and policies of the central authorities have been implemented among the grassroots areas, the hardships and the voice of the masses, and the situation of social conduct and party style. After summing up my own experiences, I also came to understand that handling the visitors and the incoming letters from the masses is the source for leaders to gather the wisdom of the masses and to absorb political nourishment as well as a key channel for maintaining contacts with the masses and understanding the people's will. Thus, leading comrades of the party and government organs, in particular the first and second higher level leaders, should pay attention to the work and personally help solve important problems for the masses. This is also an important content of the work of straightening out party style.

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NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING PROVISIONS ON ORGAN SIZE, STAFF NUMBER CONTROL

SK070226 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 86 p 1

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government recently issued a "provision" with regard to strictly prohibiting the arbitrary establishment of additional organs and the expansion of organizational size, and a "circular" with regard to unifying the names of the units under the party and government organs at city, county (city), and district levels. They urged the party and government organs at all levels throughout the province to rapidly block the malpractices cropping up in establishing additional organs arbitrarily and expanding the size of organs.

The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government pointed out that, by turning a blind eye to the relevant provisions issued by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the provincial CPC Committee, and the provincial People's Government over the past 2 years with regard to bringing under strict control the expansion of organs, some localities and departments have established additional units and upgraded their unit standards arbitrarily, increased the number of staffers, change the names of grades and positions at will, and have established additional positions of a deputy to the chief and undeserved positions. All of these represent the trend of unhealthy party style in the organizational structure. They urged the party committees and the governments at all levels to enhance their centralized and unified management over the organizational structure in order to resolutely block the unhealthy trend in this regard. In their "provision" and "circular," the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government put forward the following stipulations: 1) The establishment of state organs, organizations, and units and the assignment of personnel to them should be carried out in line with the limits of authority set forth by the higher organ for management and approval. No one is allowed to establish additional units arbitrarily and without approval, expand the size of organs. As for all cases concerning the establishment of new organs and additional units and the fixation of post grades, the departments in charge of the work should write a special report that must be examined or attached with a comment by the personnel affairs department in order to submit it to the higher party committee and the government for approval. No cadre or individual has the right to approve the establishment of additional units, the upgrading of unit standard, and the increase of staff numbers. 2) All professional and business departments at all levels should by no means interfere in the establishment of their subordinate local organs and the assignment of personnel to them. By no means should they make things difficult and create troubles in personnel assignment, fund utilization, and material supply as an excuse for trying to establish organs they need. Hereafter, as for such problems, efforts should be made to investigate them in order to establish the responsibility and to deal with them seriously. 3) The departments under the party committees and the governments at all levels should take the whole situation into consideration, and prevent the malpractice of implicating each other in the standards of organs, the grades of leading cadres' posts, and the increased number of posts. 4) The departments of organizations, personnel affairs, labor and wages, and financial affairs at all levels should assign their personnel in line with the approved organs, the approved standards, and the approved number of staffers and should appropriate their funds by fixing their labor targets. By no means should they borrow staffers from their subordinate units at will and make a long-term staff transfer to their own offices, which can cause the disguised increase of the number of staffers. 5) The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government have also formulated concrete provisions with regard to the limits of approval authority; bringing under strict control the establishment of nonpermanent organs; the names of units, posts, and standards of the organizations under the party and government organs at city, county (city), district levels, and with regard to the number of posts.

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NORTHEAST REGION

NAMELIST OF LIAONING PERSONNEL FOR GOVERNMENT ORGANS

SK020941 Liaoning LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 86 p 1

[Text] The following is the namelist of the appointments and removals of cadres adopted at the 20th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress on 17 May 1986.

In line with the proposal of Guan Shuren, governor of the provincial People's Government, the meeting decided to appoint Ji Zhong [4764 0022] chairman of the Liaoning provincial Scientific and Technological Commission; Gao Chenghe [7559 2110 0735] director of the Liaoning Provincial Financial Department; and Wang Dajun director of the Liaoning Provincial Township Enterprise Management Bureau.

The meeting also decided to dismiss Lin Sheng from his post as chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Scientific and Technological Commission, and Zhang Min from his post as director of the Liaoning Provincial Financial Department.

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NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU MEETING STRESSES SPEEDING UP CASE INVESTIGATION

HK170229 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The provincial CPC committee held a coordination meeting on 13 June on the investigation and handling of major and important cases, which pointed out that it is essential to clear away interference, coordinate efforts, speed up the handling of cases, and seriously and strictly investigate and deal with a number of major and important cases.

At the beginning of this year, the province had 160 major cases in file, over half of them being economic cases. In the past 5 months, over 70 percent of these cases have been brought to court and thoroughly investigated. At the same time, some new cases have been unearthed and investigated in various places. However, due to the fact that certain leaders fail to attach sufficient importance to the cases or else lack resolve, plus the complexity of the cases and the obstructions and interference from various quarters, very great difficulties have been caused to the investigation and handling of the cases. The handling of only 15.1 percent of cases involving the provincial organs has been completed. Moreover, there is lack of coordination in some cases, the quality of handling them too poor, and they are dealt with too leniently.

All departments and units must therefore step up the work of dealing with these cases, enhance ideological understanding, step up coordination, and make joint efforts in tackling the cases. The focus must be on major and important cases in provincial and city units, and in particular on major economic crimes and violations of law and discipline by cadres at and above county and section level. Only thus can we coordinate the efforts of all sectors, speed up investigation and handling, and lay a good foundation for the next stage of work.

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NORTHWEST REGION

MUSLIMS OBSERVE FESTIVAL ENDING RAMADAN

OW091852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 9 June (XINHUA)--More than 200,000 Moslems in Urumqi, capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, today celebrated the Bairam festival to mark the end of the month-long Ramadan fasting period.

They crowded into over 100 mosques this morning to pray for world peace as well as the happiness of mankind.

The religious service, attended by Moslems of the Hui, Uygur and other nationalities in Xinjiang, was also to mark international peace year set by the United Nations.

The prayer ceremony was announced by the Region's Islamic Association last week.

Meanwhile, the festival was also observed in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. Wu Baozhen, an imam at the Nanguan Mosque in the Regional capital, Yinchuan City, led more than 1,400 Moslems to pray for world peace.

The government leaders in the Region also went to mosques and homes of peasants of the Hui nationality to extend their greetings.

In Beijing, more than 10,000 Chinese and foreign Moslems today celebrated the festival in local mosques.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1653 GMT on 9 June, in its report on observance of the fast-breaking festival, says four Xinjiang leaders were present at a soiree in Urumqi on the evening of 8 June celebrating the event. They were Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the Xinjiang Autonomous Regional Advisory Commission; Song Hanliang, secretary of the Autonomous Regional CPC Committee; Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the Autonomous Regional People's Government, and Amudong Niyazi, chairman of the Autonomous Regional People's Congress Standing Committee. Li Ziqi, secretary of the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee, attended a tea party in Lanzhou on 9 June marking the event, the report says.]

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HEBEI CPL SECRETARY VISITS PUBLIC SECURITY WORKERS

SK280350 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 86 p 1

[Text] On the evening of 13 May, Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, went to the Shijiazhuang City Guesthouse to visit all members of the report group composed of meritorious and model workers on the natural public security front.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi, first of all, extended a warm welcome to the meritorious and model workers on the national public security front for coming to Hebei Province to pass on their valuable experiences. He said: In the preceding stage, we received the report group of the PLA models and heroes, and through their report we obtained very good results. Your visit to our province this time wil also give us very good results. Comrade Xing Chongzhi said: During the past few years, the public security front has made great contributions to defending the four modernizations and protecting the safety of the people's lives and property, and has played a tremendous role in promoting the fundamental improvement of social conduct. We should vigorously disseminate the advanced deeds of heroes emerging on the public security front. That you come to our province to make reports is good ideological and educational work. Not only the public security front but also the other fronts should learn from you. Comrade Xing Chongzhi said, in conclusion: Thank you very much for coming to our province to pass on your valuable experiences. The way to express our thanks is to achieve success in public security work and various other aspects of work.

This evening, accompanying Comrade Xing Chongzhi to visit the meritorious and model workers on the national public security front were responsible comrades of the provincial Public Security Department, Shijiazhuang Prefecture, and Shijiazhuang City, including Zhou Liqian, Wang Manqiu, Jia Ran, and Wang Baohua.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

AUTOMATED COMMAND UNIT ESTABLISHED--The Chinese Armed Forces Supreme Command's first automated command unit--the automated command post of the General Staff Department--was officially established on 8 May. This signifies that the Chinese Armed Forces' automated command system has already put into practice the computerized networking of the entire army. (From JIEFANGJUN BAO [LIBERATION ARMY DAILY]) [Text] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 May 86 p 1]

BRIGADE HONORED--Chengdu MR Commander Fu Quanyou and Political Commissar Wan Haifeng issued a directive on 6 May honoring eight organizations and ten individuals who distinguished themselves in defensive operations on the Laoshan front line. Among these, the reconnaissance company of a certain brigade was given the title "Heroic Reconnaissance Company." [Summary] [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 86 p 1]

MILITIA AAA TRAINING SITE--Yet another militia AAA training site was established in the beginning of March at Yunlong Qu, Xuzhou. The site has ammunition storage, classrooms, all types of teaching materials and training equipment, and basically correlates classroom instruction, training, and simulated firing. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 86 p 4]

MILITARY COURSES IN SHANGHAI--Ten deputy division-level and three regimental-level instructors sent from the Nanjing Higher Army School lectured on modern military science and technology and military geography to some 2,000 university students at the Nanjing Engineering College. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 86 p 4]

MILITARY RESEARCH IN MILITARY SUBDISTRICT--The Lianyungang Military Subdistrict established a military science research network and devoted effort to studying combat tactics in coastal defense. It has already published 17 articles in the publication JUNSHI XUESHU [MILITARY SCIENCE]. [Text] [Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 86 p 4]

LEADERS AT CHENGDU EXHIBITION--An "Exhibit of Heroic Deeds at Laoshan and Zheyin Shan" opened in Chengdu on 24 May. Attending the ceremony were Yang Rudai, Wan Haifeng, Nie Ronggui, Zhang Taiheng, Yang Wanxuan, Peng Dixian, Qiao Zhimin, Xu Chonglin, Wu Xihai, Tao Bojun, Shao Nong, Bai Shangwu, Huang Qizao, and Xu Chuan; also the head commander of a certain unit on the Yunnan border, Zhang Zhijian [1728 1807 1017]; Tong Baocun [0157 1405 1317], Xu Changtai [1776 7022 1132], Zheng Guangchen [6774 1639 5256], Zhang Jigen [1728 4949 2704], and Wang Baoshu [3769 1405 2579]. [Summary] [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 86 p 1]

CHENGDU AIR FORCE TROOP REVIEW--The Chengdu Military Region Air Force held a troop review on 29 April. Viewing the troops were Chengdu Air Force Commander Hou Shujun [0186 2579 6511] and Deputy Commander Xiong Zidan [3574 1311 0030]. [Summary] [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 86 p 1]

GUANGZHOU LEADERS ATTEND CONFERENCE--A conference on hog raising technology opened on 12 May in the Guangzhou MR Logistics Department Auditorium. In attendance were leaders of the Guangzhou Military Region, Guangdong provincial government and Guangzhou municipal government, You Taizhong, Zhang Zhongxian, Guo Rongchang, and Liu Nianzu. Guo Rongchang and Guangzhou MR Deputy Commander Liu Cunzhi spoke. [Summary] [Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 86 p 1]

ZHEJIANG NAVAL AIR FORCE LEADERS--Naval Air Force troops stationed in Zhejiang recently held their fourth meeting of party representatives. Reporting at the meeting were Political Commissar Li Shubo and Deputy Commissar Tang Shouyang [0781 1343 2254]. [Summary] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 86 p 1]

ZHEJIANG ARMED FORCES TRANSFER--A meeting on transferring People's Armed Forces Departments to the locales was held from 23-24 April by the Zhejiang Provincial CPC Committee, provincial government, and the provincial military district. Military District Political Commissar Liu Xinzeng [0491 2450 1073] spoke and Military District Commander Li Qingxuan [7812 3237 1357] gave out awards to 89 outstanding PAFD cadres. [Summary] [Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Apr 86 p 1]

XIZANG POST IMPROVED--The living conditions of the Gesang post on the Sichuan-Xizang Road have recently been substantially improved. In an inspection on 10 February this year, Xizang Military District Political Commissar Zhang Shaosong [1728 1421 2646] was informed that most of more than 20,000 jin of rice left at the post before 1983 had mildewed and rotted. Two days after this incident, the Xizang MD Logistics Department resupplied the post with fresh rice and supplemental foodstuffs. [Summary] [Lhasa XIZANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 86 p 3]

ITALIAN FLEET VISITS SHANGHAI--An Italian naval formation led by the missile frigate "Scirocco" arrived in Shanghai on 1 April. Greeting the Italian commander were Deputy Chief of Staff of the East Sea Fleet units stationed in Shanghai, Wang Yufeng [3769 3768 1496]; Deputy Chief of Staff of the Shanghai Garrrison District Gu Jinsheng [7357 6855 3932]; Commander of naval units stationed in Shanghai Liu Xingwen; and Shanghai Garrison District Commander Ba Zhongtan. [Summary] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Apr 86 p 1]

NAVAL LOGISTICS IMPROVEMENTS--The PLA Navy Logistics Department recently held a meeting at Lushun on future targets for logistics management. Director of the Navy Logistics Department, Li Chunming [2621 2504 2494], said at the meeting: With the next 3 to 5 years of effort, naval logistics work will gradually incorporate modern, scientific management. This year it is important to spread knowledge, train backbone cadres, and make at least one test at every base and in every voyage. [Excerpts] [Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 29 Apr 86 p 6]

SICHUAN MD LEADERS--[An article on militia economics was authored by Sichuan Military District Deputy Commander Ding Zhaoqian [0002 0340 0051], Deputy Political Commissar Zhou Canxi [0719 3503 6007], and Director Zhu Guiheng [4376 6311 5899]] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING [CHINESE MILITIA] in Chinese No 12, 9 Dec 85 p 12]

SHANXI MD POLITICAL COMMISSAR--[Shanxi Military District Political Commissar Luo Jinghui [5012 2417 6540] authored an article on transferring People's Armed Forces Departments to the locales.] [Beijing ZHONGGUO MINBING [CHINESE MILITIA] in Chinese No 12, 9 Dec 85 p 7]

SHANGHAI LEADERS ATTEND CEREMONY--Party, government, and military leaders paid respects to the grave of PRC Chairman Song Qingling on the occassion of Qingming Day yesterday. In attendance at the ceremony were Rui Xingwen, Huang Ju, Wu Bangguo, Chen Guodong, Chen Tiedi, Sun Guizhang, Zhang Dinghong, Ping Changxi, Zeng Qinghong, Shi Zhusan, Zhu Zongbao, Wang Jian, Wang Tao, Wu Ruian, Shu Wen, Zuo Ying, Li Zhaoji, Liu Zhenyuan, Ni Tianzeng, Ye Gongqi, Xie Lijuan, Li Guohao, Yang Shifa, Yang Kai, Wu Wenqi, Zhou Bi, Ba Zhongtan, Liu Qingyong, Qin Yichang, Wang Guanliang, Lu Shouyan, Wu Xia, and Sui Xinhui. [Excerpt] [Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 86 p 1]

SUCCESSFUL IMPROVED CSS-2 LAUNCH--A green and white missile was successfully launced from a certain test site north of the Great Wall. Some 10 minutes after launch, it was reported from the distant Gobi that the missile's range had been increased in this test and the warhead hit the planned target. With the support of the Central Military Commission and the assistance of fraternal organizations, the Second Artillery units succeeded in exploiting the potential of this type of guided missile. This major scientific achievement signifies a breakthrough in strategic nuclear weapons for the Second Artillery. It has great significance in speeding our military modernization efforts and improving our nuclear retaliatory capability. [Excerpts] [Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO in Chinese 1 May 86 p 3]

HELICOPTER UNIT ARRIVES IN LHASA--Led by regimental commander (Xing Gigui), three helicopters of the Black Hawk air group safely landed beside the Xizang Military District hall on the morning of 12 June. The aircraft took several days to reach Lhasa, flying through cloud and fog and braving bad weather in order to support border defense construction in Xizang. After staying in Lhasa a few days, they will fly to Medog to carry out a material transport mission. The crews are determined to carry on their fine traditions, overcome all difficulties, and fulfill the glorious and arduous air transport task assigned them by higher authorities: to make their proper contribution to Xizang's border defense construction. [Excerpts] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Jun 86 HK] /7051

CSO: 4005/775

BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BA-YI: PLA SHOULD NOT ACCEPT JAPANESE POLITICAL BLACKMAIL

OW161029 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 15 Jun 86

[Text] During the week-long visit to Japan by Comrade Xu Xin, deputy chief of staff of our PLA General Staffs, the Japanese military leadership made special arrangements for him to visit Japan's American-type military bases, army training center, and other facilities to show our military leader the might of the modernized Japanese Armed Forces. At the Sino-Japanese talks, however, when Comrade Xu Xin proposed to Japanese Defense Agency Director General Kato that our young military officers be sent to the Japanese army training center to receive training, the latter presented a host of political conditions as prerequisites. It should be noted that this was not the first time that we made the proposal that our military cadres receive training in Japan. When Comrade Yang Dezhi visited Japan before, he talked with the director general of the Japanese Defense Agency in this regard and they reached an agreement. Now Kato haggled over this question and put forward political conditions, constituting a very impolite act in international exchange. In particular, before Comrade Xu Xin's departure from Japan, high-ranking officers of the Japanese Defense Agency openly alleged that relations between Japan and China had not developed to such an extent as to receive military trainees. Some even took the opportunity to bring up the fallacy about two Chinas, saying that Communist China is different from Taiwan, and it requires extreme care to cooperate with Communist China in the military field. Others said that if China does not change its attitude toward the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and the Japan-U.S. joint military exercise and guarantee that it will never use force to invade Taiwan, then the proposal of training Chinese military officers in Japan should not be considered. In summary, the Japanese military leaders' remarks make one think that our military cadres, if not given military training in Japan, would be completely incapable, and that China would accept any condition for its military cadres to be trained at the Japanese military training center. In fact, it will do more harm than good to send our young army cadres to Japan for military training, as pointed out by many comrades in our PLA General Staff Department.

In the first place, no capitalist country will reveal all of its military knowledge to a socialist country's military personnel. An obvious example is the time we sent a group of young military officers to the State of Georgia in the United States last year to learn military affairs. As a matter of fact, the U.S. side did not let them complete the whole course.

Besides, after being trained in Japan, our military officers will not necessarily play a significant role in reinforcing our Army's fighting capacity. In the past many Kuomintang army officers, including Chiang Kai-shek, were trained in the Military Academy of Japan. What were the results of their operations in fighting the Japanese? Almost all of them were defeated when confronted with the Japanese Army, and many even became traitors and capitulators. Examples are Wang Jingwei, Zhou Fohai, He Yingqin, Chen Lifu, and Zhang Qun, to cite a few.

It follows from the above that we should not accept Japan's political blackmail because we want to send our military cadres to Japan for training. Still less should we tolerate the shameless slander and humiliating libel uttered by the Japanese military authorities.

/9738
CSO: 4005/768

BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BRIEFS

PRO-JAPANESE ATTITUDE CRITICIZED--Some people have recently been repeatedly advocating the development of friendly relations with Japan. They are doing everything possible to expand Sino-Japanese cooperation, including military cooperation, and are calling for the establishment of friendly relations between our two countries' armed forces. They also say that China and Japan should remain friendly to each other forever. It seems that they have forgotten the large-scale aggression pursued by Japan for many years against China, and the countless atrocities committed by Japanese troops against the Chinese people. Therefore, it is necessary to remind them of the true history of Sino-Japanese relations. Since ancient times, the rulers of Japan, a small country with few natural resources, had attempted to seize our vast and rich land, but they dared not take reckless action because their abilities fell short of their wishes. When Japan became a powerful capitalist country at the end of the 19th century, it began direct military and economic aggression against China. Japan's bloody invasion of China lasted for 30 years, and was an unprecedented calamity for the Chinese people, causing great losses to our country. [Excerpts] [(Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 16 Jun 86 OW] /9738

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25 JULY 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR CHINESE-AUSTRALIAN COOPERATION

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 22, 2 Jun 86 pp 7-8

[Article by Zhu Minzhi [2612 2404 0037]: "Australian Leader's Visit to China; Visit Strengthens Bilateral Ties"]

[Text] Prime Minister Bob Hawke of Australia paid his second visit to China as head of government from 18 to 25 May. World opinion takes this visit as a clear sign that Chinese-Australian relations are getting closer and closer.

During his visit, Hawke said that he would devote himself to promoting Chinese-Australian friendship and establishing an even more trustful relationship with the Chinese leadership. He met and talked with Chinese leaders for more than 10 hours during which the two sides discussed in depth and exchanged views on a range of bilateral, regional and international economic and political issues.

Hawke thought highly of the progress China has made in its strategy of reform and modernization. He believed what China is doing under the guidance of the strategy is the most crucial event in the world today. He also said that China's spectacular achievements in the last 7 years have added new momentum to the historic progression of the Pacific region, particularly the western Pacific region, to a position of central importance in the world economy.

As Chinese leaders see it, Chinese-Australian relations are free from historical scars and conflicts of interest. China and Australia have their own respective strengths and can help make up each other's weaknesses. In his talks with Bob Hawke, Zhao Ziyang expressed the hope that the friendly cooperative relations between China and Australia will develop steadily on a long-term basis.

In Beijing, Hawke met with Chairman Deng Xiaoping for the first time. Deng Xiaoping, who is in his 80's, explained to Hawke the long-term prospects of China's economy in the remainder of the present century and the first years of the next. Speculating on the future of Chinese-Australian relations, he told Hawke that Chinese and Australian leaders should be good friends, as should the two nations, and that all friendly nations in the world are welcome to participate actively in China's reform.

Chinese-Australian relations in recent years are characterized by the frequent visits the two nation's top leaders pay one another, supplemented by written communications in which they exchange opinions on world and bilateral issues. In April 1983, Zhao Ziyang became the first Chinese premier in history to visit Australia. Since he was also the first head of government to visit that nation after Hawke formed his new government, his visit was exceptionally significant.

When General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539] visited Australia together in April 1985, Prime Minister Hawke specially flew from Canberra, the national capital, to Perth, the capital of Western Australia, to welcome them and accompanied them on their visit to various places in Western Australia and South Australia. During their current visit to China, Bob Hawke and Mrs. Hawke were met in Chengdu by Hu Yaobang, who had been inspecting southern Gansu. After welcoming them at the Chengdu airport, Hu Yaobang accompanied them as they toured Chengdu and later joined them on their flight to Nanjing. When informed by Jiangsu leaders of the province's remarkable achievement of doubling its gross output value within 5 years, Hawke said that Australia would make vigorous efforts to cooperate with Jiangsu in harbor development and wool production. He also noted that Australia would maintain friendly relations with Jiangsu.

Hu Qili held discussions with Hawke in Nanjing and accompanied him when he toured the city. Then they flew to the Xiamen Special Economic Zone together.

For 4 days Hu Yaobang and Hu Qili accompanied Hawke on his trip of southern China, a vivid illustration of the close friendship between the two nations' leaders and a fine chapter in the annals of friendly Chinese-Australian relations.

High on the agenda of Prime Minister Hawke's latest visit was the development of bilateral economic cooperation. While he was in China, there was a succession of favorable reports on the results of such cooperation. The two countries signed a comprehensive agreement on a joint venture, the Portland Aluminum Plant; a contract on the Jingao Wool Spinning Company, Ltd, also a joint venture: a plan for the promotion of technical cooperation; two memorandums, one concerning the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and the other on the control of diseases caused by a lack of iodine; and an agreement on the joint establishment of a wool warehouse in Nanjing. On 24 April, the International Wool Spinning Company, Ltd., a Chinese-Australian joint venture in Zhangzhou, was opened. These seven instances of cooperation in just 5 days testify to the big stride forward in Chinese-Australian relations.

Chinese-American economic cooperation, limited to agriculture a few years ago, has now been broadened to include such new territories as iron and steel, wool, transport, nonferrous metals, manufacturing, light and textile industries. The methods of cooperation have also become increasingly diversified, including joint ventures, enterprises wholly owned by Australian capital, Chinese investments in Australia and Australian investments in China. From 1982 through 1985, over 20 joint venture agreements were signed by Chinese and Australian enterprises.

In his talks and meetings with Chinese leaders during his trip, Hawke was especially concerned to explore the ways and means of strengthening bilateral economic relations. The Chinese side praised Australia's position on the world economy and North-South relations. They believed that as far as economic cooperation is concerned, there is much China and Australia can do to supply what the other lacks and make up each other's deficiencies and that the prospects are bright.

Bilateral trade has grown rapidly in recent years. Already China is the fifth largest market for Australian goods while Australia is China's sixth largest trading partner. The total value of Chinese-Australian trade reached $1.2 billion in 1985.

A current concern is the longstanding trade deficit China has been running up with Australia. Hawke said that Australia understands China's concern about the deficit and the importance of increasing Chinese exports to Australia. The Australian government would continue to carry out its plan to help China step up exports to Australia.

The day after he arrived in Beijing, Hawke had another tennis match with Vice Premier Wan Li [8001 6849]. They got acquainted on the tennis court during Hawke's first visit to China in February 1984 and have since become close friends. At the end of the game, Hawke again extended an invitation to Wan Li to visit Australia, which the latter gladly accepted. The two men are now scheduled to pit their tennis skills against each other once more in Australia.

The results of Hawke's latest visit to China are strong evidence that the friendly, cooperative relations between China and Australia are advancing to a higher level. As Zhao Ziyang said, the development of Chinese-Australian relations will not only benefit the peoples of the two nations, but also contribute to the stability and progress of the Asian Pacific region.

12581
CSO: 4005/787

YANG XIGUANG ON CULTURAL IMPORTS, EXCHANGES

HK250205 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by Yang Xiguang [2799 6007 0342]: "Cultural Imports and Exchanges in the Course of Opening Up to the Outside World"--passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] With Shanghai City's research on cultural development strategy as the starting point, at present, quite a number of provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are doing research concerning the cultural development of their own regions. This is a new subject put forward in the ideological and cultural fields, which conforms with the needs of reform and construction. This new subject will probably arouse a cultural craze, so we should be happy about it. In order to promote cultural development, there are numerous topics for us to study, among which, we should pay particular attention to the cultural imports and exchanges in the course of opening up to the outside world. I briefly talked about this question at the Shanghai symposium, and later, I wrote an article of about 1,000 characters on this question, whcih was published in JIEFANG RIBAO on 11 May 1986. Now, I'd like to discuss this question in detail.

/1. To Inherit and Develop All the Cultural Achievements of Mankind is the Historical Task of the Communists/

Based on such an understanding, which is that the communists have always paid greater attention to inheriting and absorbing all the excellent cultural achievements of mankind, be they historical or contemporary achievements, we have put forward the question of cultural imports and exchanges. On this point, Marx is our glorious example. When Marx was founding his theory, he relied on knowledge obtained by mankind under the capitalist system to study and do research on all the achievements created in the history of civilization and all the achievements created by the human mind. Lenin once pointed out: "That Marxism which is a revolutionary and proletarian ideological system, has won worldwide historical significance is because it has not cast off the most precious achievements of the bourgeois times, but on the contrary, has absorbed and transformed all the valuable things in the ideological and cultural development of mankind over the past 2,000 years" (Selected Works of Lenin" Volume 4, p 362). Lenin also said: "Only by clearly understanding culture created during the whole course of the development of mankind and transforming this kind of culture can we find a proletarian culture. Without such an understanding, we will not be able to accomplish this task. The proletarian culture cannot fall down from the heaven, and nor can it be created by those who regard themselves as experts on proletarian culture, because such an idea is complete nonsense. The proletarian culture should be the normal development of all the knowledge created by mankind under the oppression of the capitalist society, landlord society and the bureaucratic society. All these channels, big or small, lead to the proletarian culture either in the past, at present or in the future" ("Selected Works of Lenin", Volume 4, p 348). Over 40 years ago, Mao Zedong once pointed out:" Chian should absorb a large number of foreign progressive cultures and use them as the raw material of her own cultural food. This work was far from enough in the past. We should absorb all the useful things, including not only the present socialist culture and new-democratic culture but also the ancient cultures of foreign countries, for example, the cultures of the enlightenment period of the capitalist countries" ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong" Volume 2, p 667). Today, in order to establish socialist culture with Chinese characteristics, it is important for us to inherit and develop our country's excellent national culture, especially the new culture created in the course of the Chinese people's revolution and construction under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. And at the same time, we should also boldly import and absorb a large number of advanced cultural achievements in the world. Only by smashing autarky and isolation, which hinder cultural development, can we create conditions for the development of our nation's new culture. Its significance shows that inheriting and developing all the cultural achievements of mankind is the unshirkable historical duty of our communists. Of course, we also have the task of enabling Chinese culture to enter the world, which is also an important task concerning cultural exchanges. I will not elaborate on this for the time being.

/2. Cultural Exchanges Are a Law of the Cultural Development of Various Nations and a World-wide Cultural Phenomenon./

The history of the world cultural development shows that the development of the cultures of all nations is governed by the laws of mutual infiltration, mutual exchange, mutual import, mutual absorption and continued polarization among the cultures of different regions and different nations. Take our ancient nation for example, the culture of the Han Dynasty was the combination of the culture of the Huaxia nationality and the culture of the Yidi nationality in the previous Chin Dynasty. Today's culture of the Chinese nation is the result of the development and combination of the culture of the Han nationality and the cultures of other fraternal nationalities of the Han Dynasty, and is also the result of the absorption of the achievements of quite a number of foreign cultures, including Indian culture which entered China in the post-Eastern Han period, the culture of the western regions which was imported by China in the Han Dynasty and the Tang Dynasty, and the Qidan culture, the Mongolian culture, the Arab culture and the Western Christian culture which were absorbed by China after the Sung and Yuan Dynasties. A culture formed on such a basis is more advanced and richer as compared with the single Huaxia culture and Han culture. On the other hand, the European culture has also absorbed the Indian culture, the Arab culture and the Chinese culture. In fact, the exchange, import and absorption of culture among different nations has been a tendency in the development of the history of mankind. For nearly a century, this tendency has become ever more obvious because the large-scale industrial production has gained a dominant position in the world. Just as what Marx and Engles pointed out in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party: "The past regional and national autarky has been replaced by the mutual contacts and mutual dependence among regions and nations. Both the situation in material production and the situation in spiritual production are the same. The spiritual products of all the nations have become public property. National onesidedness and limitations have become increasingly impossible. As a result, the cultures of various nations and regions have formed a kind of world culture" (according to the original editor's note of the MANIFESTO, the word "culture" here refers to the written works on science, art, philosophy and some other fields). Thus, along with the development of large-scale industrial production, it is impossible for an absolute natural economy and isolated culture to exist, let alone to develop. In fact, in contemporary times, just like economic development, the development of ideology, morality, natural science, human studies and so on has went beyond national boundaries to become a world-wide cultural phenomenon.

/3. That the Chinese Working Class Has Come Into the Historical Arena and the Social Changes in China are Closely linked with Foreign Ideologies and Cultures./

After the Opium War, imperialism invaded China, breaking up China's autarkical state. The direct consequence was that China was reduced to semi-colonial status, a fact which the Chinese people were unwilling to accept. However, there was also another consequence which imperialism was unwilling to see: The development of China's capitalism. Thus, bourgeoisie, proletariat and workers' movement emerged in China. Later, under the influence of the October Revolution in Russia, Marxism and Leninism spread into China, which led to the founding of the Chinese Communist Party which carried out social changes and established the new China. It can be said that the birth of the Chinese Communist Party and the social changes carried out under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party could not be separated from the influence of foreign ideology and culture. Since our party itself is the product of the integration of foreign ideology and culture (which are essentially Marxism) with the reality of China, and our party has successfully carried out a social transformation in China, why should we fear the import and influence of the foreign ideology and culture? The cultural transformation of a country is caused by the country's social transformation. On the other hand, the cultural transformation can act as a guide to the social transformation. The overall cultural transformation can provide the spiritualm sine qua non for the political, eocnomic and ideological transformations. The cultural transformation can also provide the correct guiding theory, moral standard, scientific knowledge and various kinds of cultural methods for the social transformation so as to ensure the smooth progress of the social transformation. The disputes between Chinese culture and Western culture during the period of the "May 4 Movement" and the various discussions on how to treat western culture in the new situation of reform at present all reflect the characteristics of our times and are also a demand for cultural transformation in the period of social transformation.

/4. The idea of "Taking In" and the Idea of "Incorporating Things of Diverse Nature" are Foresighted Ideologies Regarding the Establishment of China's New Culture./

The idea of "taking in" advocated by Lu Xun in the 1930's and the idea of "incorporating things of diverse nature" advocated by Beijing University during the period of the "May 4 Movement" are foresighted ideologies regarding the establishment of China's new culture. In the Opium War, imperialism blew open China's door with their cannons and brought us western cultures. At the very beginning, we were forced to accept the western cultures. However, the influx of the ideological trend of the western cultures indeed awakened a lot of advanced Chinese intellectuals and encouraged them to actively import western cultures and truth from the west. This situation reached its climax during the "May 4 Movement". The import of Marxism into China provided China with a correct ideology on importing and learning western cultures.

Today, our situation is fundamentally different from the situation at that time. We put forward the idea of opening up the world in a new historical period after summing up the miserable lessons of China's autarky after liberation. This means that we began to actively and consciously absorb and import all the achievements of western ideologies and cultures and all the achievements of human civilization without being forced or pressured to do it by any external forces. We actively put forward this decision according to the needs of the new situation of reform and construction.

In fact, in the old China, some advanced Chinese intellectuals already realized that it was necessary to import advanced western cultures, sciences and technologies in order to develop our country's national economy and culture. At that time, Lu Xun already realized that in order to understand foreign things, "we should use our brains and vision and actively take them in?" He said: "Without taking in foreign things, people cannot become new people by themselves; without taking in foreign things, literature and art cannot become new literature and art by themselves" ("Complete Works of Lu Xun" volume 6, pp 39-40). However, it was impossible to truly realize the idea of "taking in" foreign things under the social system of the old China. Only today when we have implemented the policy of opening up do we really have the conditions for implementing the idea of "taking in". The implementation of the idea of "taking in" can broaden our horizons and encourage us to import the latest achievements of western education, science, culture and so on and make them serve our purposes. It is foolish to adopt the attitude of indiscriminately negating and rejecting western cultures.

/5. To Overcome the Psychology of Fear and Boldly and Greatly Absorb the New Cultures, New Ideologies and New Concepts in the World to Serve China's Reform and Building of the Modernizations./

In order to carry out cultural import and exchanges in the course of opening up to the outside world, at present, we should first solve the problem of the psychology of fear. What do we fear? We fear that cultural imports and exchanges will affect the development of our national culture. This kind of fear is absolutely unnecessary. To take the period after the Han and Tang Dynasties and the period after the Song and Yuan Dynasties as an example, during both periods, there was large scale sino-foreign cultural exchanges. The result of such exchanges pushed forward the development of the Chinese national culture instead of destroying the excellent culture of our nation. Because our nation has a rich culture with a deep basis, so it is possible to integrate the imported foreign cultures with our own culture to develop a new national culture without "letting the secondary supercede the primary." At the same time, the culture of a country will always reflect the historical and realistic existence of the country, otherwise, the country could not have been established.

Here, there is a question of how to deal with China's traditional culture. Here, China's traditional culture refers to the traditional culture before the "May 4 Movement." China's traditional culture indeed has a lot of excellent achievements. However, it has also given us a heavy burden. Because it was established on the basis of feudal system and a self-sufficient natural economy, the concept of a feudal and small-scale farming ideology is its mainstream. Until now, the evil legacy of such ideology still has a strong influence and has become a big obstacle to our reform, which we will have to take great efforts to criticize. We should adopt a correct method to deal with this question and should absorb foreign cultures so as to transfuse new blood into the Chinese culture and push foward with the reform and construction of our country.

I think that generally speaking, all of us still have confidence in our national culture. What many people worry about most is that the import of foreign cultures will bring in both the essence and the dross. The dross will have a corrosive influence on the ideology and spirit of the people of our country. We must pay attention to this question and distinguish the "essence" from the "dross." We should improve the ability of our people in light of the reality of our country to distinguish between the two. However, we should not worry too much. First, we have always adhered to the policy of "discarding the dross and selecting the essence" in dealing with the traditional culture of China and the imported foreign cultures. Of course, we must adopt a scientific attitude in distinguishing the "essence" from the "dross." The essence or the dross must be judged by practice and must not be judged by our own free wills. When importing the achievements of advanced Western cultures, we should practically criticize the dross which comes in together with the essence. However, there is no need to be surprised at the dross, and nor is there any need to give up eating for fear of choking. Second, for quite a long time after liberation, our country was in a generally closed state. So once our country is opened up to the world, the people and masses will certainly feel very fresh. On the other hand, because of the low standard of education among the broad masses of people they probably lack the ability to accept foreign cultures. However, this does not matter too much. So long as we stick to opening up our country to the world and Sino-foreign cultural exchanges, and gradually raise the educational standard of the people and masses, and improve our work in various other fields, the problems will surely be solved. At any rate, we must not close China's door again.

On the question of importation. At present, most of us do not have a heavy ideological burden on importing modern science and technology from advanced countries and management science developed on the basis of modern science and technology in advanced countries. Nor do we worry too much about importing classical works on philosophy and social science from ancient Greece and Rome as well as from the 19th century, and world masterpieces on philosophy and social science, and so on. However, we still have reservations about, and even refuse to import and absorb: ideological trends and theories from various schools in the world workers' movement; new ideologies, concepts and methodologies (including new methodologies in social science research) formed on the basis of modern materials; the modern education system, and so on. This situation should be changed because these new ideologies, concepts and methodologies are closely linked with development of the modern material basis and modern science and technology in advanced countries. If we separate them, it will be difficult for us: To have complete understanding; to make an appraisal of the most advanced and latest things of our times; and to bring the imported science and technology into more effective play. What is more, the reform we are presently carrying out is an overall one, including not only reform of the economic structure, but also reform of the political structure, ideology, culture, concept and so on. This, on the one hand, we should sum up and apply new experiences and achievements made in "bringing order out of chaos," the reform of the economic structure, and other aspects since the 3rd plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. On the other hand, we should absorb the latest ideological and cultural achievements formed on the modern material basis in advanced countries, which are useful to us. We should combine the two aspects together and continue to overcome the parochial, feudal concepts of traditional small producers which obstruct our progress, so as to promote and make headway with our cause of four modernizations with larger strides. Of course, importation does not mean to indiscriminately copy, but to transform, digest and absorb foreign things in the light of the reality of our country. This requires a process. However, the prerequisite is to import foreign things because only by importing them can we understand them. If we refuse to import foreign things and do not know what is going on in the outside world, how can we absorb and digest foreign things? We are Marxists and Marxists are fearless. So we certainly have the ability to import all the latest ideological and cultural achievements from the advanced countries and make use of them.

/6. The Cultural Imports and Exchanges Require a United and Harmonious Environment. So it is Necessary to Trust Intellectuals and Entrust Them with Heavy Responsibilities./

Cultural imports and exchanges also require a united and harmonious environment. The key in creating such an environment lies in making a correct appraisal of the present intellectual's situation. We should understand their enthusiasm for making more contributions to the cause of the four modernizations, and believe that the purpose of their importing and probing some of the cultural achievements of the advanced countries is to boost the economic and cultural causes of our motherland. We must protect their enthusiasm in carrying out the reform and blazing new trails. We must stick to the policy of letting a hundred schools of thought contend and let them carry out free discussion. Like anyone else, in the course of exploration and blazing new trails, intellectuals will unavoidably make mistakes. When such things happen, we should kindly and sincerely help them and encourage them to continue their explorations. We should not sneer at them at will by saying that they "have eaten foreign things but cannot digest foreign things," and nor should we even recklessly use such remarks as "violating the basic principles of Marxism" to hurt their feelings. On the contrary, we should do everything possible to make them feel relaxed and happy. At the same time, we should trust them and entrust them with heavy responsibilities. We have already had profound lessons from the consequences of arbitrarily adopting simple and rough methods of criticism towards intellectuals in the past. Today, we must not do the same thing again. It is true that the intellectuals should also realize the responsibilities with which they have been entrusted and actively throw themselves into the practice of reform and construction of the four modernizations. The intellectuals should also dare open up new areas; stick to truth; resist the incorrect; develop a fearless creative spirit in building the material and spiritual civilizations of our socialist motherland; and dedicate themselves to the development of our motherland's scientific and cultural causes.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DEMOCRATIC ATMOSPHERE IN NPC, CPPCC SESSIONS DISCUSSED

Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese No 118, 16 Apr 86 pp 5-6

[Article by Lu Hui [0712 2585]: "A Comprehensive Look at the Fourth Sessions of the Sixth NPC and CPPCC"]

[Excerpts] A Grim Situation and Numerous Contradictions

The Fourth sessions of the Sixth NPC and CPPCC were convened at the critical moment of the urban reform in China. It is a stage in which old systems are replaced by new ones and various contradictions arise one after another. The differences in interests have caused the people to have different understandings of the reform. In the second half of 1985, some students made trouble and some workers also created some disturbances due to the wage issue. In the begining of 1986, the movement to consolidate the party's workstyle failed to produce major results. Therefore, we may say that the sessions faced a grim situation. Perhaps it is because of these reasons that the CPC deemed it necessary to sit down and sum up the experiences and lessons gained in the reform. Some people thought that these sessions would lower the tone of the reform, but the report on the "Seventh 5-year Plan" delivered by Zhao Ziyang showed that the major tone of these sessions was still reform. Zhao Ziyang announced that the motive force of China's economic development in the next 5 years is reform.

Deng Xiaoping Boosts Morale Outside the Sessions

Deng Xiaoping did not attend these sessions, but on the morning of the NPC's opening day, he received Poul Schluter, prime minister of Denmark, in the People's Hall. This action drew much attention from the world because making a public appearance at this time after 3 months of living in seclusion can be interpreted as a kind of support provided by this strong man of China for reform--the main topic of these sessions. Immediately after this event, Hu Yaobang, secretary general of the CPC Central Committee also appeared in public to receive the president of Yugoslavia. At the reception, he pointed out that the reform of socialist countries is the trend of the times. On 6 April, the afforestation day of Beijing, almost all important CPC officials in Beijing except for Chen Yun made a group appearance in public which was the first since last September, indicating the unanimous attitude of top CPC officials toward the line of current reforms.

Emphasis Varies in the Appraisal of the Situation

At these sessions, there were very few differing views on the point of reform, but the appraisal of situation varied slightly. Experts and scholars among the delegates and CPPCC members put more stress on certain problems arising in the reform such as foreign trade, price, and agriculture. They also made critical comments.

The most controversial issue at the sessions was the "Law on Compulsory Education." They expressed concern over the enforcement of this law. They worried about the lack of funds and teachers. There are now 240 million illiterate people in mainland China. Existing schools already suffer from an obvious shortage of funds. Some schools only have 1 yuan to spend on each student for each semester. Others barely have enough funds to pay water and electric bills. Every 1 in 5 of the 140 million pupils of China has no chair or desk to use. The phenomenon of "dilapidated buildings" is also very serious. As for teachers, not only are there not enough of them but their quality is poor too. About two-thirds of existing teachers are underqualified. The state's "Seventh 5-year Plan" has increased allocations for education, but it cannot totally solve existing problems. If they fail to make great efforts to solve these problems, it would be very difficult to enforce the law on the compulsory education of the whole people.

Increased Democratic Atmosphere

Looking back on several NPC and CPPCC sessions held in the past, we can feel that along with the implementation of China's open-door policy, democratic atmosphere has gradually increased. Prior to the opening of these sessions, a foreign reporter asked Ceng Tao [2582 3447], the spokesman of the sessions, if differing opinions were allowed at the sessions and if everything was always approved unanimously. Ceng Tao answered: It is normal to have differing views. Of course you do not have to raise your hand if you do not agree.

When the Standing Committee of the National CPPCC Committee voted on the list of 16 candidates to the additional members of the CPPCC standing committee, all 168 standing committee members raised their hands except one. Off the floor, someone asked Mr Ling Qihan [0407 0366 5060], the one who was against it, why he did not raise his hand. He said without reservation: I do not agree on one of the candidates so I did not raise my hand. It is reported that some members also criticized some members newly admitted to the CPPCC standing committee including Liu Zihou [0491 1311 0624] for failing to effectively implement the resolutions and policies adopted at the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and hoped that they remember "leftist" lessons and make new contributions to the four modernizations in the future.

These sessions did not include the "tiger hunting" movement in the agendas. Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court, and Yang Yichen, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, delivered reports on the situation of crime in recent years. It is reported that the "tiger hunting" movement is underway and only 8 percent of major cases are closed because the complexity and broad involvement of such cases require deeper investigations. The Sanxia key water conservancy project which has drawn much interest from overseas was not included in the agendas either. In response to the questions of Chinese and foreign reporters, Vice Premier Li Peng said: The State Council has a positive but cautious attitude toward this project. It will organize a debate. Whether this project should be continued or discontinued cannot be decided until the debate is over.

If asked what is the greatest success of these sessions, the answer probably would be the unified understanding of reform. China's reform is at a difficult stage. The fact that the NPC delegates and CPPCC members managed to reaffirm the line of reform at a time like this undoutedly has a decisive effect on the implementation of the "Seventh 5-year Plan."

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ARROGANCE OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS DECRIED

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 12 Mar 86 p 1

[Article by Chen Sen [7115 2773]: "On 'Bluffing'"]

[Text] Why do I discuss "bluffing" in the year of the tiger? ["Tiger" and "bluffing" are both pronounced "hu."] It is because I find that some comrades on the political-legal front still follow the practice of "bluffing." In work, they fail to plant their feet on solid ground and follow a scientific and cautious style. Especially toward the people, they lack the attitude of a gentle and modest public servant. Instead, skilled in "bluffing," they rely on their power and position, take an arrogant attitude, exaggerate the facts, create something out of nothing, violate regulations and discipline, and refuse to correct mistakes. The newspapers often report how judicial officers of certain areas frequently chide and swear at people, froth at the mouth and glare with rage, and use foul language; how public security cadres and police, with fists and feet and sticks, groundlessly beat up commune members and teachers; what is even worse is that some innocent people were injured and crippled or even killed.

Though it cannot cover the whole situation, the word "bluffing" does epitomize it. Among those following the practice of "bluffing," except a few individuals deliberately violating law and committing crimes, most of them have difficulty getting rid of their deep-rooted habits. To use a common expression, they are used to "bluffing." Rather than considering it a pernicious practice, they feel that it expresses their "fighting will" and "boldness," as if their work style could not be considered strict and their struggle spirit high short of "bluffing." It is indeed a big mistake. The "bluffing" practice runs counter to the vigorous work style we advocate. Though it may intimidate people for a time, it fails to be convincing, and may even create numerous troubles. The unjust cases resulting from confessions extorted by torture should serve as a lesson to us. When the "bluffing" practice is widespread, the evil tendencies grow, and law and discipline naturally yield ground. In terms of litigation alone, "one unjust verdict is more disastrous than many unfair acts, because the latter only muddy the stream, while the former corrupts the source." (F. Bacon). The party Central Committee's recent determination to rectify party style thoroughly, demanding that central organs serve as models for the whole country, is precisely for the purpose of carrying out a complete overhaul and making everything fresh and new. I feel that the "bluffing" practice should number among the items to be eradicated.

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THREE QUALITIES EXPECTED OF LEADING CADRES

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 22, 2 Jun 86 pp 42-43

[Article by Li Rui [2621 6904]: "Leading Cadres Should Be Capable of Recommending Qualified People and Understand Economics and Science"]

[Text] Ability To Recommend Competent and Worthy People

What qualities should a good leader possess? Apart from the usual requirements of ability and integrity, he must be able to recommend people better qualified than he so that the latter can replace him in due time. Otherwise, things get done as long as he is around, but will fall by the wayside when he leaves the scene, in which case we cannot possibly say he has fulfilled his responsibility as a leader. In sports, there is this rule: team members are not fixed and whoever performs well gets a chance to play. It falls to a good coach to spot and pick the best athletes, best in terms of contribution to the overall effectiveness of the team as well as personal skills. The same is true for a leading group. The world is moving forward, as does time. One generation must be better than its predecessor. Certainly we cannot make simplistic comparisons. A leading group is different from a ball game team: It needs relative stability and rapid turnover is not advisable. But the idea of the strong beating the weak and the emphasis on collective effectiveness should be applied to leading groups too. Can a team win a match, on the one hand, and give preferential treatment to seniority, personal relations, face and personal feelings, on the other? Certainly not. In appointing and assigning cadres to jobs, we cannot both get hold of capable people who can get things done, and save somebody's face, abide by seniority rules and satisfy "relations" considerations. To follow the latter course will only result in keeping incompetents in a leading group. Unfortunately, instead of disappearing, this phenomenon seems to have become something of an unwritten rule.

Leadership succession is long-term mission. By putting together a sound third echelon, we will ensure a smooth succession. The third echelon is a constant, but when we get down to the individuals who make up the echelon, we are dealing with variables. Outstanding people can be found in the ranks of young cadres everywhere and should be discovered and promoted into the third echelon continuously depending on their performance in the "four modernizations." This constant infusion of fresh talent will help keep the third echelon ever vigorous. Although cadre selection theoretically can now take a variety of forms, such as recommendation, election and open recruitment, usually it is still the organization department which does the evaluation and selection. Leaving aside such aberrations as nepotism, the selection of "yes men" and "Wu Dalang setting up shop" types, most of the people selected remain those who are already in the public eye or who already exercise some public influence by virtue of their good work. In reality, rarely is diversified selection achieved. Consequently, if leaders and organization departments do not look for talent far and wide, have a narrow vision or lack boldness in personnel selection, talented individuals may easily slip through the net anytime. I am afraid the sad truth today is that we just do not see the talent all around us. For this reason, the selection of qualified personnel is an ongoing job that must go hand in hand with reform. In the midst of reform, we must continuously discern, discover and select qualified people and endlessly compare one with the others so as to pick the cream of the crop in the same way that a team constantly renews itself. Only thus can we build up, after a period of hard work, a strong third echelon comprising people better qualified than we.

Economic Knowledge

The thrust of the party's work has clearly been shifted to economic development for a long time. In the past we set great store by production, output and output value but paid little attention to and even rejected such things as efficiency, the law of value and market mechanisms. Today the "commodity economy is a stage that cannot be skipped." Do we really understand it in theory and practice? Yet the weakest link right now in our cadre contingent is exactly the acute shortage of people who understand economics, particularly circulation, public finance, accounting and banking. Say, for instance, the president of a bank in a county, municipality or province is undereducated, knows nothing about basic banking and regards the bank as a mere money-box. This at a time when he is faced with the boundless ocean of the commodity economy. Will it work? In the West, the bank is an entire economy's nerve center. It controls the macroeconomy as well as the microeconomy and is extremely sensitive.

In China, which has been an agricultural nation from ancient times, agriculture was esteemed while commerce was restricted. The businessman was looked down upon. For years we too seem to have inherited this tradition. In the Western commodity economy, on the other hand, marketing is big business which has given rise to some great men. Now that we go in for the development of a socialist commodity economy, we have no choice but to equip ourselves with business skills. Which Western practices are useful and should be adopted by us? Which are not useful and therefore unworthy of emulation? We must work out the answers to these questions on both the theoretical and practical levels.

In the past, we came to grief on account of our shortage of economic experts. At present we are still paying for it. Summing up his experience in the civil war, Chairman Mao Zedong said, "A war is governed by the principles of war; a revolutionary war is governed by the principles of revolutionary war." Today we can also say that economic construction, socialist economic construction and Chinese socialist economic construction are all governed by their own respective laws. Given the present situation, our cadre contingent should include an adequate number of people who understand the laws of economics, of socialist economics and of Chinese socialist economics. This is a critical issue in our development.

Scientific Knowledge

Mao Zedong Thought laid a good deal of stress on leadership methods, advocating such methods as "from the masses, to the masses," "integrate theory with practice," "spread over a whole area from one point" and "unite the key points with an entire area." We must continue to apply them in future to guide our work. What Mao Zedong said about a leader's primary function--"coming up with ideas and selecting cadres"--remains true today. In addition, I believe that with our involvement in modernization these days, we must demand that our leaders meet one more basic requirement, namely that they understand science. It will not do if they are illiterate in scientific matters and do not act according to scientific principles.

After the republic was founded, many cadres were transferred to factories, mines and other enterprises, a large number of whom became specialists over time. But real experts remain few and far between. A major reason arbitrary and confused directions were issued in economic development in the past was because we lacked scientific knowledge. "Short on understanding and long on determination, short on knowledge and long on ideas." Thus did the masses describe our arbitrary economic management. Many a painful lesson have we learned from our neglect of science, our disregard for efficiency and our dependence on a leader's will, which militates against policy consistency as leaders come and go. The "tuition" we have paid over the years probably amounted to tens and hundreds of billions of yuan. At issue here is a question of educational quality. Chaos is bound to arise when an uneducated, scientifically illiterate person tries to tackle the complex, involved issues of modern society and preside over mass production and a giant economy solely by drawing upon his limited personal experience.

It is for this reason that I propose that leading bodies above the county level include experts and even scholars. Certainly these experts and scholars must be suited for leadership work or for the work of leading bodies. And I naturally do not mean that leading cadres below the county level need not acquaint themselves with science.

Only when leading cadres have a good grasp of science, know how to function in accordance with scientific procedures and realize that scientific principles cannot be violated can they develop a strategic vision and correct judgement and formulate scientific policies.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PEACE PRAYER SERVICES HELD IN BEIJING, QINGHAI

OW251416 Beijing XINHUA in English 1401 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 25 June (XINHUA)--Several thousand Buddhists, Taoists, Muslims and Christians attended religious services here this afternoon to pray for world peace.

Honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, the Bainqen Lama, and more than 250 monks, lamas and nuns participated in religious ceremonies at the Buddhist Guangji Temple.

Zhao Puchu, president of the association, said during the service that the duty of all Buddhists is to rescue the people from misery and bring them happiness, and the danger posed by the nuclear arms race is the greatest misery mankind faces at present.

Chinese Buddhists, he said, are determined to strengthen their unity with religious believers of different faiths throughout the world to fight against the danger of nuclear war, safeguard world peace, and pursue happiness.

Meanwhile, more than 1,000 Chinese and foreign Catholics gathered at the Xishiku Catholic Church to attend a benediction given by Bishop Zong Huaide.

In a sermon, Bishop Michael Fu Tieshan of the Beijing Diocese said that the desire for world peace has made people of different colors, races, social systems, ideologies, and religious beliefs units as one.

The progress of mankind must be based on live, equality, unity, cooperation and justice, the bishop said. He called on Catholics throughout the world to make greater contributions to world peace and development.

Taoist, Isalmic and Protestant services were also held in the Chinese capital.

Participants at the International Council of the World Conference on Religion and Peace were present at today's services.

Also, some 500 Tibetan monks were reported to gather today at the noted Buddhist Taer Monastery in Qinghai Province to pray for world peace. Similar religious activities have been held throughout China since the beginning of June to mark the International Year of Peace.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE SUGGESTS CULTURE DAY

OW190642 Beijing XINHUA in English 0602 GMT 19 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--China should legally designate a culture day to "enrich and enliven" people's social life, literary scholar Liu Zaifu suggested today.

"I think we can change the traditional dragon boat festival (the 5th day of the 5th lunar month) into China's culture day," he said in an article in the overseas edition of the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

He called for a national holiday on which a range of cultural and recreational activities would be available. "People should not only enjoy and protect China's cultural heritage," he said. "They should have opportunities to develop it."

Liu, a research fellow of the Institute of Literature of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, has spoken frequently in favor of supporting cultural activities as part of China's modernization program.

Aside from celebrations around the new year, China's holidays tend to commemorate political events, he said. But, he argued, limiting holidays to those "with political color makes a nation's social life lopsided and even lifeless."

In the broad sense, Liu said, culture includes science, technology, literature and education. "So celebration of culture day will help raise the prestige of scientists, teachers, writers and artists."

He said the day would also promote appreciation of modern cultural forms while encouraging people to "discard feudal, superstitious and benighted cultural dross."

Dragon boat day is particularly suited to become culture day, according to Liu. "Though a folk festival, it has no superstitious color at all, and it serves to commemorate Qu Yuan (about 340-278 b.c.), the great patriotic poet."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTERVIEW WITH YU LUOJIN ON LITERARY CREATION

Hong Kong PAI HSING in Chinese No 118, 16 Apr 86 pp 51-52

[Summary of interview with Yu Luojin by Bao Shan [0202 1472]: "Yu Luojin Discusses Pressure on Literary Creation in Mainland China; A Special Interview in Bonn, West Germany"; 2 Apr 86, Bonn, West Germany; first paragraph is PAI HSING introduction]

[Excerpt] Editor's note: On 1 April we made a long-distance phone call to a friend in Bonn, West Germany, asking him to interview Yu Luojin [6657 5012 6930] who was seeking political asylum in the area. He conducted the interview on the very next day and sent out the contribution by express mail the day after. We deeply appreciate his quick action and great kindness.

"The Fairy Tale of Spring" Criticized

Yu Luojin, the famous woman writer of mainland China now visiting West Germany, has sought political asylum from the West German government. This woman writer, known as the "San Mao of mainland China," is also widely known in West Germany because one of her books, "The Fairy Tale of Spring," which has been criticized by the Communist Party of China (CPC), has been translated into French. Through the introduction of a friend, I had a question-and-answer type of interview with her. The following is the summary of this interview:

Question: Ms Yu, we learned from news reports that one of your books, "The Fairy Tale of Spring," has been severely criticized by the CPC. Could you explain this incident now?

Answer: I am very glad to be able to talk to you today in West Germany. I like PAI HSING magazine. I have read it before in mainland China. Therefore, I feel very honored to be interviewed by you. "The Fairy Tale of Spring" was once listed as a banned book in mainland China. It was the first book banned since 1949. Later, before I left China, the whole book was reprinted in YALUJIANG magazine. Of course, the magazine was also subjected to internal criticism. In other words, they were told not to do such things again, which was much better than before. When HUACHENG magazine first reprinted the book, the entire staff of the magazine was subjected to criticism and the chief editor and another editor were transferred to other positions. Many critical ariticles were published throughout China. Even XUEXI YU YANJIU magazine, which I was working for, was also instructed by the Central Propaganda Department of the CPC to criticize me. I did not do a good job in self-criticism nor did I satisfy them. Later, I wrote an article which was also subjected to severe criticism. Then, they began to attack spiritual pollution. Why was this book repeatedly banned and reprinted in the 2-year period? Because after the Fourth Congress of Artists and Writers, the freedom of literary and artistic creation was fervently advocated and my book, "The Fairy Tale of Spring," was used as an example. That is why it reappeared in the YALUJIANG magazine. Nevertheless, the editorial department was subjected to great pressure.

Question: If "The Fairy Tale of Spring" has been listed as a banned book, how come there is a French edition?

Yu Luojin: I am a member of the association of writers, but foreigners contacted me privately for translating it into French, English, German and Japanese instead of going through the association of writers or the state publishing house.

Question: We read in the paper that many writers in mainland China such as Liu Binyan [0491 6333 7159] have encountered many problems. Could you talk about this?

Writers in Mainland China Still Have No Freedom of Creation

Yu Luojin: I think this problem has never been solved. For instance, the freedom of creation is a right most desired and most anxiously longed for by Chinese writers. After the Gang of Four stepped down and shortly after Deng Xiaoping took over, everybody in China was excited over this issue. Everybody said that writers should have freedom in creation and not be subjected to any restriction. We held meetings and everybody applauded feverishly. Some writers were so excited that they burst into tears. But, shortly after, everybody was keyed up again. Therefore, criticism of my works is not my personal problem. In other words, when a writer is criticized by major national newspapers and periodicals, it means that similar works by other writers are also banned. There are many internal rules on the writing of romance. For instance, a married man cannot fall in love with a married woman; one cannot write about divorce; and a long time ago, one could not even write about falling in love with somebody because it was considered immoral.

There are so many love stories in real life, but you are not allowed to write about them. If you write about them, then you are immoral. They consider writing as a means of propaganda as if there is a rigid rule for everything including what to write and how to educate the people. The style of writing has been like this ever since the liberation of mainland China. It is better now, but not much; for there is always interference from the top. On his deathbed, Zhao Dan [6392 0030] said: There is no hope in literature and arts because they want to interfere with everything. They are even stricter with motion pictures. For example, a piece of literature or a novel won a prize but it cannot be made into a movie. Although the state lets your works win the prize, you still have to get approval from various levels to make it into a movie.

All types of literary writers agree that their creation has always been subjected to rigid restrictions. Sometimes, when they are in a good mood, they say you can have the freedom, but in less than 2 days, the red light will be turned on again. Therefore, writers say when the green light is on, you better hurry up with writing, but you might get the red light when you finish. In other words, it changes several times a year. Why do we get criticism? It is because we write whatever we want to write no matter what light is on. But this does not work because if the red light is on when you finish writing, you will be criticized. This is why writers who dare to write the truth like Liu Binyan are "out of luck" most of the time and seldom "in peace." If a literary work exposes serious issues in life without any lies or false statements, it natually will trace back to those very profound issues such as systems, the entire structure, and ideology. Therefore, this work is bound to be subjected to criticism and great pressure.

Summary of "The Fairy Tale of Spring"

Question: We know that "The Fairy Tale of Spring" is the most famous work of yours. Could you talk about the content of this book?

Yu Luojin: It is the criticism that makes this book famous. In the past, I wrote a book called "The Fairy Tale of Winter" which also evoked great repercussion at home. I think whether the book is good or bad is not the primary issue because I feel that I am not a very talented writer. Then, why is it subjected to criticism? This novel is about a family subjected to frequent persecution in the ultra-left movement in the past. Forced by the circumstance, a girl called Yu Shan in the family who had no registration of residence nor job turned her parents and a younger brother from a united and close family into a cold and indifferent one where nobody cared for anyone else.

Yu Shan felt that she could no longer stay home, so she went out to work as a nanny. Later on, she felt that she would be better off if she just got married. So, she married a worker. They did not get along particularly well when they got married. At that time, no political criminal was rehabilitated and only this type of worker did not have any problem or criticism. At the time, Yu Shan could not find any suitable man to marry, so she had to turn to this type of worker. After the wedding, she took good care of her husband but they could not communicate ideologically. Later, political criminals were rehabilitated and it was at this time that she met an old cadre working for a newspaper. She thought this old cadre liked her very much. She felt that this old cadre was like a father, a teacher and an older brother to her. She respected and loved him very much whereas the old cadre also treated her really well. Then, they began to write to each other. Later, Yu Shan went to his house and did not see his wife. It looked like that he was leading a hard and lonely life. She thought it was too hard on him and he did not say anything when she talked to him about it as if he agreed tacitly. This young girl Yu Shan did everything according to her imagination. She did not investigate or do any research but she was convinced that the old cadre was leading a hard life. They continued to communicate by letter. There was only talk but no action. By then, she thought she was deeply in love with the old cadre and the old cadre also liked her very much. She thought it was time to get a divorce and discontinue her loveless life with her husband. She thought if they could not agree with each other ideologically, they should put an end to their relationship. So, she went on and requested a divorce. In fact, there was no physical relationship between her and the old cadre for she considered herself a very serious person. But the divorce turned out to be a major case. The court was divided into two sections: One was for it, the other against it. Later, the old cadre blamed this all on himself by admitting to the court that it was he who seduced her. In other words, previous political movements have caused the people to become lonely and depressed. The girl tried to find a true love relationship, but she came to the wrong person. This is the story of this book.

In sum, according to the criticism of the Communist Party of China on Yu Luojin's "The Fairy Tale of Spring," the heroine Yu Shan should not nave fallen in love with the old cadre, who was 25 years older than she was, before her divorce for it was the most immoral thing to do. Many old cadres marry young women in real life, but it is not allowed to write about them as if writing about them is immoral. They also criticized Yu Luojin for depicting society as cold and human relations as heartless, saying that she distorted society and the people. All newspapers such as RENMIN RIBAO, BEIJING RIBAO, ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, YANGCHENG WANBAO, and various local newspapers have criticized and rejected her. Yu Luojin said normal critique in the literary and art circle is a good thing, but this is not normal critique. It is criticism, she said. In other words, only one side is allowed to talk and the opposite side is not allowed to do so. They even called her antiparty and antisocialism.

12302
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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PLANS APPROVED FOR THREE MUSEUMS IN XIAN, BEIJING

OW250714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0659 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jun (XINHUA)--China will invest about 120 million yuan to build the Shaanxi provincial museum in Zi'an during the Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-1990), according to the ministry of culture.

In addition, two museums will be built in Beijing during the same period. A memorial hall to mark China's war of resistance against Japanese aggression will be set up at the Lugou (Marco Polo) bridge on the outskirts of Beijing, and a new museum of Chinese history will be built in the city.

There are more than 700 museums in China, including those under construction, said Peng Qingyun, an official of the cultural relics bureau under the ministry of culture. These museums play an important role in protecting cultural relics.

China started a nationwide search for cultural relics in 1981. As a result, archaeologists have discovered over 100,000 new places. There are now 243 historical monuments and cultural relics under state protection and about 4,000 under provincial protection.

The Chinese government has allocated about 32 million yuan to protect and renovate these cultural relics in the first half of this year, and more than 200 million yuan over the past 12 years, said the official.

Recent archeological finds include the bell chimes of the marquise of Zeng, and the terracotta warriors and horses near the mausoleum of Qinshihuang, first emperor of the Qin Dynasty (221 b.c.-207 b.c.).

The official also said that since the founding of new China in 1949, the country has held 84 exhibitions of cultural relics in 24 countries and regions in Asia, Europe, Oceania and North America.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

RURAL CHINA YOUTH CLUBS--Hangzhou, 24 Jun (XINHUA)--Youth clubs are mushrooming all over rural China to meet the passion of young peasants for study and recreation, a meeting in this Zhejiang provincial capital was told. So far, more than 363,500 youth clubs have been set up in 19 Chinese provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, according to the national meeting sponsored by the Communist Youth League Central Committee, which has just ended here. This means that more than half the villages in these areas have their own clubs. Set up by youth league organizations and rural factories, the clubs organize recreational and sports activities, and run technical training courses for young people. In Shengxian County, Zhejiang Province, youth clubs run 149 spare-time schools and 334 technical courses for 63,000 young peasants. The Youth League Central Comimttee has called for the setting up of more clubs over the next five years. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0834 GMT 24 Jun 86 OW] /12624

RONG'S FATHER HONORED--Nanjing, 21 Jun (XINHUA)--Rong Desheng (1875-1952), one of the leading industrialists and philanthropists of pre-liberation China, was honored today with a bronze statue in the city of Wuxi in Jiangsu Province in Eastern China. A major figure in China's industrial development, Rong owned 12 flour mills, 10 textile factories and one machinery plant, among the largest in China before 1949. He also was responsible for the construction of many of Wuxi's schools and bridges. Following the founding of the People's Republic of China, Rong became a member of the First National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, an advisory group to the Communist Party. Attending the ceremony were local officials and 200 of Rong's relatives and descendants residing domestically and abroad, including his son, Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 21 Jun 86 OW] /12624

TITLE FOR MONUMENT IN TIANJIN--Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, recently wrote the title for an antiearthquake monument of our municipality. Comrade Hu Yaobang's inscription will be engraved on the pedestal of the "sculpture of victory" on the front of the monument. When this is completed, the five gilded big characters will be inlaid on a Sichuan red marble board. At present, the monument, whose main body has been completed, is being inlaid with granite. Renovation of the road surface in the square and tree planting project will soon begin. [Text] [Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jun 86 p 1 SK] /12624

SCRIPT ON TRANSLATOR PUBLISHED--Shanghai, 18 Jun (XINHUA)--A drama script, portraying Fu Lei, a noted Chinese literature translator, and his son, Fu Cong, a pianist now residing in Britain, was published in the latest issue of the ZHONGSHAN journal. The script describes the days when Fu Lei was being tortured in the early "cultural revolution", the longing between the father and son, the contradictions between evil and the conscience of the Red Guards, and Fou Tsong's return in 1977. Fu who died in 1969 started his translating career in the 1930's. Hu Weimin, writer of the script, said: "I want to study the destiny of a generation of Chinese intellecturals from the experience of the translator and his son, to further awaken the Chinese nation." Hu, 53, a director of the Shanghai youth drama troop, won prizes in March for his pioneering operatic version of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night". [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1116 GMT 18 Jun 86 OW] /12624

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EAST REGION

SURVEY OF MOUNTAIN AREAS BY NEW PROVINCIAL PARTY SECRETARY

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 22, 2 Jun 86 pp 14-15

[Article by Xu Yiming [6079 0001 7686] and Zhang Mingqing [1728 6900 3237]: "Tackle Poverty Eradication as a Priority"]

[Text] Fujian is a mountainous region. On just the third day after he assumed office as secretary of the provincial party committee, Chen Guangyi [7115 0342 3015] went into the mountains on a survey tour. Soaring mountains, vast expanses of verdant forests and beautiful flowers in a blaze of colors made Fujian's mountain areas vibrant with spring. Gazing at the land of his birth, Chen Guangyi overflowed with emotion.

Thirty years have passed in a flash. A native of Putian, Fujian, Chen Guangyi was just a college student in the prime of life when he left his village. When he came home recently, he was already a leading cadre in his 50's. For years he steeled himself in the sandstorms of the great northwest and in political and social turmoil. Now that he was transferred back to native Fujian to take up an assignment, he could not but feel the graveness of his responsibility.

Historic changes have occurred in Fujian over the past 30 years. Following the Third Plenary Session, in particular, the central government adopted special policies and flexible measures with regard to the province, which have enabled Fujian to chalk up a noteworthy record in many areas of work. After he arrived in Fujian but before he formally took up his job, Chen Guangyi immediately joined the outgoing Xiang Nan [7309 0589] on a 6-day fact-finding tour of the coastal region in southern Fujian that took him to Fuzhou, the Xiamen Special Economic Zone and the delta area. He personally witnessed the vitality which reform and the open door policy have brought to the coastal economy and the dynamism and spirit of striving to make progress that has emerged after eight areas in Fujian worked together to develop natural resources. In the midst of this excellent situation, however, he also became aware of the imbalances in Fujian's economic development. Impoverished villages and households can be found not only in economically distressed areas along the coast, in the mountains and in old liberated areas, but also in prosperous coastal areas. He realizes that Fujian is a mountainous province; of its 68 counties and municipalities, as many as 48 are located entirely in the mountain areas. Most of the 11 impoverished counties with per capita annual income below 200 yuan are also situated in the mountain areas. How fast these areas grow economically has a major impact on the open door policy in Fujian. How can their economic development be accelerated so that the gap between mountain and coastal areas is bridged as soon as possible and that development in the former is synchronized with the opening up of the province to the world? This crucial question is one facing the new party secretary.

After assuming office, therefore, Chen Guangyi at once left for a survey in the mountain areas with Governor Hu Ping [5170 1627] and successively inspected Ningde, Jianyang, Sanming, Longyan and other mountainous prefectures and municipalities and some of their counties, townships and villages. The tour lasted 26 days and covered thousands of lis.

Accelerating Poverty Eradication and Enrichment

The Ningde area was Comrade Chen Guangyi's first stop. Situated in the mountains in eastern Fujian, Ningde has few geographical advantages. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the area achieved significant economic progress; both agricultural and industrial production expanded in a sustained, steady way. A good deal of headway was made in horizontal economic cooperation, the absorption of foreign capital and the establishment of economic ties with the interior. Living standards improved as did the financial situation. And the economic momentum has remained strong during the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Be that as it may, severe economic imbalances remain; three of its counties and 45 of its townships have been designated as impoverished areas with priority in obtaining government aid. Many of the impoverished households still lack basic necessities like food and clothing.

In Ningde, his car drove along a road sandwiched between mountains and the sea. What flashed before his eyes was mostly barren hills and slopes and vast stretches of undeveloped beaches. In Shouning county, where you may experience "four seasons at the same time in just one mountain and where weather variations are extreme within a short distance," Chen Guangyi and his party penetrated deep into a remote hilly village--Xixi Township--for a visit. This area had contributed immensely to the revolution: In those days, it was a base village where comrades like Ye Fei [0673 7378] and Fan Shiren [5400 1709 0086] worked for the revolution and was the seat of the "Fujian-Zhejiang border provisional provincial committee." Lately, however, per capita grain ration here is a mere 300 jins, and per capita income, 110 yuan. Many people depend on loans in production, on relief for their livelihood and on "resold grain" for their food. According to leaders on the county party committee, impoverished households account for 32 percent of all peasant households in the county. Similarly impoverished townships and villages are present in such counties as Fuan and Zherong.

Such encounters left Chen Guangyi very disturbed. Wherever he went, he had frank, heart-to-heart discussions with prefectural and county cadres to make everybody realize the importance of taking regional economic imbalances seriously even as things are generally going well and that cadres at all levels should help people in the mountains lift themselves from poverty and achieve prosperity with a spirit of public responsibility. He said, "Fujian is one of the provinces opened to the world. Only by doing a good job in internal economic work and enhancing the province's capacity for self-development can it increase its ability to carry out the open door policy and effectively function as a 'window.'"

Comrade Chen Guangyi was very pleased to hear that the Shouning County party committee had held a discussion and achieved a measure of ideological unity on "why the county has failed to lift itself from poverty after so many years." He believed that the county has come to grips with the most critical issue and expressed the hope that all counties in the mountains rectify the party based on the central task of helping the masses eradicate poverty and acquire wealth and, through party rectification, instil the guiding idea that poverty eradication and the acquisition of wealth should be made the centerpiece of rural work at the moment. Leaders at all levels, rural cadres and party members should implement the party goal of whole-hearted service to the people, do everything in their power to help the masses achieve wealth by dint of hard work and conscientiously assist impoverished areas to turn themselves around economically. Poverty eradication and enrichment must be effected ideologically and organizationally and through the implementation of plans, policies and the adoption of technology. Every level should put in a lot of work to get tangible results.

Working Hard To Exploit Local Favorable Conditions

After leaving Ningde, Cheng Guangyi and his party visited three areas-Jianyang, Sanming and Longyan. As the survey proceeded, Chen Guangyi came to understand the mountain areas better: The region has many favorable conditions and great potential. It is just that such potential has yet to be tapped. Therefore, a correct appreciation of their favorable factors and an unremitting effort to exploit their potential are essential to changing their look.

Some cadres, however, are blind to obvious local advantages and can see only the adversities and unfavorable conditions. Hence their lack of confidence in developing the region. The Longyan area was an old base area during the first revolutionary war. Today its economy too has languished. In their report, local leaders elaborated on the adverse conditions but paid scant attention to its favorable ones. After listening to them, Comrade Chen Guangyi pointed out patiently that their one-sided interpretation of the issue could only breed frustration and demoralization over time. He said that they should look for local advantages which have not been put to use. Then he and Comrade Hu Ping went down the list with them. Although arable land per capita is only 1 mu (even that exceeds the provincial average), mountainous land per capita is almost 12 mu. Altogether, 54 percent of the Longyan area is covered with forests, the third highest rate in Fujian. There are more than 58 million cubic meters of timber forests, of which over 20 million cubic meters are commercially exploitable. Longyan is also a major producer of rosin, handmade paper and bamboo. It abounds with hydropower resources, to the tune of 1.89 million kilowatts, of which 1.01 million kilowatts are developable. Even more gratifying is its rich mineral resources; the number of proven metal and non-metal minerals so far is 42. In all these plentiful resources lies the area's potential for development. The key is exploitation, which, together with processing and value-adding, is indispensable if natural advantages are to be transformed into commercial superiority. We absolutely must not moan and groan while faced with such rich resources.

In Sanming and Jianyang areas, Chen Guangyi repeatedly exhorted prefectural and county cadres to open their eyes to local bounty and encouraged them to accomplish a number of things. First, ensure steady expansion in grain production. Toward that end, they must implement policies and work hard to improve low-yield land. Second, make forestry part of a diversified economy. Forestry means more than selling timber. It also means the comprehensive processing and utilization of forestry products, which provides peasant families an avenue to sideline production to boost annual per capita income by 50 to 60 yuan. Third, mineral development. They should promptly build large mines and relax their grip on small mines. Mineral development represents one way to get rich. Fourth, forge horizontal economic ties with the coastal areas and foreign countries. Counties, townships and villages should all investigate how best to cooperate with foreign nations. In short, mountain areas should try to make it on their own by fully using local resources and charting their own path to development.

Technology Should Be Upgraded; A Steady Work Style Must Be Developed

Everywhere Chen Guangyi went out of his way to learn about the state of local science, technology and education. He discovered that the shortage of qualified personnel, science and technology, and information has become a serious impediment to economic growth in the mountain areas today.

In Shouning County, Comrade Chen Guangyi was told by the secretary of the county party committee that there are just 22 agronomists in the entire county and its only engineer was transferred to the prefecture recently. Many elementary and secondary schools in the county are still housed in ancestral halls, temples and private homes. In Yongding County, he learned that none of the 89 base villages from revolutionary days has produced a single college student since liberation and even high school students are rare. At Yijia township in Jianning County, Chen Guangyi made it a point to inspect small schools and discovered that over half of the teachers were substitute teachers from schools run by the local people and were of widely varying standards. At Jinsha Township in Yongding County, which rose up in rebellion under the leadership of Comrade Zhang Dingchang [1728 7844 0015] in 1928, he called a seminar attended by grassroots leaders and peasant representatives. Seminar participants revealed that by and large poultry raising and aquaculture in the villages today are not up to par technologically. Mortality rates in the chicken and duck raising business are very high and there have been instances in which all the fish in a fishpond died. After listening to them, Chen Guangyi said that education must spearhead the drive to eradicate poverty and enrich the people and that valuing education, qualified personnel and science and technology must be part of such a drive. The educational front teems with knowledge and skilled personnel. We must mobilize and enlist teachers and scientific research workers in a variety of ways to go to the mountains and countryside and contribute to local development by helping impoverished areas train personnel in applied technology and improving the educational standard of rural youth. Measures must be taken to train personnel for old liberated and mountain areas.

But there are also counties in the mountain areas whose respect for talent is worthy of emulation. One of them is Zherong County, an economically distressed place where "old liberated areas, minority areas, border areas and impoverished areas can all be found." It has few trees on the mountains and no minerals underground and suffered from a dire shortage of trained personnel. It had no engineer and there was only one technical specialist in industry. In recent years, the county recruited from other places and provinces 109 technicians and professionals in all disciplines through a multitude of methods, channels and preferential measures and at different levels. The infusion of talent and technology has resulted in a sharp rise in industrial and agricultural output. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan, gross industrial and agricultural output value shot up 122 percent. Industrial expansion was particularly rapid, doubling itself in 1984 over 1980 and again in 1985 compared to a year ago. A couplet on a scroll on the county government building reads, "Joyfully welcome friends from all over the world. Evoke the auspicious air of the mountains." Chen Guangyi praised their approach highly and pointed out that the entire mountain region must go about training personnel and introducing technology in the same way as Zherong County, noting that once there are qualified personnel, there is hope.

Cadres At All Levels Should Change Their Style

In his survey, Chen Guaungyi also time and again emphasized that cadres must change their style. He said, "The more hard up the place where one works, the greater the need for a positive attitude and a practical work style. We must work hard in a no-nonsense way. Never should we practice fraud and superficiality or put on airs." In a certain county, some cadres "spend more time visiting the flatland than the mountains, more time pounding paved roads than remote areas, more time dealing with the rich than with the poor." Chen Guangyi sternly pointed out that as long as this style remains unchanged, the mountain areas cannot turn around economically. He demanded that leaders at all levels develop a stronger sense of responsibility, establish an objective-oriented responsibility system and work steadily in a down-to-earth way. They should tackle one village after village, one household after another, patiently and meticulously to help the mountain areas eradicate poverty and enrich the people. Leading cadres at the provincial, prefectural and county levels must study poverty in the mountains in depth and help solve local problems. Pertinent provincial and prefectural agencies should set up liaison points in impoverished counties and townships to transmit information and render tangible on-the-spot support in personnel and technical matters. Cadres at the county and township levels must follow a "triple responsibility" system under which they would be responsible for "tasks" and "measures" by a "set date." In short, cadres at all levels should go to the grassroots by descending upon the mountain areas to do concrete, practical work.

In his survey, Chen Guangyi came across some impoverished areas which are nevertheless going in for large-scale projects in urban construction. He said, "Impoverished areas should concentrate on production. In developing industry, they should strengthen management and stress efficiency and must not shortsightedly overextend themselves. As far as urban construction is concerned, the need to act according to one's capability is even greater. Apart from projects in science, technology and education, we must cut back on non-production construction as much as possible and keep a tight lid on capital construction spending to maximize the amount of financial resources available to impoverished mountain areas."

Comrade Chen Guangyi repeatedly stressed that cadres at all levels in the mountain areas should constantly review construction experience and open up a new path to poverty eradication and enrichment. Based on his on-the-spot survey lasting almost a month, he summed up the experience of all these places in three phrases: enrichment through development, enrichment through the open door policy and enrichment through industry.

Back from the tour, Chen Guangyi reported his impressions in detail to a session of the standing committee of the provincial party committee. He said he hoped cadres and departments at all levels from top to bottom throughout the province take the imbalances in economic development seriously and come to grips with poverty eradication and enrichment in the mountains as a top priority. The standing committee unanimously approved Comrade Chen Guangyi's opinions and decided to call a general session of the provincial party committee soon to discuss this vital issue.

12581
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EAST REGION

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SOCIOLOGY DISCUSSED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Deng Weizhi [6772 0251 1807]: "Sociology Outlook"]

[Text] Synopsis: Both from the point of its own development and from the point of the needs generated by the reforms, sociology has an optimistic future and may become one of the leading fields of studies. I propose that sociologists work hard in the following areas: 1) emphasize innovative theories; 2) plan a reasonable distribution; and 3) set up sociological experiment stations.

After some torturous turns, sociology is getting a new lease on life. According to statistics, 10 universities across the nation have set up sociology departments or professional studies and 21 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions have set up learned sociological societies. (See SHEHUI BAO 4 Feb 86.)

Compared to other disciplines, sociology is still insignificant, but this writer feels that it has a bright future.

Hopeful Candidate in Becoming the Leading Field of Studies

People say that there are 1,000 branches of social science. When "1,000" horses are galloping, now and then 1 horse will race ahead of the others. This "one horse" personifies the leading discipline in the field of social science. In 1978 the philosophy discipline launched discussions on "the criteria of truth"; it not only changed the "destitute state of philosophy" but elevated philosophy to the position of the leading field of study. Emancipation of thought, seeking truth in facts: these concepts discipline launched discussions on production goals and on the issue of the commodity economy, advocating reliance on facts rather than on books. Economics flourished. It became the leading field of studies and benefited the constructions and reform with its theories.

Which field will be the next leading field of study? 1) Perhaps once again it will be philosophy. The discussion of diversity is pacing for another "breakthrough," but the discussions lack momentum at present. 2) Perhaps it will be law. But law puts too much emphasis on dissemination. 3) Perhaps it will be sociology. Why?

From the point of view of social functions, sociology has the widest scope. Where law can reach, sociology can reach too; even areas not touched by law, like children or mental illness, are touched by sociology. On the surface philosophy seems to have a broader scope, but it is too abstract, and based on the majority of the Chinese people's cultural psychology, sociological theories are more comprehensible and acceptable and relate more directly to the people.

From the point of view of interdisciplinary relations, sociology interacts with and permeates other disciplines. "One can always attach the term "sociology" to every known discipline and make it into another branch of sociology." This may be an exaggeration but it is not without basis. All social sciences are formed by practices in society and in turn act on society.

From the point of view of progress in the studies of Chinese sociology, its antenna will soon touch the central nerve of social sciences. Sociological studies of social structure, social harmony, social concepts, and society's lifestyles are triggering a revival in many fields of study. If there is a breakthrough in any one area, not to mention if we see results in all areas, we will push the social sciences forward one more step.

The above three points focused on analyzing sociology itself and discussed its development. But what kind of environment and ecology are needed in order for the discipline to develop?

Reform Is the Fertile Soil in Which Sociology Thrives

Developments in the restructuring of the economic system have given sociology a series of puzzling problems. At the same time, economic reforms have brought social reforms. The budding social reforms are challenging sociology and, to a certain extent, sociology is in turn guiding social reforms.

One important aspect in the restructuring of the economic system is the transfer of power to a lower level. Relinquishing power ultimately means redistributing responsibilities, power, and profit. This inevitably causes changes and adjustments in human relations and social boundaries. The handling of the conflict between those who gave up power and those who gained power is a profound science. In May 1985 a magazine asserted that a high concentration of power is compatible with the lack of financial and material resources; to transfer power to a lower level under a condition of shortages would bring social chaos. Sociologists should address this kind of anxiety. For many years we lacked financial and material resources, and therefore we adopted a highly centralized mold, in which power was held onto. And then how was life for the people? Everybody knows the answer already. Hanging on to power is wrong, but we cannot ignore the conflicts consequent to the relinquishing of power either.

Another aspect in the restructuring of the economic system is the development of the commodity economy. For many years the commodity economy was partially hidden from the public eye. Now it is no longer hidden, which is fine, but it is uncovered only as far as economic thought is concerned; in other areas it is still shielded. Someone said: "Guard against the intrustion of the commodity economy into our political and family lives." That really struck a sympathetic chord. But don't people realize that "politics is the centralized manifestation of economics"? When the economy changes can political life remain unchanged? "Concepts are the reflections of existence," and if the state of one's existence changes, can concepts remain unchanged? It seems inevitable that the commodity economy will invade our social lives. In fact even in the age of the simple commodity economy (small-goods economy) the commodity economy had already invaded our lives. The commodity economy is present in every aspect of our daily lives but we have grown accustomed to it. Ten years ago, I went to Yunnan to survey a tribe which had recently emerged from a primitive lifestyle. They said that before the 1960's to respond to the government's plea to sell their left-over goods to the supply and marketing cooperatives was regarded as a disgrace, and to be offered a payment by a stranger for room and board was considered an insult. They could not accept the commodity economy of the Han people. But since then they too have been "corrupted." We should not be surprised by these people, for they came from a very primitive society. Even during the Tang Dynasty, the goods economy was already flourished: didn't the pipa player complain that the merchant had abandoned her for the sake of money? To put it more plainly, the pipa player was complaining that the commodity economy had intruded into her family life. Today we want to develop the commodity economy fully, how can we not consciously alter our social concept? Of course I admit that there is more than just buying and selling in human relations; in fact, under a socialist commodity economy, commodity fetishism is not possible.

Another important aspect in the restructuring of the economic system is the open-door policy. As soon as we mention open door we think of letting in advanced technologies and advanced products and letting out people to study new techniques and sell our products, and we hope that we do not import any Western spiritual garbage. Undoubtedly this is unrealistic. Besides, is there only material civilization and no spiritual civilization abroad? Recently some people have again emphasized rejection of "total westernization." Some people consider "international marriages" "total westernization," which is ridiculous. Marriage customs have always been subject to the economic system. With increased foreign trade, the number of international marriages will also increase. I can predict with certainty that the number of international marriages will increase rather than decrease in the future. Other people even regard the advertisement of foreign goods as "total westernization," which is hard to comprehend. If this view stands, then does the fact that America has allowed the Chinese flag on the space shuttle mean the total "easternization" of America? It would be wrong to favor "total westernization" and suggest that "the moon is brighter on the other side" and that we should "bring in" everything. But we must not give up eating for fear of choking; we must not close our door again. The duty of sociologists is to study and analyze the relationship between the Chinese and foreigners under the open-door policy and use that as a guide in real life.

Reform brings problems to sociology but those are sociology's growing pains. The more problems reform brings the faster sociology develops. Reforms are many extraordinary problems. But rich soil is just rich soil, and whether sociology can grow into a towering tree will depend on the efforts of those in the sociology circle and will also depend on the theoretical achievements of the sociologists.

Suggestions for Sociology Constructions

1. Emphasize innovative theories. The survival and the development of a field of study are dependent on the support of its unique system of theories. Sociology has begun to emphasize theoretical constructions, but compared to its fraternal disciplines the efforts are still inadequate. Besides, some theoretical writings are just gobbling up foreign theories. Some people object to the "revival of Marxist sociology"; they feel that Marxist sociological theories were non-existent prior to 1952. If this is true it is even more urgent that we emphasize theories and innovations.

2. Emphasize the need for a reasonable distribution. There are many missing areas and missing links in sociological studies today, and in contrast there seems to be too much emphasis in some areas, like family sociology. This seems to be a problem in the field of sociology as a whole.

Sociology is the study of groups; the groups within the sociological circle itself warrant some studying. Sociology is the study of human relationships; the relationships within the sociological circle needs some adjustments.

3. Establish sociological experiment stations. Nowadays people are beginning to utilize sociological theories to solve social problems, but the practice is fragmentary; people are consulting sociologists but the practice is just beginning. I propose that we designate 1 out of 1,000 counties, among the more than 2,000 counties in our country, as a "special social zone." Under the unified leadership of the party and the guidance of Marxist sociological theories and methods, let the sociologist have a free hand in selecting practical measures and launch various social projects among the grassroots, let them find out the best way to construct socialism at the grassroots level, and let them extract a set of sociological theories.

No one in the world can walk away from the guidance of sociology. Today some party Central Committee members are studying sociology by correspondence; some leaders in military regions are taking part in sociological examinations from their sick beds. The sociological circle has become the brain trust of the party. Its prospects are boundless.

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EAST REGION

SOCIAL SCIENCE WRITINGS, ACADEMIC ECOLOGY

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 86 p 4

[Article by Deng Weizhi [6772 0251 1807]: "Criteria for Critical Evaluations of Social Science Writings: A Note on Academic Ecology"]

[Text] A person's experience often dictates the kind of metaphor he uses. Once I found the expression "steppes south of the Changjiang," actually depicting a bleak and desolate ecology, erroneously substituted for the expression "prairies north of the Great Wall" to depict a flourishing ecology. The word "ecology" struck me as painful. Just as the ecology of living organisms deeply affects me, when a phenomenon occurs which adversely affects the well-being of the arts and science, I instinctively graft the term "ecology" onto the arts and sciences and call for the establishment of a course in academic ecology to promote improvements in the academic environment.

In order for crops to flourish, requires an environment favorable to their growth. Similarly, without a favorable environment it is impossible for the arts and sciences to become highly productive or to attain excellence. Throughout the world's academic, ideological, and cultural histories, when and where the academic environment was good, the arts and sciences flourished; on the other hand, when and where the academic environment was poor, the arts and sciences lay barren. What accounts for the emergence of the 100 schools of thought and their exponents during the Spring-autumn Period? How do we explain the emergence of the numerous brilliant superstars during the Renaissance in Europe? Were they not the result of the favorable academic ecology and environment of the time and the place? According to Lenin, theoretical ideas are the "historical products" of an era.

In recent years China has managed to have one theoretical breakthrough after another. This is due to the reforms in China as a whole. Reform needs theories and in turn produces new theories. Reform is the key factor determining the Chinese academic ecology and environment.

However, as far as theoretical works are concerned, if flaws exist in the criteria, the methods, or the skills used to evaluate critically academic achievements, the academic ecology will be affected to a certain extent.

About the flaws in the work of critical evaluation of the arts and sciences, there are at least the following four points:

1. Relying on other people's remarks. A person comments that a certain article "seems adequate," while another person turns that into "very adequate"; one person comments that a certain article is "not adequate," while another turns that into "grossly inadequate." Sometimes we cannot blame these people; we are all writers. Some people may write with restraint but others behave brashly, and if nobody stops them, the next chance they get, they will boldly "raise the stakes."

2. Relying on "foreigner's" comments. When an article appears overseas and is well received, people say: "Look, the bourgeoisie like your work. How disgusting." (Here we must add that nowadays those who feel that "we must reject everything endorsed by our enemies" are on the decrease.) If your work is not well received overseas, then they say: "Look, even the bourgeoisie dislike you. How Disgusting." Some comrades criticize others for zealously gobbling up Western ideas but at the same time they give to the foreigners the right to criticize and evaluate.

3. Relying on some "report materials." Some people are always prepared for criticisms by preparing stacks of "evidence." The person reading the materials cannot figure out the motive behind the person who sent the materials, nor can he ascertain the credibility of the materials. He can only rely on his own feeling and stance or make some arbitary decisions.

4. Relying on some "internal references." There is always a background to every incident. The person who prepares the "internal reference" may not understand the background, or even if he does, sometimes he must condense his material and make drastic cuts, and occasionally he might quote things out of context. Some comrades never read the whole text or the original text before making a judment. How can they not be tricked? "Relay a verbal message five times and it always ends up distorted": this is an important proposition of social psychology; try it if you do not believe it. A written report based solely on spoken words must be deeply discounted. There is a popular saying today: "There is no fear but the fear of internal reference's quiet whispers." "Internal references" are usually factual and have their purpose, and perhaps we are being fastidious, but this accusation may not be without basis. Nowadays we do not examine "internal references," but if we do, perhaps we will find many inconsistencies in them.

The "four reliances" in critical evaluations have seriously dampened the enthusiasm of the theoreticians. Strictly speaking, the source of spiritual pollution is not in academic writings; in fact, it is our critical evaluations of theoretical works that have polluted the theoretical circle.

In critically evaluating theoretical works, we must maintain two criteria: first, we must assess the novelty of the theoretical viewpoint. There is nothing wrong with expounding a theory already expounded by a predecessor, but there is no innovation in it. Second, we must assess the extent the theory is needed in society. A new viewpoint may or may not be correct. Whether it is correct or not will have to be tested in practice in the real world. A theory that propels society forward is a good piece of work.

Of course, few theories can satisfy both criteria, but so long as we are not looking for perfection there are many writings in the social sciences that more or less can satisfy them. However, nowadays the demands on social scientists are too harsh, otherwise how do we explain that while many areas and departments have promoted the natural scientists to leading positions, few social scientists made the ranks? The reason lies in the social scientists' mistakes. To be honest, though, some of their theoretical mistakes were compelled by erroneous critical evaluations. Chinese theoreticians are smart people, they are hard working and are conscious of Marxist ideologies, and, given a favorable academic ecology and environment, they can produce an endless number of good books and good articles.

The department in charge of ideology should become the academic environmental protection agency, the home for theoreticians. In recent years, the propaganda department has assumed a new image and has done much to improve the academic ecology and environment. Just as birds fly in the sky, predictably theoreticians will soon make remarkable contributions to the rich Marxist treasurehouse.

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EAST REGION

REACTIONS TO MA DING INCIDENT DISCUSSED

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 23 Apr 86 p 3

[Article by Xiao Xianren [5618 2009 0086]: "The Disturbance over Ma Ding's Article"]

[Text] In recent months many people have been talking about the Ma Ding [7456 0002] incident. At first the talk was confined to economic circles, but soon it spread to other circles: economists, theoreticians, news publishers, intellectuals are all talking about Ma Ding. SHIJIE JINGJI DAO [WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD], SHEHUI BAO [SOCIAL REPORT], JINGJIXUE ZHOUBAO [ECONOMICS WEEKLY], and BAOKAN WENZHAI [NEWS DIGEST] carried brief reports on the Ma Ding incident.

Ma Ding is an insignificant person. He is a young instructor in Nanjing University's Philosophy Department. How did he become a "media celebrity" overnight? According to today's logic, some people may suspect that Ma Ding has a family background. But Ma Ding came from a poor peasant family in Subei. Actually, if Ma Ding had an import background he would not become the news sensation of today, nor would there be a Ma Ding incident.

The incident involving Ma Ding's article can be divided into three stages. To quote a comrade's brief figurative description, the three stages are: "the birth of a fairly good local product marks the first stage. Additives are put in for sale overseas; this is the second stage. Subsequent to its exportation, the product is deemed unsavory and should be removed from domestic markets; this marks the third stage."

On 2 November 1985 GONGREN RIBAO published an article by Ma Ding entitled "The 10 Major Transformations in Our Nation's Economic Research Today." The article totaled 7,000 words. The 10 major transformations discussed in the article are: turn from criticism of economics to construction of economics; from theoretical explanation of economic policies to their scientific analyses; from rejection and denial of contemporary Western economics to analyzing and cross-referencing them; from the study of production relations to the study of productive forces and of the interaction between productive forces and production relations; from general studies of economic relations to specific studies of the inner workings of the economy; from qualitative analyses to quantitative analyses; from theoretical economics to practical economics; from microeconomics to macroeconomics; from short-term planning to long-term strategies; from isolated, single-direction economic research to comprehensive, multi-discipline socioeconomic research; and from a linear knowledge structure to a composite knowledge structure.

These 10 points are not entirely Ma Ding's original indeas; some are adaptations and summations of other people's viewpoints. Theoretically they are logical and plausible.

Ma Ding's article was discovered by the editor of BEIJING ZHOUBAO. After minor editing it was published on 10 December in the English and Japanese editions of BEIJING ZHOUBAO, No. 49. It should be noted here that the Ma article was sterner in BEIJING ZHOUBAO than in GONGREN RIBAO. The Ma article in GONGREN RIBAO clearly stated that "we should scientifically criticize, analyze, and reference Western economics." while the English and Japanese editions of BEIJING ZHOUBAO put more emphasis on the element of criticism.

Unexpectedly, BEIJING ZHOUBAO article was picked up by a Japanese news agency and wired to Japan on the next day (11 December). The dispatch contained only 800 words. To condense a 7,000-word article to 800 words takes more than a few cuts here and there, it requires radical amputation. Cutting is the prerogative of the dispatcher, but the problem was that he added inflammatory details to the story and put words in Ma's mouth: the dispatch came out to say that the Ma article charged that "Das Kapital" and other Marxist classics "have lost their effectiveness." Subsequently, the Japanese YOMIURI SHIMBUN and another major newspaper also made similar allegations, based simply on the 800-word wired dispatch. They never read the original text. Another Japanese newspaper later verified the dispatch against the BEIJING ZHOUBAO article and wrote a story criticizing the Japanese media for distorting Ma Ding's original meaning.

Somehow the New York ZHONGBAO published an editorial on 19 December without reading BEIJING ZHOUBAO or the articles in the Japanese newspapers. The ZHONGBAO relied on its own logic to criticize the Ma article and urged "Chinese economics circles to abandon academic utilitarianism and refrain from overzealous assimilation of Western ideas."

The ZHONGBAO editorial was transmitted to our country with lightning speed by one of Beijing's news units. Since then two categories of writings pertaining to the Ma Ding article have emerged in this country.

The first category comes from those news publishing units which thought highly of the Ma article and reprinted it. Subsequent to its appearance in GONGREN RIBAO, the Ma article was reprinted in XINHUA WENZHAI, No 12. SHIJIE JINGJI DAOBAO saw the article in BEIJING ZHOUBAO, liked it, translated the English edition back to Chinese, and published it on 3 March, together with an editorial note.

Another category consists of articles from those who agreed with the ZHONGBAO editorial and reprinted the ZHNOGBAO editorial in their paper.

A theoretical publication reprinted the ZHONGBAO editorial on 25 January 1986; the mood was neutral. On 21 February another publication again reprinted the ZHONGBAO editorial but the headline was biased: it said that the ZHONGBAO editorial claimed that "Marxist economic doctrines have great vitality." In fact, those words never appeared in the ZHONGBAO editorial. It only declared that its expose was based on the Western interpretation of Marxism and said that "contemporary Western Marxist theoretical studies have made great progress." Those who have an elementary knowledge of Marxism know that the Western school of Marxism is quite different from what we believe to be Marxism. This publication, which reprinted the ZHONGBAO editorial, also mentioned the other newspapers which published and reprinted Ma's article by name. On 4 March JINGJIE CANKAO [ECONOMIC REFERENCE] openly reprinted the ZHONGBAO editorial. On 16 and 18 March, two other journals also published excerpts from JINGJI CANKAO. At the same time, some comrades followed the ZHONGBAO sentiments and lashed out with criticism and censure against the Ma article.

We can say that there is a fourth stage, that is, since 3 March, having seen with their own eyes the kind of behavior which could adversely affect the bold exploration of ideas, some comrades have categorically declared that we must be cautious in criticizing the liberalization of economic theories; we need bolder explorations of ideas now. This view gained the support of those in theoretical work. Theoreticians in Beijing and Shanghai held symposia and discussions and commemorated the 30th anniversary of the policy of "let 100 flowers blossom and 100 schools of thoughts contend." They made an impartial evaluation of Ma Ding's article and criticized those who acted rashly in the Ma Ding incident. In recent months, experts and scholars have expressed the following views concerning this incident:

1. What to make of the Ma Ding article? Many people feel that despite its flaws and its layman's views, it is still a good article and should be published and discussed; people should not launch all-out criticisms or start an undeclared war against it. One should not be too demanding with the young people.

2. What to make of the ZHONGBAO and other foreign publications? Some comrades suggest that we must be tolerant because they might have acted out of real concern for our country. Moreover, it is less convenient for them than it is for us to verify the text; our own comrades expressed their opinions without reading the original text, so we should not act surprised when others do the same thing.

3. What should be learned from the Ma Ding incident? Most discussions are centered around this issue. Some comrades pointed out sharply that in administering theoretical works we must not be led totally by foreign opinions. Foreign assessments of Chinese opinion should be used as reference only. In the past when one was praised overseas, people said: "Look, the bourgeoisie likes you." If one were criticized abroad, people said: "Look, even the bourgeoisie dislikes you." Scholars did not know which way to turn. In administering theoretical works we cannot make judgments based soley on "internal reference" or "excerpts," and we should take precautions against those who might cunningly feed us with false information. In administering

theoretical works it is fundamental that we emphasize theory construction and not be bent on their destruction. "Emancipation of the bourgeoisie" is a political concept and must not be tampered with in academic circles. Many people support the view that "there should be a more harmonious atmosphere and a more lively and relaxed environment for expressing opinion." Some comrades have even proposed the establishment of the study of academic ecology to extend theoretical support in improving the academic ecology and prepare the theoretical grounds for new constructions and reforms.

On the whole the theoreticians are optimistic: they have confidence in giving impetus to further theoretical developments, in achieving greater cultural prosperity, and in expediting developments in the socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization.

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NEED TO DEVELOP SOCIAL SCIENCE THEORIES STRESSED

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 27 Apr 86 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Escape from the Confines of Institutional Style of Research"]

[Text] Under the proper leadership of the party Central Committee, the restructuring of the economic system, which focuses on the urban areas, has attained gratifying results; it has led to drastic changes in the economic and social outlook and has revealed a glorious future for socialism with Chinese characteristics. Reform is a comprehensive, complete, and dynamic project within the social system; it concerns all aspects of society, from economics and politics to ideology, culture, education, and even the psychological profile of the people. In recent years people have gradually come to recognize that in order to propel reform forward continuously, we must emphatically enhance social science studies. To launch a full-scale theoretical construction during the implementation of the reforms is the major historical task placed before social scientists today.

In recent years, social scientists have worked hard in the areas of philosophy, economics, political science, law, and history. They have clearly raised their consciousness in using their research activities and the results of their work to serve the reform and modernization work. Scholars in the arts and sciences, especially the young and the middle-aged researchers, have converged from all directions into the camp of theoretical studies; here they sow the seeds and cultivate the fields, creating a pleasant picture. But we must not overlook the fact that the present level of social science studies still falls far short of the demands of the reform and its practices; academic standards of social science studies are trailing far behind economic and social developments; and there is still a need for a clear channel to transfer the results of social science studies to practical use in the reform, the liberalization, and the four modernizations constructions. The social scientists must firmly maintain the principle repeatedly stressed by the party Central Committee that theory must have a bearing on practice. They must free themselves from the institutional form of research activities; they must boldly explore new ideas and adjust to the needs of the reform, the liberalization, and the four modernizations constructions. This is also their only choice if social science hopes to become fully invigorated under the new historical conditions.

Reform has generated many new questions which urgently require scientific explanations in the form of new theories. The cadres and the people have gained a lot of experience during the reform, the liberalization, and the four modernizations constructions, but the experience needs to be raised to the theoretical level. The development of theory is first manifested in the ability to gather and embrace new practices. While we are upholding Marxism we must also continuously enrich and develop Marxism in order to provide strong ideological guidance to our reform, the liberalization, and the four modernizations constructions. Ours is a race rich in theoretical thoughts, but if we habitually sum up these rich experiences into some impractical "political concepts," abstract principles, or inane slogans, and if we detach ourselves from the seething realities of life and immerse ourselves in endless "empty talks," then we will not be able to take another step forward. Our reform has led to drastic changes in the national and has dramatically affected the world. We must continue to widen our field of vision and, by seeking materials in real life, expand our scope of studies. Only then can we develop new scientific theories with which to explain thoroughly how the party's general and specific policies are in compliance with Marxism and in accordance with the law of social development; at the same time with these theories we can demonstrate what action should be taken to give impetus to the reforms, to develop productive forces, and to promote social progress. Only by abandoning the practice of dwelling on concepts and facts can theoretical studies reflect and guide the reforms and their practices.

Amid the great current of reforms, social scientists must play the role of hosts in probing into the realities of life. They must boldly explore new ideas and make their share of theoretical contributions. Reform is a forbidable but magnificent task, a way for socialism to perfect itself; there are inevitable challenges. Creating new theories during the reforms is also a formidable task which not only requires courage, insight, and theoretical abilities but also requires that the social scientists be highly motivated and that they, guided by the party and the government, consciously forge close relations with the people and explore new ideas indefatigably. Social scientists should not just ask questions when faced with new problems that have emerged from the reforms, nor should they avoid practical problems. Instead, they should, through their own arduous research and probing, actively seek out problems, find theoretical explanations, suggest feasible programs, and be the true "advisors" and "brain trusts" to the party and the government.

Today natural science has launched a "Spark Plan"; social scientists should also launch their own "Spark Plan." They should make plans, organize forces, and tackle major theoretical and policy problems. All branches of the social sciences not only must explore new research territories but must interact with and enrich each other to form a comprehensive research task force. Social scientists not only must be self-reliant and diligent but must also strengthen their horizontal ties to form a presence of a multi-discipline, trans-discipline, or even supra-discipline research colony and voluntarily set up a research assault team. At present the social science research contingent is slack in organization and shows a lack of inquisitiveness toward practical reform problems. We must change this situation; we must organize the social scientists and set up a theoretical task force as soon as possible.

Our party is in the forefront of the reform trend. Developments in the technological revolution have provided us with favorable conditions for the modernization constructions. From the point of the developments in the "Sixth 5-Year Plan," China is making rapid progress. This is the time for us to prove ourselves: this is true for the economy, for science and technology, and for social science too. There will not be a better time for social science to make its mark.

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REFORM, REPLACING OLD CONCEPTS DISCUSSED BY DENG WEIZHI

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 24 Sep 85 p 4

/Article by Deng Weizhi /6772 0251 1807/: "Carrying a Water Jar and Squatting at the Foot of the Wall"/

/Excerpts/ At a conference on the concept reform held in Beijing, Comrade Li Fengzheng /2621 7685 2398/ told me an interesting story. Last summer his unit wanted to organize a vacation tour to the Beidaihe summer resort for the old people of the village.

"What is a summer vacation?" asked some of the old people.

"It is for cooling off."

"Why travel that far just to cool off? Could I not just squat at the foot of the wall?" The old people did not want to go.

Originally they planned to organize 200 elderly people to go on summer vacation, but only 150 went after they had pleaded in every possible way. Who would have thought that some of these 150 people came back from Beidaihe saying: "Beidaihe is not as cool as the tree shade in front of my door."

Beidaihe has long been a world-renowned summer resort. How could the elderly people of Daqiuthuong think so differently? This reminded me of a story in the Tiandi chapter of

Zigong traveled south to Chu, and on his way back, as he passed along the south bank of the Han River, he saw an old man lugging a jar which he carried out to water the fields. Grunting and puffing, he used up a great deal of energy and produced very few results. Zigong went to him and said: "There is a machine for this sort of thing. In 1 day it can water 100 fields, demanding very little effort and producing excellent results. Would you not like one?" "What kind of thing is it?" asked the old man. Zigong said: "It is a contraption made by shaping a piece of wood. The back end is heavy and the front end light and it raises the water as though it were pouring it out so fast that it seems to boil right over. It is called a well sweep." The old man flushed with anger and then said with a laugh: "I have heard my teacher say: "Where there are machines, there are bound to be machine worries; where there are machine worries, there are bound to be machine hearts. With a machine heart in your breast, you have spoiled what is pure and simple; and without the pure and simple, the life of the spirit knows no rest. Where the lift of the spirit knows no rest, the Way will cease to buoy you up. It is not that I do not know about your machine, I detest using it!"

No doubt the old people in Daqiuzhuang cannot be compared to the old man who lugged the jar. The elderly people in Daqiuzhuang set examples in taking the path to socialist wealth whereas the old man who lugged water by jar was the minion favored by conservatives. However, they do have in common the fact that their view of life falls short of the life of reality.

Concepts are the reflection of existence. But this reflection is unlike a mirror where there will not be images if you do not look into it and where there will be images if you do. Concepts reflect existence, which can be either backward or forward. New concepts which reflect the vital lifestyle just now appearing are progressive. Old concepts which reflect the declining lifestyle are backward no matter how many people hold this view. Of course, forward-looking thinking does not surpass the times, and it is not impossible for backwardness to disappear. Sooner or later, decayed concepts will be discarded.

Time has no mercy on people. There probably were not too many people carrying jars in the Song Dynasty. Today, electric irrigation has become common, and the phenomenon of lugging jars has probably been stamped out. I have seen people carrying water on shoulder poles, in bamboo tubes, or on one's head, but I have never seen people carry water by lugging water jars.

Though nobody is carrying the jar physically, there are plenty of people still holding the jar mentally. Is a yearning for "squatting at the foot of the wall" not the same as "cherishing the outmoded" or "lugging the water jar"? Yearning for all views unsuitable to the socialist lifestyle or refusing to change what views we are accustomed to is just as funny as "the old man lugging the water jar." As the reform goes deeper, many standards for judging right and wrong should also be reestablished. Seeing how many people are still carrying water jars or squatting under walls is not as terrifying as not seeing new concepts of right and wrong.

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DENG WEIZHI ARTICLE ON CONCEPT OF REFORM CRITIQUED

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 21 Oct 85 p 4

/Article by Wei Gang /7616 0474/: "Also on Carrying a Water Jar and Squatting at the Food of the Wall"/

/Text/ In his article "Carrying a Water Jar and Squatting at the Foot of the Wall" (see WENHUI BAO 24 Sep) Comrade Deng Weizhi /6772 0251 1807/ advocated replacing old concepts with new ones which have a positive meaning. But after regarding the whole article, I feel some of his views need further deliberation.

The story of "carrying a water jar" says that the old man north of the Han River opposed progressive tools of production, whereas "squatting at the foot of the wall" is an old farmer's habit and favorite pastime. The author of the article compared these two things of different natures, saying that since old farmers prefer to cool off under the wall rather than vacation in Beidaihe, they "cherish the outmoded" or "lugging water jars." The analogy seems somewhat inappropriate. I do believe that there is a productivity difference between the progressive well sweep and the backward clay jar and that we should adopt the new tools of production instead of backward ones. However, except for certain special circumstances, various preferences and lifestyles may be retained without forcing conformity. For example, some young people like to have long sideburns, while some like to have short hair; some like to wear tight jeans, while some like to wear loose blouses. We do not need to order them all to wear one kind of hairstyle or clothing style. Similarly, summer vacations can be taken in various forms according to individual habits and likes. Some people like to cool off in scenic areas; some like to tour cities or famous spots; some like to cool off under the wall; some like to go fishing by the river; and some southern farmers like to drink tea and cool off in teahouses, etc. All these ways of summer vacationing are living habits and preferences passed down in different areas, and none seems to be a new and progressive or a backward concept. We do not have to replace any particular way of vacationing with another. The author of "Carrying a Water Jar" compares these two things of totally different natures and thereby comes to a partial conclusion. In the chapter, "Suspecting the Similar," from the Spring and Autumn Annals of Master Lu is written: "What confuses people most is the similar things. The lapidary is most afraid of jade-like stones, and the sword appraiser is most afraid of swords which resemble that of Wugan...." Therefore, "the trace of resemblance must be investigated further" and the key to distinguishing is thorough observation. The author of the "Carrying a Water Jar" article did not analyze carefully these two similar things and jumped to the same conclusion. I am afraid this is like being confused by similar appearances.

In fact, the old farmers of Daqiuzhuang merely spoke their minds. When cadres mobilized the farmers to vacation in Beidaihe, they said: "Travel that far just to cool off? Can I not just squat at the foot of the wall?" After they came back from vacation, some farmers said: "Beidaihe is not as cool as the tree shade in front of my door." This author finds nothing wrong with these comments. Was it necessary for the cadres of Daqiuzhuang to try so hard and spend so much energy and money to mobilize these old farmers who already live in a cool and quiet environment to go on vacations in Beidaihe where it is not cooler than the shade of their trees? This author is not opposed to peasants' summer vacations or tours, but I hope that cadres will take the local situation into consideration when they organize such activities. Even though today's villages are beginning to get rich, they are still not very rich and few are "10,000-yuan villages." Whether it is actually necessary to mobilize peasants to go on summer vacations merits further consideration. Even in the case of some wealthier villages, the peasants' likes and wishes should be respected in organizing summer vacations or tours and more varied arrangements offered. In order not to botch a good thing, the real situation should never be ignored and things should not be treated in a sweeping manner without considering the differences.

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ARTICLES, COMMENTARY ABOUT PLAY 'WOMEN'

'Cursory Review' by Chen Zianyuan

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 85 p 4

[Article by Chen Zianyuan [7115 0341 0337]: "A Cursory Review of the Play 'Women'"]

[Text] "WM" is a play which uses the bitter experiences of seven young men and women to reveal their respective attitudes toward life. Although "the General" and his companions had vastly different family backgrounds, social environments and personal experiences, they were very similar in their attitude toward life. Whether it was during the 10-year period of turmoil or under the new situation prevailing in our country, almost all of the seven characters in the play treated life as a joke in all its aspects. I believe the attitude of young people in the contemporary era toward life as depicted in the play is open to question.

The first act in the play depicts the life of educated youths in the winter of 1976. The play should have made it clear that the "gang of four" which went on a 10-year period of rampage had been smashed and that our party and nation had shown initial signs of a turn for the better. However, the educated youths in the northern part of the country continued to show disappointment with life. These seven youths, huddled up in a ramshackle building, took turns to indulge in mockery, satire and execrations against virtually all aspects of life. To quote the young woman drummer, "their faces are wreathed in an apathetic and bitter smile." Although the stealing of chickens is an important scene in the first act, it is not only dealt with in a mocking fashion, but also in a way that reveals the mocking attitude shown by the characters in the play toward life. This recurring jibberish of "the stealing of chickens, the killing of chickens and the roasting of chickens" is not so much a depiction of the exuberance of young people as an attempt to use nursery rhymes as a joke to elicit laughter and to make people take the stealing of chickens merely as a practical joke and something of no consequence.

If it can be said that the indolent, casual and cynical attitude toward life shown by "the General" and his cohorts is understandable at that particular time in the winter of 1976, then members of the audience cannot but feel baffled as to why they should continue to show a teasing and derisive attitude in the flourishing spring, the vigorous and forward moving summer and the fruit-laden autumn. By that time, our nation had already embarked on the right track and the people of the same age as the characters in the play had already exited from their tortuous path onto the main road in the New China. Nevertheless, the momentous turn in the fate of the nation had not changed the attitude of the educated youths toward life. "The Wooden Wagon," "the Nun" and "the Princess" remained their old selves, continuing to adopt a bantering attitude toward life. We can see the dissolution of the ideals symbolized by these young people in the play from the recurring melody of "The Song of Communist Children." Replacing such ideals are the clamorous shouts of "Don't spit anywhere and everywhere." The scene depicting public health propaganda is abrupt and forced in itself...On top of that, the exaggerated movements of the actors have raised the teasing and mocking tone of the play to new heights. Furthermore, according to the principle of stressing the association of ideas in the appreciation of art, the audience is made to feel that the ideals of the past have been dissipated by the trivialities indulged in by the generation of young people today.

The attitude of treating life as a trivial matter adopted by the play is in fact a tortuous reflection of the feeling of disappointment with life. We can see in the play no future, no ideals and no hope. Although bold and noble sentiments are uttered by "the General," they are clearly isolated instances and lacking in conviction. The play deals with cold and hunger in winter, failure to pass the higher civil service examination in spring, disappointment in love in summer and business failure in autumn. It may, in fact, be said that the entire play is made up of a series of interweaving disappointments. Disappointment with life is given expression to in two different ways. One is to show pessimism and resignation in one's misfortunes; another is to show an attitude of indifference and cynicism. The latter is evidenced in "WM." This cynical and bantering attitude toward life is used in the play as a form of humor. Humor, however, is not the same thing as banter, fooling around, setting people to laughter or the cracking of jokes. It is something that makes use of meaningful, profound and thought provoking sayings to provide people with enlightenment and food for thought. "WM" merely puts outlandish sayings, vulgar expressions and common bandinage in vogue in society almost lock, stock and barrel into the mouths of members of the cast. It cannot be denied that this treatment may serve to strike a sympathetic chord with certain types of people and to give them a free and uninhibited feeling, but it cannot be denied that the unbearable vulgarity also offends the sensitivity of the majority of the audience.

As a matter of fact, "WM," as an experimental play for young people, is beyond their comprehension. The reason is that members of the younger generation as represented in the play have gradually entered into middle age while members of the younger generation of today, not having been through the difficult experience of being sent to the countryside or up the mountains during the 10-year period of turmoil, also find it difficult to fully comprehend the intricate and complex conditions of life that prevailed at the time. For this reason, the superficial treatment of life in a jocular vein has left its mark on members of the youthful audience. This question has to be answered: How should the younger generation in "WM" and the present generation deal with life, including life in the past, the present and the future? Should they look life squarely in the face, seek to aspire to better things and strive to forge ahead, or should they adopt a cynical attitude, drift with the tide and look at life with no concern? Our answer is of course in the former. We must not deal with our life, our work, our ideals, our affections and our friendships in a jocular vein. The treatment of life as a huge joke is in itself an absurdity and not in tune with basic socialist logic and morals. In this regard, our literary works should, in addition to serving as a dose of sobering medicine and touching people to the depths of their souls, also stir one's imagination and purify one's emotions rather than making people dismiss everything with a smile and giving them a feeling of bewilderment.

Critique by Lin Kehuan

Beijing ZUOPING YU ZHENGMING in Chinese No 1, 17 Jan 86 pp 72-73

[Article by Lin Kehuan [2651 0344 2970]: "Troubled Souls in Search of Moorings"]

[Text] I. "WM" is a most unusual play. Pithy to the point of vacuity, it nevertheless presents more than a mere broad outline. Under most circumstances, a sketchy narration precludes the detailed description of characters and incidents. By successfully capturing the human spirit and the mood in society in the actual business of living, the playwright has, nevertheless, succeeded in using the construction of a simple plot to encompass a wide range of social and psychological conditions.

To make the narrative more touching and unconstrained, the playwright-director allows the buddies in the collective household--women drummers and men musicians representing youths of the contemporary era--to appear simultaneously on stage and probes into the past from the present standpoint so that incidents occurring in different time frames can be depicted in the same play. The structure of this unusual dramatic pattern facilitates the interacting of the scenes enacted on the stage and allows considerable free rein to the approach taken by the performers and to the imagination.

The entire drama leaps from one scene to another and, although the time frame is being switched backward and forward almost with abandon, the choice of scenes and their continuity follow a strict sequence of their own--the sequence of the spiritual journey taken by a group of restless and disgruntled youths over a period of 10 years.

Under most circumstances, conflicts usually take place behind the scenes. That is to say, what the playwright-director tries to emphasize is the effect which the events depicted have on the characters and not the outward conflict created by such events and the cause and effect of the various events. Certain scenes in the drama compel the characters to make a painful choice and subject them to a severe test. The playwright-director seekd to create an atmosphere, a conception and a state of mind so that scenes of everyday life, such as the earthquake experienced by the leading characters and the prohibition of spitting in the streets, may have profound implications transcending outward appearances and achieve a high degree of artistic symbolism and a unique dramatic effect.

II. "WM" is a play that is out of the ordinary, a play presenting a collective image of life as it is actually lived by the most common and ordinary young people in the contemporary era. At an age when individuality is to be shunned at all cost, they are referred to synonymously as the "collective household." Having gone through the experience, the good times and bad, the unease and the tumult of the generation, these young people make up a most stirring and warm-blooded chapter of life replete with blood and tears in contemporary China.

These young people had been dealt an unfair hand by society. Even before they came of age, they were subjected to a heavier pressure than they could withstand. As members of a generation which came to maturity pouring their hearts out while singing "We Are All Communist Children," their afflictions did not stem from the rigors of life, but from the feeling of loss and abandonment as a result of their failure to maintain a spiritual equilibrium when their childhood dreams were dashed to pieces by the cruel facts of life. After they and the people of the entire nation had gone through the devastating earthquake, they were finally able to lift the incredibly heavy burden off their shoulders. This sudden feeling of buoyancy, however, caused some of them to lose sight of the purpose of life. True, they were no longer the penniless chicken thieves they used to be. Some of them had passed the entrance examination to the universities, some had become cadres, some had developed into artists of note and some had become upstart moneybags. This turn of events was like a debt paid to them by society under a new historical context. Nevertheless, they were still spiritually dissatisfied with their lot and failed to achieve a peace of mind. Assailed by a sense of loss, they did not know which way to turn. These ever restless souls were held captive by a new sense of loss which took hold before they had become reconciled to their new way of life.

In the past, the chief flaw of plays using young people as their themes was that they were written by older playwrights who had difficulty describing the thinking and emotions of the young. The major merit of "WM" as a piece of literature is that it shows not only sympathy for, but also understanding of, a generation of young people who have been through the ups and downs of life. The impetuousity and restlessness of the young are viewed not with suspicion, but a deep insight into and understanding of their everyday life so that the focus is put on the value underlying their impetuousity and restlessness and the historical search for progress as reflected by that value. After having been beaten, Li Jiangshan [2621 3068 1472] continued to plead, "Keep up the beating, friends, and vent your anger on the miserable wretch." After Yu Dahai [0060 1129 3189] had become an important manager, he uttered a sigh with feeling, "Money is only a worldly possession." When candidly admitting his vainglorious desire to become a "class 2 citizen," Jiang Yi [1203 5030] went into a singing and dancing routine while shedding bitter tears as if to poke fun at society as well as himself... While sensing the complex psychological nature of human behavior, we are also made to feel the soaring spirit of the young. It is because of this attempt to become "perfect human beings," this rigorous self-examination of one's soul and this supreme courage to throw oneself into the crucible of history for further tempering that these young people will never lose control of themselves in their bitter struggle in pursuit of their objectives.

III. Among the characters in the collective household, the most anemic figure is that of "General" Yue Yang [1471 7122]. That is perhaps something unforeseen by the author. "The General" had been a chicken thief, a "self-appointed" hero. He had saved "the Nun," Pang Yun [1690 5366], from committing suicide by drowning, witnessed the shameless conduct of "Wooden Wagon" Jiang Yi and reprimanded "Princess" Bai Xue [4101 7185] for throwing away her life and natural talents. He had set his heart on becoming a general in the army and accomplishing great feats on the battlefield. The author had obviously intended to establish him as a so-called positive figure.

Naturally, the author has the right to shape the material according to his design and to portray heroic figures that are in character. However, the fact that Yue Yang is the only figure in the collective household who has never made a mistake and never experienced unrest and self-doubt obviously suggests that he has been refined and purified by the author. Although Yue Yang has also admitted to being puzzled by certain aspects of life, that is merely a contradiction and not the effect of contradictions. In the context of a drama that is free from restrictions (depicting complex social life free from restrictions), a human being with a soul completely sealed off from the world cannot possibly reflect the dynamic energy and evolution of contradictions in society. It is for this reason that the entire play is out of tune with reality.

An artistic creation, of course, has its own discipline and man-made devices often fail to accomplish the intended purpose. A figure that is obviously intended to be a positive hero is often more disappointing and less true to life compared to an ordinary character who stumbles and yet continues in his search. "WM" is the best play by Wang Peigong [3769 1014 0361] that I have seen. He could have depicted the central character with more color and more realistically. This he has not done. However, in view of the fact that the play was written to be performed by an armed forces troupe and that Yue Yang is the only character in the play to wear an army uniform, it is possible that the author might have difficulties which he was not at liberty to divulge. Nevertheless, the success or failure of Yue Yang as a character in the play is at least thought provoking.

Critique by Drama Reporter

Beiging ZUOPING YU ZHENGMING in Chinese No 1, 17 Jan 86 pp 73, 74

[Text] The stage play "Women" was brought to an abrupt close after the third private performance at rehearsal. The majority of those who had attended the rehearsals were favorably impressed, although there were some who tended to be critical. To enable readers to acquaint themselves with the circumstances surrounding the play, we have collected and sorted out some of the critical opinions.

I. Failure to Present Basic Facts

Some critics have pointed out that "Women" "has failed to reflect the basic features of the struggle and the enterprising spirit of youths in the 1980's and the mainstream of the socialist constructions and reforms of the new era, to give members of the audience a positive and correct idea of the trend of thought and to offer them strength and hope." In their opinion, the special features and the trend of the era of the 1980's "should be reforms and the dynamic and mighty current of socialist economic construction. The playwright-director should have sung the praises of young people in the present era for their undaunted spirit in the face of repeated setbacks, their eagerness to fulfill their responsibility to society and their desire to render service to the people. He should have depicted their desire to help people and to bring them a feeling of warmth and their dedication to the communist ideal." As an ideological superstructure, literature should keep up with the trends of the era and contribute to the 'four modernizations.' This play is not in tune with the times in that it still concerns itself with the airing of grievances against the seamy side of things."

In portraying young people living and working in a production brigade, the play "provides isolated instances of the adverse circumstances of these people as a result of being abandoned and forgotten." While describing young people immersing themselves in their studies, the play "has failed to depict accurately their thirst for knowledge and their ardent desire to contribute to the motive force of society in a prosperous and strong nation and to fulfill their duty in the historical era. On the contrary, the play has cut itself off from the times and the environment and played up the selfishness of the young in their impatience to improve their lot." "They have yet to emerge from their spiritual doldrums. That is utterly out of step with the mood and the feeling of confidence of the people. The play has failed to describe the positive effect which the healthy mainstream in society has on the minds of the young."

Critics have expressed the opinion that although there is inevitably a dark side in our social life under certain circumstances and within certain limits, that is not the main tenor of contemporary life. By accentuating what is negative and dark, the play conveys the impression that the entire society is ridden with what is mean, despicable and repulsive, that nobody can be trusted, that everything comes up short and that everybody is trying to cheat and outwit each other...That is not a true reflection of life in society. As was pointed out by Engels in his criticism of "A Country Girl," it has failed to present the essential truth."

II. Failure to Portray the Central Figure Successfully

Some critics have found fault with the molding of the characters in the play. They feel that "the portrayal of the characters has failed to hit the mark." The youthful characters in the play "are all victims of the tide in society: 'Wooden Wagon' plays up to the mighty, succumbs to the lure of power and aspires to achieve the status of a 'high-class Chinese.' In exchange for the position of deputy director of a department, he has no compunction about casting his girlfriend aside so that he can become the son-in-law of the director of a bureau; 'Big Head' is a nouveau riche dedicated to the acquisition of wealth who treats love as something of no consequence; 'Turtledove Mountain,' whose life consists of a round of wining and dining, who takes advantage of his father's position as an official to change jobs at will and who becomes more and more dissatisfied with each new job, is a microcosm of the unhealthy trend that prevails in society; 'Princess' is a self-centered person who shows no constancy in the object of her affections and who is entirely wrapped up in the pursuit of good times; 'Pitiful Little Girl' is 'truly pitiful.' Unable to help herself and to stand on her own feet, she eventually becomes nothing more than a sacrificial lamb; 'The Nun,' on the other hand, is a slave to love impatient to find a person with feelings." The playwright-director, however, spares no efforts to play up and to portray the character of "The General" "who nevertheless appears pallid and impotent and unable to hold his own in contrast to the outstanding model young men in actual life. This character merely wallows in the agony of his innermost feelings and seldom gives any thought to the needs of the times and the good of the people. Lacking a sense of responsibility, he is forever being buffeted in the wake of the counter-current of life, cursing fate and airing his grievances..." Some of the other characters are also afflicted with "hysteria" and "mental aberrations." "Their souls twisted, they are assailed by loneliness, ennui, depression and despondency." "They are all shouting themselves hoarse in their struggle, but are unable to find a way out." "This state of affairs is understandable during the 10-year period of unrest, but the absence of any suggestion of significant changes following the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee is something that is inconceivable." "The conclusion drawn by people from these characters is that they are members of a worthless and decadent generation." "If this generation of young people is what they are described to be, then our four modernizations are doomed to failure." "What does the play want the young people to learn and where does it want them to direct their efforts? The answer can in no way be found. "The description of young people of the modern generation is not true to fact and the way they are being evaluated is lacking in fairness."

In short, these characters "cannot basically represent young people of the 1980's." There is not one typical case among the characters!" "There is no central figure, let alone a heroic character."

III. The Theme Is Murky and the Style Is Not of a High Order

One member of the audience has expressed the opinion that "the error in the theme of the play is not an ordinary error. The work is unrelieved by the sunlight cast by the party and socialism. It is replete with suffering, dark clouds, discontent and outlandish remarks! Where are righteousness and truth to be found? The entire stage is a mess. Although this type of play may appeal to a large audience and cater to the taste of certain viewers, it has no redeeming social value."

In analyzing "Women," some comrades are at a loss as to what the central idea of the play is. In describing the paths taken by several young people in their progress through life, the playright-director attempts "to mine for gold in a billowing sea" and seeks "to set the audience to pondering over the meaning of life by exposing the dark side of society. However, after having watched the play, one is still at a loss as to what the purpose of life is. One merely sees a group of dispirited young people, a society filled with deception, people seeking what pleasure they can get out of life and ideals merely representing the obverse side of dreams..." "There is no unity between subjective aspirations and objective effects." "The style of the entire play is not of a high order and the main theme lacks clarity."

Some comrades are agreed that the play has spared no efforts to describe "how the tide in society has again and again changed the disposition of the characters and played tricks on this generation of young people" and given them the feeling of "helplessness" when confronted with their fate. Life is depicted in the play as an "empty shell," "a pebble" and "a potato" to be kicked back and forth. The idea behind the theme is not only "devoid of any positive significance, but is likely to create further confusion in people's minds and to do damage to the innocent and the naive." "The play brings out the feeling of discontent over everything and overstates the dark and backward side of things. If the young people in society were anything like those described on the stage, what hope is there in our society?" "The fact that such a play has been put on the stage reflects the confused thinking which has taken hold of the playwright-director and the profound effect he has suffered from the erroneous trend of thought prevailing in society." "The trend of thought in the minds of certain people calls for attention."

IV. The Style of Acting Is Deplorable

According to some critics, the acting in "Women" "has adopted the naturalism method in giving vent to the boorish sentiments of the characters to stir up the audience and in gratuitously using an excessively strident tone to attract their attention." "The unfolding of the plot is ludicrous, damaging to morals and creates a new type of pollution." "In the play, there are detailed descriptions of young men 'breaking wind' and young women going through their 'menstrual period' to suggest the emptiness, boredom and hardships experienced by educated youths who have been sent to the countryside. This is extremely offensive, unaesthetic and nauseating!" "Literature should be in good taste. Even crying has its beauty and such things as bloodshed also have a beauty of their own when treated artistically. Art cannot be equated with life and a play should not be a verbatim rendering of life."

It is said by some comrades that "the entire play is a bold and unfettered attempt at probing. Although there is nothing wrong with that per se, it does not follow that it can be carried 'casually' to unconfined limits."

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

OPEN-DOOR POLICY, SOCIALIST IDEOLOGY DISCUSSED

Changsha XUEXI DAOBAO [STUDY JOURNAL] in Chinese No 27, 9 Mar 86 pp 9-10

[Article by Wang Xingguo [3769 5281 0948]: "Open-Door Policy and the Building of Socialist Ideological Civilization"]

[Text] With the in-depth implementation of the party's open-door policy and our increasingly extensive and profound ideological and cultural exchanges with other countries, foreign, especially western ideology and culture have exerted influence of one kind or another in China. This demands that we not only face such influence but also adopt a correct attitude toward it and conscientiously study the relationship between the open-door policy and the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

The CPC Central Committee has repeatedly pointed out that our open-door policy is implemented on the prerequisite of adhering to the socialist system; therefore, we must resolutely guard against and resist the corrosive influence of capitalist ideology and we must not bring in capitalist political systems and decadent bourgeois lifestyle. This does not mean that we negate the positive influence and the accelerating function of the open-door policy in the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Such influence and function are demonstrated not only in the way that the open-door policy accelerates the progress of the building of socialist material civilization, thus creating and providing necessary material conditions for the building of socialist spiritual civilization but also in the way that ideological and cultural exchanges with foreign countries accelerate the development of the building of socialist civilization, both ideological and cultural. The concrete demonstrations of such a function are as follows:

1. It helps accelerate the development of theories. Marxism is the crystallization of outstanding achievements in the civilization of mankind. In its course of development, it would never abstain from using and absorbing all achievements of scientific value made by the peoples of all countries and academic fields. Therefore, its development must face the reality of not only China but also the world. Here lies an issue concerning the study of the development of modern capitalism, the modern international communist movement and modern natural sciences. For instance, Piaget's theory of cognitive development, which has attracted the attention of philosophical circles at home in recent years, has conducted a relatively in-depth study of the

psychological mechanism of the cognitive development and process of individuals, especially children. Although this study still has flaws and deficiencies of one kind or another as the people have already pointed out, one thing is certain, that is: It has to a certain extent made up the deficiency that in the past we only paid attention to the cognitive development of the system (or the whole) and ignored the cognitive development of individuals. This explains that facing the world can help absorb useful things even for the study of Marxist theories.

2. It helps broaden the horizon of the people. At present, a worldwide climax of scientific and technological revolution is brewing. Along with the understanding of this climax and world situation, the people's horizon has been continuously broadened and their concepts gradually updated. In the past, we were accustomed to comparing our present with our past. In other words, we liked vertical comparison and therefore tended to be complacent over occasional insignificant success. Since the implementation of the open door policy, the people have realized that there is another world outside ours. In the modern world, science and technology are forging ahead by leaps and bounds and bringing about changes as each day passes while we are still being held back by the 10 years of turmoil; the per capita gross national product of developed countries is several thousand dollars while ours is only several hundred dollars; and their industrial production is generally automated while many of our industries or factories are still resorting to manual operations. It is such increasing awareness of horizontal comparison that has substantially broadened the horizon of the people and enabled them to deeply realize that in the world of acute competition, one must forge ahead or be driven back like a boat sailing against the current; therefore, one must enhance the awareness of competition, increase creative ability and inspire a pioneering spirit to contribute his wisdom and talent to the four modernizations and enable the motherland to catch up with and surpass the world's advanced level as soon as possible.

3. It helps accelerate the updating process of concepts. The role played by the open door policy in accelerating the modernization of the people's concepts must not be ignored. Take the concept of time for instance. China used to be a very large agricultural country, its agricultural production cycle was calculated generally in the unit of year, small-scale peasant economy occupied the dominant position, commodity production was underdeveloped and there was little competition and risk involved. Due to these reasons, Chinese lacked the concept of time, were sluggish in doing things and paid no attention to efficiency at work. In addition, because under the conditions a of small-scale peasant economy, as long as they do things according to traditional methods, they could maintain simple reproduction; therefore, they got into the habit of facing the past, feeling content with the present, following the beaten path and seeking no advancement and felt reluctant to accept new things and new methods. Along with the development of the socialist commodity economy and the implementation of the open door policy, the people have gradually realized that in the age of continuously sprouting and rapidly changing new technology and new products, they are bound to be eliminated in the competition if they fail to quickly increase production and work efficiency or if they are not good at catching fast changing information and opportunities on international and domestic

markets. Therefore, more and more people pay attention not only to the present and racing against the time but also to the future in an effort to keep abreast of the trend and future of the development of things. By doing so, they have begun to gradually replace outdated and backward concepts prevailing in the past such as the closed-door policy, parochial arrogance, following the beaten path, emphasizing agriculture over commerce, taking poverty as an honor and despising knowledge with the concept of helping the people get rich and the concepts of talented intellectuals, system, information and prescription.

4. It can enrich and improve the intellectual structure of the people and upgrade their scientific quality. We know that in the contemporary history of China, the fundamentals or tenets of many disciplines such as natural sciences and social sciences all came from the West. Along with the development of modern sciences, some traditional disciplines have made new progress and, at the same time, many new sciences, frontier sciences, inter-disciplinary sciences and interdisciplinary sciences have emerged. These new disciplines can help enrich and improve our intellectual structure, facilitate our modernization and enhance our scientific awareness in our thinking and behavior.

We emphasize the fact that facing the world and conducting ideological and cultural exchanges with foreign countries have given great impetus to socialist spiritual civilization, but we do not deny that they may also bring in some negative things. Just like opening a window, it is hard to avoid letting in a few flies and mosquitoes. When a country is opened up, it is hard to avoid the invasion of bourgeois ideology and decadent lifestyle. With regard to these negative phenomena, we should neither take a laissez-faire attitude, letting them spread unchecked and rampant, nor stop eating for fear of choking and panic over the first sight of some negative things by closing our doors and windows again. The correct attitude should be, on the one hand, strictly implementing the relevant policies and principles of the party and government and resolutely prohibiting and banning the import of all counterrevolutionary and obscene things and, on the other hand, strengthening the ideological and political education of all personnel involved with foreign affairs and the broad masses of people to enable them to voluntarily resist the corrosive influence of decadent bourgeois ideology and lifestyle. We believe that as long as we conscientiously adhere to the guidance of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, do things in strict accordance with party principles and policies and are good at absorbing the advanced science and technology and outstanding ideological and cultural achievements of foreign countries as well as at combining them with the reality and outstanding culture and traditions of China, we will be able to make not only brilliant achievements in regard to the building of socialist material civilization but also great successes in the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU PARTY CONSOLIDATION DISCUSSED

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Chen Yan Sheng [7115 3601 3932]: "Localities All over the Province Are Conscientiously Acting in the Spirit of the Provincial Work Conference on Discipline Inspection, Each Level of Leadership Is Responsible for Those Directly Below; All Levels Stress Party Workstyle"]

[Text] All municipal and prefectural party committees, and the organizations in Guangzhou directly under the conscientiously conveying and acting in right now are conscientiously conveying and acting in the spirit of the provincial work conference on discipline inspection. Seeking unity of knowledge, thought, and action, they are taking strong measures to stress the party workstyle at each level in order to bring about, within 2 years, fundamental improvements and undertakings in the party workstyle throughout the province.

In mid-March, after the provincewide work conference on examining discipline had ended, various cities, prefectural party committees, and organizations directly under the jurisdiction of the province convened in succession enlarged meetings of standing committee members of leading party groups, general membership meetings of cadres directly affiliated with CPC organizations, and work conferences on examining discipline to convey, study, and act in the spirit of the provincial work conference on examining discipline. Through study, leaders at every level recognized that achieving fundamental improvements in the party workstyle is a formidable task and that time is of the essence. In order to achieve confidence and determination in the fundamental improvements of the party workstyle, they further defined the relationship between stressing the party workstyle on the one hand and invigorating the economy, developing production, and rectifying the party as well as emphasizing political thought education work on the other--strengthening even more the conscientious stress on party workstyle.

Many ministries, commissions, general offices, and bureaus from various cities, prefectures, and organizations directly under the jurisdiction of the province have armed themselves with the spirit of the conference to get in touch with the reality of their regions and departments, in order to develop democracy fully, to look into problems, to expose contradictions, to seek out causes, and to sum up further the lessons of their experience. Many units talked about the unhealthy tendencies in the party workstyle in recent years and the important reasons why certain corrupt phenomena exist in institutions. Those reasons are: 1) standing committee members do not conscientiously stress the party workstyle, and leading cadres do not set good examples; 2) party administration is not strict, but fails by being too lenient in dealing with unhealthy tendencies, going so far as to foster corruption; and 30 overall administration is not stressed and regular ideological and political education work for party members and cadres is lacking. Because they are not adept at stressing the symptom of a trend, they do not promptly educate party members and cadres in party spirit, discipline, and workstyle. For this reason, the whole party must get to work and the leadership must take the initiative in establishing solid measures to resolve, one by one, the abovementioned problems.

Each municipal and prefectural party committee, acting in accordance with the spirit of stressing party workstyle, needs to be "short on empty talk, long on realistic action," immediately adopted capable measures to commit the correct party workstyle to action. Each municipal and prefectural party committee ordinarily established a system of job responsibility for party workstyle. All levels of leadership were determined to set up models on which to act, with one level of leaders responsible for stressing party workstyle and taking the lead for those directly below them. By fulfilling their responsibility and making clear the division of labor, in the end they were stressing their results. Guangzhou, Zhuhai, Meixian, and other cities have all strengthened a job responsibility system that stresses party workstyle, where leading institutions have fully developed models on which to act, causing the stress on party workstyle to become the regular work of the party committees. At the same time, each locality checked all kinds of unhealthy tendencies. In accordance with the spirit of the notice from the general offices of the party Central Committee and the State Council, each municipal and prefectural party committee and organization directly under the jurisdiction of the province comprehensively sorted out and, step by step, resolved and drafted effective provisions for the problems of cars, travel abroad and to Hong Kong, organizations that engaged in trade, and entertainment and gift-giving. Principal leaders from the prefectural party committees of Shenzhen, Zoshan, Hainan, Guangzhou, and other cities, on their own accord, stopped riding in high-quality luxurious limousines. They gave the cars to tourism and reception departments to use and are riding in other cars instead. The prefectural party committees in Zhanjiang, Maoming, Shaoguan, Hainan, and other cities also stressed some glaring local problems--such as taking of more than one's share of housing, the arbitrary division and distribution of goods, random fee collections, severe bureaucratisms, liberalism, and other unhealthy tendencies--and conscientiously resolved them one by one. Each municipal and prefectural party committee convened a special conference on the large and important proposals that will expose these problems. They conscientiously discussed and arranged them in order of importance, strengthened leadership, increased personnel, and expedited the handling of the proposals. They worked hard for the past 6 months to settle a lot of these large and important proposals. In addition, each locality. strengthened its contingent to examine discipline, perfected its institutions, increased its strength, and enriched its personnel. This brought the function of discipline inspection organizations into full play, enabling these organizations to turn themselves into responsible institutions that will stress party workstyle for a long time to come.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

COMMENTARY ON CURRENT PARTY WORKSTYLE

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 86 pp 1, 2

[Commentator's article: "Accurately Appraise the Situation of the Present Party Workstyle"]

[Text] In accordance with the directives of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee, all levels of the party committees in our province regard the rectification of the party workstyle as an important issue, calling on the whole party to stress party workstyle and vigorously striving to bring about basic improvements in the party workstyle within the next 2 years. At this time, it is extremely important to appraise the situation of the party workstyle correctly. What, then, is the current situation of party workstyle? Some people cannot see the results of having checked unhealthy trends over these last few years. They regard the party workstyle as a complete mess, saying that "everyone has a point of view, but no one has a way of getting it done." Some people regard the economic situation as being very good and are not surprised by and choose to ignore the unhealthy trends that exist. These two ways of thinking are both one-sided and are detrimental to the further rectification of party workstyle.

In examining the party workstyle, we should first look at the party line and party policy as well as political life within the party; second, we should look at the ideology and workstyle of the party organizations, members, and cadres. As a result of the efforts of the last few years, the main trend in the party workstyle is good. As far as the whole country is concerned since the party's 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, the party Central Committee has restored the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, established the construction of the four modernizations as the heart of the correct political line, and brought about the normalization of political life within the party. The party line and general and specific policies of the party have received the trust and support of the broad masses, and the prestige of the party has risen. As a result of the consolidation and revision of party organizations at all levels, the leading bodies have further rectified the guiding ideology of their professional work, with great improvements in the state of the party workstyle. The vast numbers of cadres range from being good to basically good. With respect to checking unhealthy tendencies, Guangdong and the entire country are making the same progress and having the same success. For example, leaders of the municipal party committee of Guangzhou have personally stressed the building of party workstyle, causing the party workstyle of the whole city to improve year after year. The Hainan regional prefectural party committee, in stressing the incidents of reselling cars at a profit, educated the whole party in party workstyle and discipline and obtained very good results. The municipal party committee of Shantou vigorously stressed and attacked economic crime activity and supported healthy trends, causing unhealthy trends and evil practices to be greatly weakened. Particularly important in the course of rectifying the party is that party organizations throughout the whole province, from the county level up, drew a lesson from the Hainan car incidents. At the same time, they spread their positive experiences locally; they deeply criticized the unhealthy trend of party and government institutions and cadres engaging in business; they rectified the guiding ideology of their professional work, particularly the guiding ideology of economic work, that is, managing industry and commerce in a down-to-earth manner, stressing industrial and agricultural production, and stressing the development of social productive forces; they by and large stopped the sale of foreign goods at a profit, the sale of foreign exchange, arbitrary price increases, and arbitrary fines and charges as well as the reckless issuing of banknotes and other elements of unhealthy trends; they took vigorous measures to counter a large number of serious economic offenders, handling a lot of large and important cases; and they made great progress in the construction of socialist culture, with a lot of advanced units and exemplary models coming to the fore. Since the end of last year, party committees at different levels have been concientiously putting into effect document No. 57 issued by the Central Committee, further improving the party workstyle. As all of these facts are there for everyone to see and to be personally experienced, how can the party workstyle be regarded as a complete mess?

However, we must soberly see that the party workstyle really has not taken a basic turn for the better and that there still exist some serious problems. Some party members and cadres join the party organizationally but do not wholly join the party ideologically. Some cannot ward off decadent, capitalist-class thinking: they erode the workstyle, weaken the party character, use political tactics for selfish purposes, and go so far as to perpetrate economic crimes. Some imbued with the thinking of "looking for money everywhere" work for the interests of the small group or the individual and do not consider the interests of the country or the masses, going so far as to violate law and discipline. If you are not surprised by and choose to ignore these problems, then that is also one-sided. Recently, in the course of conveying and carrying out the spirit of the provincewide work conference on examining discipline convened by the provincial party committee, each locality listed all sorts of manifestations of unhealthy trends in some of its units and cadres, such as making excessive purchases or use of cars and engaging in competition to replace one's car with an imported luxury car, concocting pretexts, indiscriminately assigning personnel to go abroad and to Hong Kong and Macao, using public funds to entertain guests and to send gifts, and being extravagant and wasteful party and government cadres violate regulations, use public funds for tourism, and obtain illegitimate income in addition to their wages and the collective benefits of their organization. There is still a small minority of party and government cadres and their spouses and children who are in business for profit. Bureaucratism and liberalism in the party workstyle is serious, departmental selfishness and the small-group mentality are conspicuous, organization is remiss, discipline is lax, and so forth. These problems illustrate that unhealthy trends and corrupt phenomena that exist among some of the party and government institutions and party members and cadres of our province are serious.

The correct attitude is that, since we should fully affirm the achievements of the last few years in the area of rectifying the party workstyle, it is good to examine the main trends in the party workstyle in order to strengthen confidence in bringing about basic improvements. At the same time, we should also keep an eye on various unhealthy trends that still currently exist and resolutely check those trends that are still fairly serious. To strive for basic improvements in the party workstyle will still be an arduous task, and we must unremittingly continue to stress this. Only until we look at these problems in this dialectical way and correctly appraise the current situation of the party workstyle can we be resolute, proceed from reality, and stress the party workstyle.

In September 1982, at the time of the 12th Party Congress of the CPC, our party proposed that, within 5 years, we bring about a basic improvement in the party workstyle and in the general mood of the society. Now that more than 3 years have already passed, there is only a little more than 1 year left. Being pressed for time, we must vigorously promote this and not relax for even a day. We have managed the skill of economic construction fairly successfully. The situation is satisfactory, and it is the success of our country. But if, for example, the general mood has deteriorated, what is the significance of managing the economy successfully? In that case our country may deteriorate in yet another respect, which in turn could effect an entire economic deterioration. If it continues to develop, it may form a world where graft, theft, and bribery run rampant. We definitely need to look at this problem. But to bring about basic improvements in the party workstyle, we need to have a sense of urgency and an unswerving determination. To be sure to produce good results as quickly as possible, the entire party needs to stress party workstyle, and all levels of the party committee must take the lead and personally stress party workstyle, check unhealthy trends, stress investigations into several important and typical cases, and carry out education in the party character, party workstyle, and party discipline.

13138/9435
CSO: 4005/692

SOUTHWEST REGION

GUIZHOU EXPEDITES DISCIPLINE INSPECTION

Guiyang GUIZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 86 p 1

[Article: "The Whole Party Must Mobilize To Rectify Party Style"]

[Text] The Guizhou provincial discipline inspection work conference demanded that party committees and discipline inspection commissions at various levels throughly implemented the party Central Committee leaders' recent important instructions on rectifying party style and the essence of the seventh plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, uphold the principle of determination and perseverance, mobilize the entire party, give close attention to earnest work, begin with leading organs and cadres, start with investigation and prosecution, strive to complete the three assignments of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and achieve on schedule the basic improvement of party style throughout the province.

Held in Guiyang from 5 to 10 March, the conference was attended by more than 100 people, including provincial, prefectural, autonomous prefectural and municipal discipline inspection secretaries, members of the provincial discipline inspection commission, party and discipline inspection secretaries of provincial party and government organs, officials of discipline inspection groups stationed by the provincial committee in 29 departments and bureaus, political work leaders of some departments, commissions and bureaus, officials of unit offices in charge of economic crimes, and veteran comrades of the party style rectification supervision and inspection groups assigned by the provincial committee to provincial organs.

Guizhou provincial discipline inspection secretary Liu Hanzhen [0491 3352 2833] relayed the essence of the seventh plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. In conjunction with Guizhou's conditions, the conference urged an earnest effort in the following four aspects: 1. Concentrate on curbing the unhealthy tendencies. 2. Focus on the investigation and prosecution of major and important cases. 3. Greatly tighten discipline. 4. Earnestly promote party spirit education. The conference demanded that the leading provincial, prefectural and county organs earnestly study and fulfill the essence of the party Central Committee's relevant documents and the mass meeting of its organ cadres, concentrate forces to rectify the six unhealthy tendencies listed by the party Central Committee and the six unhealthy manifestations in party style enumerated in Comrade Wang Zhaoguo's

[3769 0340 0948] speech at the cadres' mass meeting, start with rectifying, in close conjunction with the reality of their own departments and units, the salient unhealthy tendencies, solve the problems one by one, earnestly strengthen party building, and set an example in improving efficiency, studying hard, tightening discipline and enhancing party spirit. They must create responsibility systems level by level for party style rectification. In the first half of the year, in line with the provincial committee's plans, the provincial discipline inspection commission must assist the provincial committee, together with the pertinent departs, to rectify firmly the six unhealthy tendencies found in provincial organs, and the various local jurisdictions must basically rectify them. Party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels must submit timely progress reports and a general report on the overall situation before 10 July. While rectifying the six unhealthy tendencies, they must earnestly investigate and curb the peculiar unhealthy tendencies in their own areas, departments and units.

The conference emphatically declared that, in terms of the major and important cases already on file, they must, in line with the principle of "dividing the responsibilities among the levels and handling by proper authorities," make painstaking plans on their prosecution, and implement the responsibility system of fixed assignment, fixed personnel and fixed time of conclusion. Higher-level party committees must strengthen supervision and inspection. In regard to the unhealthy tendencies and law and discipline violations involving leading cadres and leading organs, including using power for private gain, bending the law for relatives and friends, serious bureaucratism, and illegal housing construction enumerated by the provincial committee, they must pursue them to the finish, break through all resistance, clarify the facts, and handle them earnestly in accordance with party discipline and state law. They must never be softhearted; the essence of softheartedness is tolerating and abetting evil. Meanwhile, they must continue the struggle against such serious economic crimes as smuggling and sale of contraband, speculation and swindle, graft and embezzlement, blackmail and extortion, and offering and accepting bribes, and earnestly correct the situation of inadequate attention, inadequate strengths and inadequate efforts. In conjunction with the rectification of unhealthy tendencies and the investigation of major and important cases, they must vigorously tighten party and other disciplines and persevere in investigations and fulfillment.

The conference declared that vigorously strengthening party members' education in party spirit, discipline and style is a measure of a fundamental nature in resisting and rectifying unhealthy tendencies. This year, they must focus on the method and result of party spirit education. By means of education, they must stress the solution and rectification of liberalism in politics, individualism in ideology, cliquism and departmentalism in disregard of the interests of the state and the people, and serious bureaucracy found among party members and cadres, in order to improve the consciousness of the vast numbers of party members and cadres in following the party's four basic principles and implementing its line, principles and policies, enhance their resistance against the corrosion of the decadent capitalist and feudalist ideologies, and enable them to conscientiously uphold party discipline and party style. To ensure the successful completion of the various assignments this year, the conference demanded that party organizations at all levels heed the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's admonition against laxity in ideology, weakening of organization and slackening in work, earnestly mobilize the entire party to improve party style, give first place to its rectification and earnestly strengthen leadership. Meanwhile, in the course of party style rectification, they must mobilize and organize the strengths of society and earnestly reinforce the discipline inspection contingents.

Deputy provincial party secretary Ding Tingmo [0002 1694 2875] and Central Discipline Inspection Commission member Yuan Jingzhong [5913 2529 1813] attended the meeting and made statements.

In conclusion, deputy secretary Liu Ruizhi [0491 3843 0037] of the provincial discipline inspection commission's standing committee expressed his views and requirements on how to implement the important instructions issued by Comrade Hu Yaobang and the Central Secretariat, strive to adapt to the new situation, and properly perform the work.

6080/12951
CSO: 4005/676

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN CRACKS DOWN ON CRIMES, 'UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES'

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Apr 86 p 1

[Article: "Yunnan Cracks Down on Serious Criminal Offenses and Economic Crimes"]

[Text] The Yunnan provincial political and legal work conference was held in Kunming from 29 March to 2 April. The conference transmitted and studied the essence of the national political and legal work conference, analyzed Yunnan's public security situation, and deliberated and planned the work for this year. It emphatically pointed out: Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech on "grasping construction in one hand and the legal system in the other" is the basic guiding ideology of political and legal work. Party committees at all levels and all comrades on the political-legal front must earnestly study it, improve understanding, unify thinking, uphold without wavering the people's democratic dictatorship, drastically crack down on serious crimical offenses and economic crimes, firmly wipe out and curb evil practices of all kinds in society, mobilize the strenghts of all quarters to implement the various measures of overall control, achieve, on the basis of an obvious improvement, stability in public security, and render greater services to the economic reform, the policy of opening to the outside and enlivening the economy at home, and a socialist material and spiritual civilization.

Qiu Chuangjiao [6726 0482 2403], provincial party standing committee member and political and legal commission secretary, relayed the essence of the national political and legal work conference and outlined the plans for this year's work in the province. Deputy party secretary Liu Shusheng [0491 2885 3932] made a statement.

The conference found that, from August 1983 to date, Yunnan has been highly successful in the struggle against serious crimes, and its public security has made an obvious improvement, creating a relatively favorable social environment for the smooth progress of its economic construction and reform. However, it must be soberly realized tha the improvement in Yunnan's public security is uneven and not consolidated, ant the province is facing many new problems. The main manifestations are the sharp rise in thefts, the spread of economic crimes, the reemergence of such evil practices in society as gambling and feudal superstition, and the large numbers of crimes and hooliganism committed by young people. Therefore, everyone must recognize the importance and necessity of the continued struggle against serious crimes and guard against any vacillation in ideology and any relaxation in work.

When discussing the continued crackdown on serious crimes, the conference pointed out: In view of Yunnan's conditions, special attention must be given to the following issues: Criminals committing murder, arson, robbery, rape and setting off explosives must be prosecuted drastically, promptly and relentlessly; in the spirit of "total eradication," hoodlum gangs must be wiped out upon discovery; major thieves must be severely punished according to law; evil practices seriously disrupting the social environment, such as gambling, spreading pornographic matters, and feudal superstition, must be strictly curbed and eliminated.

The conference pointed out: While drastically cracking down on serious crimes, we must firmly and effectively combat serious economic crimes. Currently, such crimes remain extremely widespread, not only in the economic realm, but in all aspects in society. The moment party and government organs and leading cadres are corrupted, it will directly endanger the economic reform and construction. Thus, we must recognize the gravity, danger and complexity of economic crimes, and continue to wage an intensive and sustained struggle against them. Party committees at all levels must earnestly strengthen leadership, place the struggle on their important daily agenda, and make plans according to schedule. The pertinent departments must closely cooperate with judicial organs, and the latter must take the initiative to cooperate, take concerted actions, concentrate energy, and ruthlessly prosecute the major and important cases, in order to produce wide repercussions and good results. We must uphold the principle that laws must be observed, enforcement strict, and violations prosecuted. Regardless of the level of the organ or leader involved, we must have the courage to clash against the hard, break through resistance, carry out investigations through to the end, and impose punishment according to law. In the course of work, we must be both firm and cautious, give attention to investigation and study, uphold facts as the basis and law as the yardstick, strictly observe the boundaries of policies, and ensure the quality of prosecution.

The conference declared: For the effective prevention and reduction of crimes, we must raise overall control to a new level. Party committees and governments at all levels must place the work of overall control in its proper place, pursue it persistently and produce actual results. The various departments must actively participate and voluntarily cooperate in the work and truly take concerted actions. We must mobilize the entire society to show concern for an educate the young and reduce their crime rate. We must earnestly strengthen and improve labor reform and labor education, continue to follow the principles of "reform first and production second" and "education, persuasion, and rescue," apply policies and promote the work of reform and transformation. In terms of people released after serving their sentences and undergoing labor education, we must earnestly perform the work of settling and educating, continue to help them turn over a new leaf and consolidate the fruits of reform.

The conference declared: To complete the various assignments successfully, we must adopt effective measures, further strengthen the political-legal contingents, and vigorously improve their political and professional qualities. We must earnestly strengthen ideological-political work, conscientiously conduct the "four haves" education, fully develop the role of political-legal organs in "protecting the people, combating the enemy, punishing criminals and serving the four modernizations," and enhance their sense of responsibility in protecting the people and the growth of the productive force. We must uphold the principle of managing the police strictly, further improve discipline and the work style, and firmly rectify such illegal and undisciplined conduct as using power for private gain, bending the law for relatives and friends and extorting confession by torture. The vast numbers of cadres and police must honestly perform their duties, enforce the law without partiality, and be upright and uncorrupt.

The conference emphatically declared: To be successful in performing the various assignments in political-legal work, party committee and governments at all levels must earnestly strengthen leadership. We must constantly investigate, clarify and study the conditions of political-legal work, deliberate and plan major assignments, earnestly select and assign cadres, strengthen the management and education of party members and cadres, improve their ideological, policy and professional standards and solve the practical difficulties of the political-legal branch.

All participants of the conference indicated that they will work as one, establish the idea of a long-term struggle, continue to develop the spirit of perseverance, vigorously complete all tasks, and make new contributions to the stability and improvement of Yunnan's public security.

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NORTH REGION

BEIJING PRISONERS TAKE 'CRASH' LEGAL COURSE

OW200620 Beijing XINHUA in English 0009 GMT 20 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jun (XINHUA)--A group of 164 prisoners from Beijing City Jail were quoted as saying how their study of the law had given them confidence to build better lives for themselves.

They all took a recent crash law course to enable them to take part in a national contest aimed at promoting legal knowledge.

In a letter appearing in the WORKERS' DAILY Thursday, the inmates from the prison's ninth brigade said they were "determined to become useful citizens again by studying hard".

They sent the letter to the all-China's federation of trade unions after they had entered the law competition earlier this month.

The contest, sponsored by the WORKERS' DAILY and other 11 Beijing newspapers, is one of several official efforts aimed at wiping out ignorance of China's laws within the next five years.

In a reply appearing on the same page of WORKERS' DAILY, Luo Gan and Chen Bingquan, both vice-presidents of the federation, said they were "pleased" at the effects the contest had had on the prisoners.

They said: "Your jail terms do not mean that you have been discarded by society. Everybody is hoping you will repent and start anew. Your future is bright."

The two vice-presidents added: "Many of you committed crimes out of ignorance of laws."

To encourage the prisoners further, they gave several examples of ex-convicts who have become successful engineers, teachers, cadres and advanced workers.

The inmates made a thorough study of China's laws to help them in the contest. Some looked up all legal reports which have appeared in WORKERS' DAILY over the past three years to find the answers to tough questions.

Prisoners in many other parts of the country are reported to have taken part as well. Results have yet to be announced.

"Although we may not win the contest, we have learned a lot," the Beijing prisoners said in their letter.

In their reply, [illegible]o and Chen wished them success and presented them with books.

/12624
CSO: 4000/306

NORTH REGION

ZHANG SHUGUANG PRESENTS WREATH AT FUNERAL

SK190719 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Excerpts] On the morning of 18 June, leading comrades from the regional CPC Committee, the regional People's Government, the regional military district, and the regional CPPCC Committee, and representatives from various social circles were deeply grieved in holding a solemn funeral for Comrade Wang Yilun at the auditorium of Daqingshan Cemetery in Hohhot City. They mourned with deep grief over the death of Comrade Wang Yilun, a communist fighter, an outstanding Communist Party member, and a good leader who was deeply loved and respected by the people of various nationalities throughout the region.

Comrade Wang Yilun died in Hohhot City on 2 June. He was 82 years old. He had served as a Standing Committee member of the fifth National CPPCC Committee, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, first secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission under the regional CPC Committee, vice chairman of the fifth regional People's Congress Standing Committee, and deputy secretary of the leading party members' group under the Standing Committee.

To the right of Comrade Wang Yilun's portrait were wreaths laid in order and presented by the central leading personnel, including Chen Yun, Ulenhu, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, Wang Renzhong, Song Renqiong, Wang Shoudao, Liu Lantao, Huang Huoqing, Zheng Zihua, Zhang Jingfu, Li Zhengtao, He Changgong, Zheng Tianxiang, Yang Yichen, and (Huang Kecheng), and by the responsible persons of the departments concerned.

Attending the funeral and also presenting wreaths to the funeral were leading comrades from the regional CPC Committee, the regional People's Government, the regional military district, and the regional CPPCC Committee, including BU He, Batubagen, Tian Congming, Cai Ying, Xu Lingren, Zhou Rongchang, Wen Jing, Shen Xinfa, Ke Ligeng, He Yao, Zhou Beifeng, Butegeqi, Hu Zhongda, Liu Zuohui, Bai Junqing, (Zhang hangong), Shi Shengrong, Wuigeng, HAN Ming, Li Shuyuan, Liu Zhenyi, and [words indistinct]; Yang Dalai, president of the regional Higher People's Court; and Wang Linzhong, chief procurator of the regional People's Procuratorate.

Also presenting wreaths to the funeral were Comrades Zhang Shuguang, Qian Fenyong, and Kong Fei.

Batubagen, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the funeral at which, Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the regional People's Government, delivered a eulogy.

On the morning of 17 June, the leading comrades from the regional CPC Committee, the regional People's Government, the regional military district, the regional CPPCC Committee and the representatives from various social circles paid their last respects to the remains of Comrade Wang Yilun.

/12624
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NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

XING CHONGZHI SEES OFF DELEGATION--At the invitation of Nishio Yuji, governor of Tottori Prefecture, Japan, the six-member delegation headed by Xie Feng, governor of the province, left Shijiazhuang City by train for Beijing Municipality on the afternoon of 3 June and will leave Beijing for Japan on 5 June. During their stay in Japan, the delegation will hold consultations with the officials of the Japanese prefecture on the agreements of establishing friendship between the province and the prefecture and on exchanges in the fields of the economy, science and technology, and culture. Seeing the delegation off at the railway station were leading comrades of the province, including Xing Chongzhi, Li Wenshan, Ye Liansong, u Chuanzan; and responsible persons from the departments concerned, including Mao Zhijun, Wang Yuen, and Cheng Dongcai. [Text] [Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 86 p 1 SK] /12624

CSO: 4003/803

NORTHEAST REGION

HARBIN DISCIPLINE INSPECTION COMMISSION ACTIVITIES

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Ji Wei [1323 0251]: "Observe Strict Party Discipline, Correct the Party's Work Style, And Eliminate All Appearances of Corruption; Discipline Inspection Commission Issues Circular on 10 Cases Involving the Use of Authority To Seek Profit; Three Bureau-level, Seven Department-level Cadres Dealt With According to Party, State, and Legal Discipline"]

[Text] With the approval of the Harbin CPC committee, the Harbin Discipline Inspection Commission recently processed and issued a circular on 10 cases involving party cadres, such as Yang Cheng [2799 6134] and Yi Jingshan [0122 2529 1472], who used their authority to seek profits and violated the law and discipline. With these 10 cases serving as negative examples to teach with, party organizations at all levels are required to conduct a broad, sweeping, thorough, and productive education of party members and cadres on the party's character, work style, and discipline.

These 10 cases have come to light one after another since the second half of last year. Some involve the use of one's authority to seek profits and the acceptance of huge bribes; some involve the use of one's official position to collect graft; some involve the exploitation of loopholes in the reform to resell counterfeit products at a profit; some involve the acquisition of houses through one's power and the building of houses that exceed standards; and some involve violations of discipline in foreign affairs and the acceptance of money and goods from trade with Hong Kong. The 10 cases cited in the circular were processed in light of party, state, and legal discipline and included three cadres at the bureau level, seven cadres at the department level, and two cadres at the branch level. The three cadres at the bureau level include Yang Cheng, party group secretary and bureau chief of the Yuan Bureau of Industry and Commerce Management, and Yi Jingshan, party committee secretary and bureau of Housing and Land. Because these two individuals committed the offense of accepting bribes, the Harbin CPC committee and city government decided to expel them from the party, dismiss them from their posts, and allow the judicial organs to punish them according to the law. Xu Yanyou [1776 7346 2589], assistant manager at the Yuan Textile Industry Corporation, committed a grave violation of discipline in financial dealings with foreigners.

The city government organs and CPC committee decided to give Xu Yanyou a severe department-level cadres, there were two who also violated the criminal law and as a result were expelled from the party, relieved of their posts, and turned over to the judicial organs to be punished according to the law.

The Harbin Discipline Inspection Commission indicated in its circular that at present, problems of using one's authority to seek profits and violating financial discipline and laws are particularly glaring among some party members and cadres. Although these problems involve a small number of people, they nonetheless seriously undermine the party's work style and general mood of society, imperil reform and the building of the four modernizations, damage the prestige and image of the party, and erode the confidence of the masses in the building of the two civilizations. This state of affairs must be seriously considered by party organizations at all levels.

The Discipline Inspection Commission indicated in its circular that party organizations at all levels and the vast number of party members and cadres must all learn profound lessons from the 10 model cases:

1. Be honest in performing official duties, be devoted to your own duties, and by all means do not use your authority to seek profits.

2. Strengthen the party's character, correct the party's work style, and remain forever vigilant against the corrosive influence of decadent capitalist ideology and ways.

3. Strengthen the sense of discipline and legality and strictly observe discipline and abide by the law.

4. Closely regulate the party's routine activities and support strict control of the party.

In its notice, the Harbin Discipline Inspection Commission requested that party organizations at all levels use these 10 cases as negative examples in the conduct of education on purpose, discipline, and the legal system and in support of education on the direction of socialism and vigilance against the corrosive influence of decadent capitalist ideology. Earnestly and strictly investigate and deal with all cases involving violations of discipline and the law, regardless of who violates party discipline, state discipline, or legal discipline; all must be severely dealt with according to the party's discipline and the state's laws. And in the party rectification process, give prominence to the resolution of problems concerning the party's work style. Earnestly and vigorously implement Central Committee and State Council General Office Document No 57, resolutely seek to cure the unhealthy tendencies which exist within organizations, and eliminate all appearance of corruption.

13188/12851
CSO: 4005/683

NORTHEAST REGION

HARBIN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM REFORM DISCUSSED

Harbin HARBIN RIBAO in Chinese 16 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporters Shou Ren [1343 0088] and Wang Yan [3769 3601]: "City Implements Eight-point Reform; Hereafter, Primary School Graduates Will No Longer Take Comprehensive Examinations, Will Attend Junior Middle School in Their Home Districts; Priority Junior Middle Schools Abolished; Polytechnic and Technical Schools To Admit Junior Middle School Graduates"]

[Text] At the Harbin Educational Administration Working Conference convened today, responsible persons of the Harbin Education Committee announced that Harbin has decided to embark on an eight-point reform of its educational system.

1. From the start of the 1986 fall semester, priority junior middle schools will be eliminated, the city's priority middle schools will not enroll any new junior middle school students, and high schools and junior high schools will be independent of each other.

2. Primary school graduates will no longer be required to take comprehensive examinations for promotion to the next grade; following their graduation examinations, they will enter junior middle school in their home districts.

3. Proceeding from the real circumstances of Harbin's junior middle school students, educational requirements for mathematics, physcis, chemistry, and foreign languages will be revised, which will cause students in all fields of study to benefit and gradually improve.

4. During the first half of this year, a new expansion in vocational middle schools will be brought about by beginning to emphasize vocational schools run by the various departments either independently or in concert with the Education Department. The vocational middle schools of three newly established independent schools and vocational courses run by business concerns have caused vocational middle school enrollment to increase.

5. Beginning this year, the city's polytechnic and technical schools which uphold requirements must admit junior middle school graduates. Beginning in 1987, polytechnic and technical schools across the board must admit junior middle school graduates.

6. The creation of requirements for the addition of vocational classes in ordinary senior middle schools will be pursued with vigor. This year, pilot projects will be conducted in 10 ordinary senior middle schools.

7. Specialized high school curricula for adults will be revised. The bounds of the one-school-per-factory concept will be broken, thus bringing into play professional excellence, bringing to light special characteristics, and improving quality.

8. Private and mass organization-run schools will be rectified. Those schools which are qualified will be granted aid, those which do not comply with established requirements or do not carry out the law of the state will be straightened out, and those which have not been approved will be banned. Education for peasants will stress elementary cultural and technical education and the "two NOs" for young workers in rural enterprises; 100 technical and cultural schools for peasants as well as 200 elementary cultural and technical schools in villages and towns will be operable.

13188/12851
CSO: 4005/683

JILIN CRACKS DOWN ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 14 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Zhang Zhongde [1728 1813 1795]: "Jilin Assembles Superior Forces Against Major Economic Crimes"]

[Text] Jilin's procuratorial organs at all levels adopted effective measures, made the fight against serious economic crimes a main assignment while continuing the struggle against other serious criminal offenses, and made rapid progress in their work.

They adopted the following measures: 1. They rectified the professional guiding ideology, explained to the cadres the gravity and urgency of the fight against serious economic crimes, and ensured the progress of procuratorial work in leadership, organization, and funds and tools. 2. The chiefs of procuratorial organs at various levels gave their personal attention to the endeavor. In coordination with other chief procurators, the chief procurators in charge earnestly handle the cases. 3. The chief procurators at various levels assumed responsibility for the investigation of major cases, and personally handled or participated in the cases. 4. They closely relied on the leadership of party committees, and assembled superior forces for concentrated investigation and crackdown. 5. They investigated the various branches. Selecting the key points, they cracked down on economic crimes according to the branches, and implemented overall control. As a result of these measures, the procuratorial organs of the various levels generally made rapid progress in handling cases and the quality of work was good. To date, Jilin's procuratorial organs have filed for prosecution 50 major economic cases involving 30,000 yuan or more, equivalent to 78 percent of this type of cases handled in the whole year of 1985. The total amount of the cases comes to 17.47 million yuan.

6080/12951
CSO: 4005/676

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN GOVERNMENT HOLDS MEETING TO PUBLICIZE EDUCATION LAW

SK290320 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 28 Jun 86

[Excerpts] This afternoon, the provincial government held a radio and television rally in Changchun to publicize and implement the compulsory education law of the PRC, mobilizing the whole society to jointly implement this law and to contribute to realizing the 9-year compulsory educational system.

Zhao Xiu, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Gao Dezhan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, gave speeches at the rally.

During his speech, Governor Gao Dezhan stressed: Implementing the compulsory education law is not an expedient measure but a plan of vital and lasting importance. It concerns not just the educational departments but the whole society. To this end, all departments and units as well as all families should support the reform of the educational structure with actual deeds, use the law to guarantee compulsory education for school-age children and youths, and jointly fulfill this tremendous intellectual development project by implementing the compulsory education law, advance the province's educational work, and better serve economic construction.

/8918
CSO: 4005/807

NORTHWEST REGION

GOOD RESULTS REPORTED IN GANSU PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 86 pp 1-2

[Article by reporter Zhang Yan [1728 3601]: "Party Consolidation in Gansu's Counties and Districts Basically Completed"]

[Text] With the concerted effort of party organizations at all levels and the vast number of party members, party consolidation in Gansu's counties and districts has basically concluded. The provincial party committee issued its basic assessment: Serious attention rendered by party leaders; clear guiding ideology; salient focuses of work; fairly marked results."

Beginning last July, party consolidation was successively launched in Gansu's county and district party committees. Among the 85 local jurisdictions, 76 have completed the task, and the rest are in the process of being summarized and checked before acceptance.

In the course of party consolidation, the provincial committee's group for guiding party consolidation and the various local committees, under the unified leadership and planning of the provincial committee, mainly focused on the following three aspects: (1) They further clarified the guiding ideology of party consolidation and strengthened leadership. In consideration of the characteristics of the various phases of party consolidation in counties and districts, the provincial committee held three meetings from August to December last year. At the meetings, it explained that party consolidation must focus on education in party spirit and rectification of party style, and that the main party leaders must personally take charge and earnestly investigate and prosecute the major and important cases. It proposed specific requirements on governing the party strictly and warned against excessive leniency in organizational handling and membership registration. The meetings fulfilled the spirit of the party Central Committee, reviewed some typical experiences, proposed clear requirements in regard to the salient problems in practical work, and produced good results. (2) They visited the units undergoing party consolidation, invited people to give talks, strengthened concrete guidance, and checked the work carefully. Right at the start of party consolidation in counties and districts, the provincial committee and various local committees selected groups of comrades to serve as inspectors and liaison officers and help the various areas understand and master party consolidation work. They promptly uncovered and solved many long-pending issues causing strong dissatisfaction among the masses and performed large amounts of work. In addition, the provincial and local party consolidation offices organized forces and, by means of investigation and study, review and dissemination of typical experiences, contact points, and reports made by lower levels, rendered individual guidance, solved problems and made strict inspections. (3) Among the units which had undergone party consolidation, they launched "recapitulation" activities, and reinforced and expanded the results.

They earnestly investigated and prosecuted large numbers of discipline violations and rectified unhealthy tendencies.

Right at the start of party consolidation, party committees of all areas and units focused on the investigation and prosecution of major and important cases and rectification of unhealthy tendencies. To date, among the 342 cases filed by the various areas with the province, 225, or 65.8 percent, have been concluded, and 68, or 19.9 percent, have been investigated for prosecution. Upon discovery of the case of using power for private gain and promoting unhealthy tendencies involving the former leading group of Zhang county, the Dingxi prefectural party consolidation office and the provincial committee's inspection group stationed there gave the matter their unremitting attention, made an overall investigation, clarified the facts, and prosecuted it earnestly. The provincial committee issued a circular on the case throughout the province, producing a strong response inside and outside the party, and enhanced the confidence of the broad masses in party style improvement. Meanwhile, due to the serious attention given by the various local committees and the positive and effective measures, the counties and districts produced fairly obvious results in rectifying unhealthy tendencies. In the first place, they fairly successfully solved the problems of indiscriminate issuance of bonuses and material incentives, ordering high-quality clothes in violation of regulations and party and government organ cadres involving themselves in commerce and business. Next, they solved the problem of using power for private gain on the part of some leading cadres. Many areas also earnestly investigated problems of a business nature, such as using loans, grain and electrical power for private gain, and selected typical cases for public handling, thereby both checking unhealthy tendencies and educating the masses. In response to the people's strong dissatisfaction over the problem of using loans for private gain, the party group of Tianshui city's agricultural bank successively investigated 351 business and credit offices and discovered 286 improper loans totaling over 746,900 yuan and involving 85 party cadres and workers. The party group of the city agricultural bank and the basic level party branches firmly followed the principle of simultaneous investigation and rectification, promptly recalled the loans or set a time limit of repayment, and, according to the gravity of the circumstances, earnestly handled the persons involved. Meanwhile, they created and strengthened a responsible system for loan management by the various levels and won the favorable reaction of the masses. Third, they fairly successfully solved the problems of long overdue arrears in repayment of public money, diversion of funds, and taking more than the proper share of or privately dividing relief grain. Fourth, they cracked down on some corrupt practices in society. In the course of party consolidation, some areas and units earnestly dealt with instances of secretly watching pornographic tapes, gambling, taking drugs, and participating in feudal superstitious practices.

In close conjunction with the investigation of discipline violations, the various areas and units provided a vivid and intensive education on party spirit.

The various areas and units provided education on party spirit throughout the course of party consolidation and made it the basis of party style rectification. Many local jurisdictions assimilated the experiences of party spirit education conducted by the provincial and prefectural levels and, by means of study classes, party courses, public lectures, review of the party membership application, and study of model figures and advanced deeds, carried out an education in ideals and discipline. Meanwhile, they integrated party spirit education with solving the main problems found in their own units, especially cases of discipline violation, discussed each and every instance and case, organized seminars, selected typical instances for analyzing and drawing lessons from experiences, and improved the ideological and political qualities of the vast number of party members. As a result, many party members in various areas refused bribes and banquet invitations, yielded houses and worker recruitment quotas, disregarded compensation for extra work, consciously resisted and rectified unhealthy tendencies, honestly performed their official duties, and made contributions to the four modernizations.

They firmly followed the principle of governing the party strictly, earnestly inspected organizational handling and membership registration, and achieved rapid progress.

On the basis of analyzing the lessons learned from the experiences of party consolidation at the provincial and prefectural levels, the counties and districts gave attention to the problem of excessive leniency in organizational handling and membership registration, firmly followed the principle of governing the party strictly, and made earnest inspections. They strove to forestall the tendency of excessive leniency in the determination and handling of serious discipline violations and individuals making mistakes during the "Cultural Revolution." The leaders of many local committees went to the lower levels to make concrete investigations, heard one by one the reports of discipline violations and key investigations, jointly scrutinized the determinations and suggestions on handling matters, accelerated the progress of case work, and basically synchronized investigative work with party consolidation. To date, 85 percent of the objectives of investigation have been clarified and prosecuted, thereby eliminating hidden troubles and purifying the party organization. In membership registration, they overcame the defect of low standard and lax requirements. In terms of the small number of controversial borderline members, many local committees analyzed and studied them case by case and checked them earnestly. According to the statistics of Pingliang, Gannan and Jinchang, after checking those party members participating in party consolidation, registration was granted to 17,720 persons, or 97.8 percent, postponed for 230, or 1.27 percent, and refused to 132 (including 21 expellees).

They firmly followed the principle of promoting reform and the economy by means of party consolidation and ensured their progress.

The party committees of the various party consolidation units each formed two groups to ensure the progress of party consolidation and economic work. Centering around the provincial party committee's and government's strategic guiding ideology on Gansu's economy and four approaches, the various local committees based themselves firmly on reality, formulated the goals and measures for the economic growth of their own areas, strengthened party spirit by means of investigating the unhealthy tendencies, and eliminated many obstacles and resistance to reform and economic growth. Party consolidation heightened the enthusiasm of the vast number of party members in the four modernizations. The leading organs and cadres of the various levels improved their work style, enhanced their morale, made investigations and studies at lower levels, and promptly solved the specific problems in economic work and reform. All these produced a positive and promotive impact on the sustained, coordinated and steady development of Gansu's industry and agriculture and created an excellent situation of reform and economic work.

6080/13045
CSO: 4005/675

NORTHWEST REGION

SHAANXI INTENSIFIES PARTY STYLE RECTIFICATION

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 Mar 86 p 1

[Article:: "Shaanxi's Discipline Inspection Commission Demands that Entire Party Participate in Party Style Rectification"]

[Text] The Shaanxi provincial discipline inspection work conference which concluded yesterday proposed the following: Party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels throughout the province must fully mobilize themselves, study vigorously, implement the spirit of the central leaders' important speeches and instructions, follow the plans of the party Central Committee and provincial committee, activate, by means of new measures and a new zeal, the entire party to take part in party style rectification, earnestly improve the work style of party and government organs, relentlessly suppress the evil trends, strengthen the education of party members in party spirit, strictly tighten discipline, and vigorously initiate a new phase in discipline inspection.

Deputy party secretary and discipline inspection secretary Zhou Yaguang [0719 7161 0342] gave a speech on "earnestly implementing the strategic plans of the party Central Committee and making contributions to the basic improvement of Shaanxi's party style." After relaying the essence of the seventh plenary session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, reviewing Shaanxi's work in the past year, and enumerating the serious unhealthy tendencies found in the province, he focused on the necessity to initiate promptly a new phase of all party members striving for the improvement of party style. He said: First of all, party committees at all levels must earnestly strengthen leadership in rectifying party style, and their top leaders must personally investigate and handle one or two major and important cases, take charge of the work of one of the units, inspect the party style of some units and, by their own practical acts, influence and motivate party organizations and cadres at all levels to devote themselves to party style rectification. All party committee members must clarify the division of labor, make specific assignments of responsibilities, exert themselves fully, and truly form the situation where the top men give the endeavor their personal attention, the responsible comrades concentrate their full effort, and the leaders divide the labor and perform the work. Meanwhile, the higher levels must supervise and activate the lower levels and, from the top to the bottom, implement the responsibility system whereby party committees at all levels directly devote themselves to party style improvement and follow the practice of the division of labor and making specific assignments. Party organizations at all levels and their leading members must understand that the failure to exert themselves is the most serious dereliction and the failure to improve the party style of their own areas and units constitutes an important indicator of incompetence. The provincial committee declared that anyone failing to give serious attention to party style and exert himself will be replaced and dismissed. Next, in line with Comrade Chen Yun's instruction on "mobilizing and organizing the strengths of the whole party and society," they must fully activate all quarters in the party, make a concerted effort, coordinate all sides, and vigorously rectify the unhealthy tendencies. They must organize such leading party and government organs as people's congresses, governments and CPPCC's at all levels, mass organizations and party consolidation offices, and such pertinent departments as politics and law, organization, propaganda, finance, tax, industry and commerce, auditing, commodity price, and banking to participate in the work and fulfill their own particular roles. Thirdly, the leading cadres must exercise strict self-discipline, take the lead to rectify party style, and play an exemplary role. Under the situation where the whole party concentrates on party style improvement, those party members and cadres, especially the leaders, who remain indifferent and unconcerned and continue to ignore discipline, use power for private gain, and commit violations will be charged with sabotaging party style, dismissed from their posts, and handled according to circumstances.

Li Sengui [2621 2773 2710], member of the party standing committee and assistant chief of the provincial committee's leading group to crack down on serious economic crimes, made a speech on "improving understanding, strengthening leadership and continuing the intensive and sustained struggle against serious economic crimes."

Provincial party secretary Bai Jinian [4101 4764 1628] also attended the meeting and made a statement. He emphasized the necessity for the whole party and all party committees to participate in party style improvement. The officials of party committees at all levels must take the lead to rectify party style, personally handle the major and important cases, advance in spite of difficulties, and truly improve party style.

The conference was held in Xian from 24 to 29 March.

6080/13045
CSO: 4005/675

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PLA ACADEMY OFFICIAL ON DOUBLE-HUNDRED PRINCIPLE

OW192313 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2235 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Speech by (Jiang Siyi), deputy commandant of the PLA Academy of Military Sciences, entitled "The Double-Hundred Principle Must Also Be Carried Out In the Study of Military Affairs," delivered at 29 May forum to mark the 30th anniversary of the Double-Hundred Principle put forth by the CPC Central Committee--live or recorded]

[Text] Implementing the principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend is the only way to promote science. This principle must also be carried out in the study of military sciences and affairs. Due to successive political campaigns and decades of turmoils, the principle could not be implemented in the study of military affairs for more than 20 years from when it was first put forth in 1956. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee the PLA has experienced--as has the situation in the country as a whole--emancipation of the mind, which has enlivened the study of military affairs. This liveliness is reflected mainly in the growing awareness among the people of the importance and urgency of studying military affairs in peacetime. The ranks of personnel engaged in the study of military affairs have been replenished and expanded, and their research covers a broader and deeper area. Some comrades have begun the study of strategies for national defense and other military affairs. New subjects, such as lateral and overlapping scientific study, have been introduced and modern ways and means of study used. Academic exchanges inside and outside the PLA and the country are thriving. An unprecedented excellent situation prevails in the study of military affairs.

We are now in a new era of modernizing our national defense. Chairman of the Military Commission Deng Xiaoping has called for building the PLA into a powerful, modern, regular revolutionary army and Vice Chairman Yang Shankun has pointed out that our army building should be focused on modernization and that the PLA's modernization drive should advance in the course of reform. A victorious army should not be burdened by past successful experience. Unless we develop our military sciences we will become obsolete in view of the progression of warfare.

Many army comrades have already realized that in reforming the army, upgrading the weapons and equipment, restructuring the system and organization, and training modern military personnel, it is necessary to modernize military ideology, including the formulation of a correct national defense strategy and study and discussion of new problems in a future war against aggression first of all. In a word, the reform of the PLA and modernization of our national defense must be guided by flourishing military sciences.

Obviously, such an arduous task in academic study cannot be completed by a handful of people. It is necessary to pool the wisdom and efforts of all and let a hundred schools of thought contend. The study of military affairs should be carried out by both leading and ordinary cadres, professional and amateur personnel, experienced and inexperienced soldiers, and military personnel on active duty and local cadres. By combining leaders and ordinary people and relying on the Double-Hundred Principle in studying military affairs we will certainly achieve greater progress.

In studying military affairs it is necessary to exercise democracy and ensure that all are equal as far as academic research is concerned. A person's position and administrative powers have nothing to do with study and truth. The PLA has a fine tradition of democracy in the three major fields [political, economic, and military democracy at the company level of the PLA]. Comrade Mao Zedong said in 1948: With regard to military democracy, in periods of training there must be mutual instruction between officers and soldiers and in periods of fighting the companies at the front must hold big and small meetings of various kinds--under the direction of the company leadership, the masses of soldiers should be aroused to discuss how to attack and capture enemy positions and how to fulfill combat tasks. Since it is necessary to arouse the masses of soldiers to conduct democratic discussion on how to attack and capture enemy positions, shouldn't military democracy be exercised and the principle of letting a hundred schools of thought contend be carried out in the study of military affairs?

Comrade Ye Jianying said: The PLA Academy of Military Sciences is precisely the type of organ where arguments frequently arise. We must practice debating and grasp the truth. To contend in the academic field is not class struggle.

We must adopt a scientific attitude in studying science. This means a realistic attitude. We must dare to seek truth from facts, to study the new situation, to discover new problems and explore and draw new conclusions conforming with objective reality. If we only cling to the classical works and books and see how our leaders act when we conduct scientific research, if we only say whatever our leaders and the classical works mention, if we decline to say anything our leaders and the classical works fail to mention, and if we quote remarks out of context as the subject of our scientific research, all we get are inapplicable theories, although such theories may be irrefutable. We must organically combine the study of history and facts with that of the future. Leadership at all levels must create conditions for conducting academic research by daring to seek truth from facts and probing for the truth. Such conditions constitute an important guarantee in developing military sciences.

As for the study of military sciences, it is necessary to review our past history. China may be considered a developed country as far as military theories are concerned. It is a nation of military strategy and tactics. In ancient times, China had more than 2,000 books on military construction. Currently, some 500 such books are still available in print form. One, "The Art of War by Sun Zi" [as received] was written more than 2,400 years ago. It is the first world-renowned book on military strategy. In ancient times, proponents of the art of war were composed of military strategists, topologists, geomancers, tacticians, and so on. It is reported that they could be divided into more than 180 categories. Many of the military books are the result of the contention of a hundred schools of thought. The results of this contention in the Spring and Autumn Period and the Period of Warring States still affect the military thinking in the world today. "Protracted War," and other noted military works were written by Comrade Mao Zedong at a time when different views were contending with one another. They have immensely enriched Marxist military theory, and they are our precious heritage. A new situation of ever-increasing prosperity and rapid development will certainly arise in the field of military science as long as we continue the Double-Hundred Principle, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, in this great era of overall reform.

/12232
CSO: 4005/805

FU QUANYOU ATTENDS PLA MEETING ON REGULARIZATION

HK220546 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 18 Jun 86

[Text] The opening ceremony of an on-the-spot meeting of the Chengdu Military Region on regularization was held in the Great Hall of the Chengdu Military Region yesterday evening. Attending the opening ceremony were leaders of the Chengdu Military Region, including Fu Quanyou, Wan Haifeng, Zhang Taiheng, Ma Binchen, Shao Nong, and (Wang Shiling).

Chengdu Military Region Deputy Commander Zhang Taiheng delivered the opening speech. He said: The Chengdu Military Region is holding the on-the-spot meeting on regularization because it wants to enhance all levels of leaders', cadres', and fighters' understanding of regularization and on the basis of regulations and orders, to unify the standard of regularization. The military region also wants to study and formulate specific measures and raise the regularization of the PLA units to a new plane so as to suit the strategic change in the guiding ideology of army building and the new situation emerging after the streamlining and reorganization of the PLA units.

During the on-the-spot meeting period, leaders and cadres of the military region will visit the spots of regularization in four different types of units of certain division, exchange experiences at a grassroots level, conduct academic discussions, and formulate plans.

/12232
CSO: 4005/805

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ARMY MICROBIOLOGIST COMMENDED--Guangzhou Military Region Commander You Taizhong and Political Commissar Zhang Zhongxian have signed an order awarding the title "Model Science and Technology Cadre in Selfless Contribution" to (Zhou Peian), a party member. (Zhou Peian) was for many years the assistant of the famous bacteriologist and virologist Li Zhenpian, and is now a microbiologist of considerable fame inside and outside the army. He has engaged in medical research for a long time and made major contributions. [Excerpt] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 28 Jun 86 HK] /8918

FORUM ON SUBTERRANEAN DEVELOPMENT--The Shanghai Municipal Science and Technology Commission, the municipal Construction Commission, and the municipal Civil Defense Office jointly held a forum on the feasibility of developing and utilizing Shanghai's underground space at the municipal Civil Defense Office today. Vice Mayor Ni Tianzeng and Shanghai Garrison Commander Ba Zhongtan, as well as experts of various fields--a total of over 100 people--attended the forum. Vice Mayor Ni said: In the future, due consideration must be given both to peacetime and wartime needs in urban construction. We must devise a good model for the study of the development and utilization of underground space and provide scientific data for long-term urban construction. Through evaluation, a feasibility report on the development and utilization of underground space in Shanghai was adopted at the forum. [Text] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 19 Jun 86 OW] /8918

CSO: 4005/808

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BRIEFS

PRC-U.S. 'SECRET TALKS'--The U.S. press has disclosed the contents of recent secret talks between Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi and U.S. military representatives concerning military cooperation between the two countries. According to the U.S. press, China will supply radio monitored intelligence on its neighboring countries to the United States. Chinese departments concerned believe that the United States has deliberately leaked the secret to worsen relations between China and its neighboring states. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 22 Jun 86 OW] /12232

CSO: 4005/806

TAIWAN

KUOMINTANG'S PERSONNEL CHANGES ANALYZED

Hong Kong CHIUSHIH NIENTAI in Chinese No 196, 1 May 86 pp 46-48

[Article by Lin Heng [2651 1854]: "Personnel Changes at the Third Plenary Session of Kuomintang's Central Committee"]

[Excerpt] From the new "four up, four down" composition of the Kuomintang Central Committee and the changes in order of names, one can see that Chiang Ching-kuo is indeed systematically making plans for the succession.

The interest inside and outside the country in the Third Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Committee was based mainly on the hope of break-throughs in policies and personnel. The 3 days of the meeting have brought disappointment in terms of the former, while signs of the latter seem to be detectable. The published roster of the Kuomintang Central Committee, the piece de resistance, indicates that, though calm on the surface, Chiang Ching-kuo is indeed privately making plans for succession, except in a relatively subtle manner.

New "Four Up, Four Down" Composition

The 31 Central Committee members, in order, selected by Chiang Ching-kuo are as follows:

1. Yen Chia-kan [0917 1367 3227]
2. Hsieh Tung-min [6200 2639 7036]
3. Li Teng-hui [2621 6260 6540]
4. Ku Cheng-kang [6253 2973 4854]
5. Huang Shao-ku [7806 1421 6253]
6. Yu Kuo-hua [0205 0948 5478]
7. Ni Wen-ya [0242 2429 0068]
8. Yuan Shou-ch'ien [5913 1343 6197]
9. Kao K'uei-yuan [7559 7608 0337]
10. Shen Ch'ang-huan [3088 2490 3562]
11. Li Kuo-ting [2621 0948 7844]
12. Wang T'i-wu [3769 1912 0710]
13. Lin Yang-kang [2651 3152 3263]
14. Yu Chi-chung [0151 4764 1813]
15. Huang Tsun-ch'iu [7806 1415 4428]
16. Hung Shou-nan [3163 1108 0589]
17. Sung Ch'ang-chih [1345 7022 1807]
18. Hao Po-ts'un [6787 2672 2625]
19. Li Huan [2621 3562]
20. Ch'iu Ch'uang-huan [6726 0482 3562]
21. Wu Po-hsiung [0702 0130 7160]
22. Lien Chan [6647 2069]
23. Shih Ch'i-yang [2457 0796 2254]
24. Ku Chen-fu [6581 2182 3940]
25. Ts'ao Sheng-fen [2580 5110 5358]
26. Ch'en Li-an [7115 1462 1344]
27. Ho I-wu [0149 1355 2976]
28. Lin T'ing-sheng [2651 2185 3932]
29. Kao Yu-jen [7559 5143 0088]
30. Hsu Shui-te [6079 3055 1795]
31. Chang Chien-pang [1728 1696 6721]

Among them, Li Huan, Wu Po-hsiung, Shih Ch'i-yang, and Ch'en Li-an are new appointees, replacing Sun Yun-hsuan [1327 6663 3894], Ma Chi-chuang [7456 4764 1104], Chao Tzu-ch'i [6392 5261 7871], and Yen Chen-hsing [7051 2182 5281], who were relieved of their offices.

Besides the specific changes, in terms of the composition of the Central Committee as a whole, the changes increased the proportion of members of Taiwan origin. The addition of Wu Po-hsiung and Shih Ch'i-yang, both Taiwanese, has raised the proportion between Taiwanese and those of other provinces to 14 to 17, which is a record. Moreover, among the four new members, three of them are around 50 years of age, dropping the average age from 71 to 68. Many of Taiwan's newspapers and periodicals endorsed these two changes as the concrete expressions of the Kuomintang's endeavor to bring in more Taiwanese and younger people and attributed political significance to them. In fact, in terms of the composition of the Central Committee, sometimes the significance of the surface is greater than the substance. For instance, for those elected because of their official function or profession, it does not mean that each and every one of them has real power. Therefore, one cannot necessarily make a judgment just from the surface changes represented by some statistical figures, but must look at the matter in conjunction with other factors.

Among the four Central Committee members relieved of their offices in the reelection, Sun Yun-hsuan, advisor to the Presidential Office, had medical problems and was unable to attend regular committee meetings. Though there was a superabundance of media coverage on him for a time, and some people even felt that, in view of his satisfactory recovery and clear thinking, it was possible for Chiang Ching-kuo to reappoint him to an important post, such conjectures have apparently been dispelled, and Sun Yun-hsuan will be absent from Taiwan's inner political circle from now on. Ma Chi-chuang was also relieved of his post because of his inability to participate regularly in party and government policymaking, but his reason is that, as a representative stationed in Japan, he has to remain abroad throughout the year. Thus, his dismissal has no direct bearing on his political fortune, and he can still be regarded as a potent factor. Yen Chen-hsing's senility and advanced age are common knowledge. As general secretary of the Kuomintang Central Committee Policy Commission, due to the customary prohibition against a full-time party affairs officer holding a concurrent post as a Central Committee member, Chao Tzu-ch'i, when offered a choice by Chiang Ching-kuo, relinquished his membership on the committee. The move had nothing to do with the rise and fall of his personal power.

Bright Stars of Tomorrow

In terms of the new Central Committee members, Li Huan has the substance as well as the title. Though the promotions of Wu Po-hsiung and Shih Ch'i-yang are of a certain significance, due to their positions (both ministers), the potential of their election is relatively high. As for Ch'en Li-an, it is believed that his ascent had something to do with his status as an offspring of the deceased vice president Ch'en Ch'eng. There are many differences in the background, experience, and potential of the four individuals.

Many people call Li Huan's rise to the Central Committee a "second spring." After many years on the sidelines since the Chung-li incident, the description of his reentry into the power center as the minister of education is rather appropriate. Almost none can surpass the 69-year-old Li Huan's experience in party and government affairs, and he has very close contact with many Taiwanese political figures. Half of the 14 Taiwanese Central Committee members were trained or promoted by him. Such special yet extensive political connections make one feel that he will play a more important role in Taiwan's political scene in the future. It has been predicted by some that, in addition to becoming chief of the Executive Yuan, he may succeed to the post of one of the "three major secretaries," namely general secretary of the Presidential Office, that of the National Security Commission, and that of the Central Party Department.

A native of Taiwan's T'ao-yuan County, Wu Po-hsiung, age 47, is a graduate of Ch'eng-kung University's industrial and commercial management department. He served as a member of the provincial legislative assembly, magistrate of T'ao-yuan County, and chairman of the Kuomintang Central Committee Secretariat and is currently minister of internal affairs. He comes from a well-to-do family. In addition to his father and paternal and maternal uncles, who were in politics, and his cousin Lin I-t'ing [2651 0168 1694] also served as a member of the provincial legislative assembly for several terms. His can be called an illustrious family. Besides the customary practice in previous sessions of including the internal affairs minister in the Central Committee, his election was connected with his background and his bureaucratic expertise. He is a new Taiwanese eminence who is rich in potential.

A native of Taiwan's Tai-chung City, the 51-year-old Shih Ch'i-yang has a Master of Law degree from Taiwan University and an LL.D from West Germany's Heidelberg University. He served as vice chairman of the Kuomintang's youth work committee, deputy chief of the Ministry of Education's standing committee and its political affairs committee, and deputy chief of the Legal Affairs Ministry's political affairs department and is currently minister of legal affairs. In the sixties, Shi Ch'i-yang enjoyed some minor fame in Taiwan's intellectual community. As a contemporary of Wei T'ing-ch'ao [7614 1694 2600], Li Ao [2621 2407], and Ch'en Ku-ying [7115 7849 2019], his views were almost identical with theirs. At the inception of TA-HSUEH TSA-CHIH [UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE] in the seventies, he was among the 100-plus members of the publishing committee. Nevertheless, subsequently he gradually broke away from TA-HSUEH in thinking and finally embarked on a bureaucratic career. His election to the Central Committee this time was a surprise to many people, because, in spite of his higher qualifications and his personal friendship with the Chiang family, Li Yuan-ts'u [2621 0337 4662], former minister of legal affairs, had never been admitted to the committee. In comparison, whether Shih Ch'i-yang's rise portends another bright beginning of his political future, is purely in consideration of his "ministerial level," or has some other special significance remains to be seen.

The eldest son of deceased vice president Ch'en Ch'eng and one of the handful of fortune's favorites going abroad to study after graduating from senior middle school, Ch'en Li-an can be considered a most ardent "Western factionalist." Returning to Taiwan after completing his studies, he won the recognition of Wang Yung-ch'ing [3769 3057 1987] and was appointed principal of the Ming-chih Industrial School formed by Wang Yung-ch'ing's Taiwan plastics enterprise, thereby becoming, at age 33, the youngest principal of Taiwan's five specialized schools. Chiang Ching-kuo, then deputy chief of the Executive Yuan, personally offered his congratulations. After a year and a half, Ch'en Li-an joined the Ministry of Education and thereafter enjoyed smooth sailing with several promotions and transfers. One's general impression of him is that he acts with deliberation and stresses method, and his views are original yet earnest. Besides consideration of his father, one believes that such qualities are a reason for the serious attention given him. As for the political significance of his promotion to the Central Committee, generally there are two views: first, the rise of the young and vigorous "Western faction" made possible its admission for the first time to the Kuomintang power center. Second, the extant influence of Ch'en Ch'eng's gigantic contingent of followers (generally known as the "forum faction") shifted its support to Ch'en Li-an. Chiang Ching-kuo attempted to appease them through this appointment, hoping that, in the course of the coming days, Ch'en Li-an will play a balancing role. Nevertheless, there are those who are concerned that, by so doing, Ch'en Ch'eng's influence may possibly take advantage of the opportunity to reemerge and gradually take on an important role in the party.

Hidden Meaning in the Sequential Order of Names

Besides the minor "four up, four down" personnel changes, the strongest reflection of Chiang Ching-kuo's intent in succession is the sequential order of the names of Central Standing Committee members.

First of all, the most obvious is Li Teng-hui, skipping from ninth to third, who is preceded only by Yen Chia-kan and Hsieh Tung-min. Yen is currently the only ex-president, and Hsieh the only ex-vice president. Their rankings are somewhat "honorary" in nature. That Li Teng-hui, an incumbent vice president, is ranked third, taking precedence over many party and government elders, is an entirely different matter. Prior to the Third Plenary Session, rumor had it that Li Teng-hui could possibly become a vice party chairman. In terms of consolidating his position in the party, the conjecture denoted a practical necessity, but the result showed that Chiang Ching-kuo did not do so. Possibly it was not because of hesitancy, but because of timing. Concerned over objections in the party, he adopted this rather subtle compromise, achieving the goal of elevating Li Teng-hui, while forestalling complaints in the party. It can be called a brilliant move.

Next, Yu Kuo-hua was promoted from 13th to 6th, covering a wider spread than Li Teng-hui. Moreover, the four new members all belong in Yu's cabinet, thereby sharply raising the number of cabinet members in the committee to nine and indicating that the Yu cabinet, rather than stepping down, will become more stable.

Third, the names of Huang Tsun-ch'iu and Hung Shou-nan were also noticeably moved up, indicating a fairly strong possibility of their promotion as heads of the Supervisory and Judicial Yuan.

The last concerns changes of the military. Though their number in the list remains four, Sung Ch'ang-chih and Hao Po-ts'un were dropped from 14th and 15th to 17th and 18th, respectively. That the number remains unchanged very possibly was in consideration of the fact that, as it had already been reduced from 10 at the very beginning to the current 4, any further reduction would make it difficult to stabilize morale. But whether the drop in ranking indicates Chiang Ching-kuo's attempt to prove, by practical action, his "cannot and will not" determination can only be verified by time.

In addition, according to the observations of Wang Sheng's [3769 8512] circumstances by those present at the meeting, the possibility of his reemergence can be said to be almost nil. Reportedly, the authorities concerned originally even hoped that he would not return to Taiwan to attend the meeting, but in view of the "ambassadors' conference" immediately following the Third Plenary Session, his absence from both meetings might arouse unnecessary conjectures in the outside world. Thus, he was permitted to return, but was cautioned against saying too much while in Taiwan. In view of the fact that, as a solitary figure in the 3 days of the meeting, he was shunned by others, one may say that he has completely departed from Taiwan's power circle.

Outline of Collective Leadership

From the above analyses, one can see that Chiang Ching-kuo is indeed systematically making plans for the succession, except that he follows a relatively conservative and gradual approach, refraining from major personnel and policy changes. From his newly minted list of committee members, one can see roughly the outline of the collective leadership of the "latter Chiang Ching-kuo period." Though in terms of the future development of the individuals, observers often differ in their views. Generally speaking, everyone supports Li Teng-hui as the ceremonial head of state, while actual power is distributed evenly among a group of leadership talents.

6080/12795
CSO: 4005/711

TAIWAN

INTELLECTUALS' VIEWS ON MAJOR ISSUES SURVEYED

Hong Kong CHIUSHIH NIENTAI in Chinese No 196, 1 May 86 pp 48-49

[Article by T'ang Ming-shih [0781 2494 2457]: "Opinion Poll: Taiwan's Issues in the Eyes of Intellectuals"]

[Excerpts] An opinion poll of several thousand college professors indicates that Taiwan's intellectuals generally do not support the major policies of the Taiwan government, but they feel a cautious optimism toward the PRC.

Recently, a nongovernmental polling organization made a written survey of several hundred college professors in Taiwan. The result indicates that the scholars generally do not support the major policies of the government, but, in terms of changes in the next 5 years in the PRC, they take a cautiously optimistic attitude. The significance deserves attention.

The survey entitled "Questionnaire of Professors' Views on Major Current Issues of the State" was sponsored by the "Opinion Poll Association of the Republic of China." The questionnaire, composed of 6 rather sensitive questions, was sent to close to 3,000 lecturers, assistant professors, and professors at 9 universities. By the end of March, over 700 replies, or 23 percent, were received. As the survey was in form of unsigned correspondence, and there was neither advertising nor a follow-up, the result was very good.

Sensitive Answers to Sensitive Questions

The contents and results of the questionnaire are as follows:

1. The first question concerns the effect of the political appeal of "unifying China with the Three People's Principles." It is divided into three parts, namely, Taiwan, the mainland, and overseas Chinese. As a whole, the effect of the appeal diminishes in the order of Taiwan, the mainland, and overseas Chinese. Mainly working on Taiwan's own people, "unifying China with the Three People's Principles" cannot be deemed a successful appeal. What is rather peculiar is that the number of answers taking a totally negative view is largest in regard to "Taiwan." The large proportion of those answering "not clear" in regard to the mainland and overseas Chinese is probably connected with Taiwan's morbid news blockade. Or, because the appeal is impractical, overseas Chinese very seldom discuss their views, and people have no way to ascertain the effect.

2. The second question concerns the assessment of possible changes in the next 5 years in the PRC. The result shows that, whether in politics, economics, standard of living, or human rights, most Taiwan scholars take a positive attitude toward changes on the mainland in recent years. Even those anticipating political struggles and economic dislocations in the next 5 years feel that they will be "not serious." While there has been a general increase in mainland news reports in Taiwan in recent years, they consist almost entirely of negative information. Even thus, any mention of economic dislocation necessarily implies liberalization; any discussion of power struggle intimates major political changes and the promotion of younger men--two sides to the same coin--and scholars paying regular attention to mainland information can naturally sense the direction of change.

3. In terms of reactions at home and abroad to Taiwan's countermeasure of "no contact, no negotiation, and no compromise" to the CPC's proposal of "one country, two systems" and united-front policy of "three opens," the majority expresses disapproval. But the result is not new. Since the beginning of the Asian Development Bank [ADB]issue, the popular desire for change has been strong. It is something which the authorities concerned should be well aware of, but to date, there has been no sign of change in the rigid policy.

4. How should the functions of the popular opinion mechanism of the central government be improved? Over 60 percent of the respondents suggested a general election or, short of that, at least an increase in the number of representatives. Due to the imminence of the election of central popular opinion representatives at the end of the year, many people, realizing the impracticality of a general reelection, demanded an increase in the number of by-elections, with the hope that the Kuomintang would bring it up at the Third Plenary Session of its Central Committee, but they were disappointed. Naturally, the absence of discussion at the meeting does not mean that there may not be an increase at a later time, but it was to some extent a manifestation of indifference to popular will. Another point concerns diversities in the political attitude of scholars of different provinces. While most of them advocate a general reelection, as for whether the number of mainland representatives should be retained, most professors of mainland province origin favor its retention, while those of Taiwan origin advocate its abolition. Meanwhile, in regard to Question No 6 discussed below, professors of mainland province origin attach a greater importance to "maintaining legally constituted authority" and "succession of leaders" than do the Taiwanese.

5. In terms of the handling of the ADB issue, the result coincides with Question No 3. As the answers were in free form, it was rather difficult to classify them. If arranged carefully, the answers of the first group, constituting over 60 percent, should be: retain membership, actively participate in international affairs, adopt a flexible policy in regard to name, preserve channels of international contact, and, in regard to opposition to the united front, take actual benefit as the premise of consideration, in order to avoid miring oneself in isolation. Answers classified under the second group, constituting 15 percent, indicate that "government authorities handling the matter seem to be passive, and their method and attitude tend

to be negative and stubborn. They should devise a way of handling by active discussion." That the views are expressed in such a detailed and thorough manner to a question calling for free-form answers indicates the respondents' deep concern for the country, and government authorities should indeed pay them serious attention.

6. In regard to difficulties confronting Taiwan in the next 5 years, over 70 percent consider public security, corruption of social mood, unemployment, and environmental pollution the four major issues and latent worries, indicating a much higher standard concerning the quality of life. It is an encouraging phenomenon, but it also reveals that the deterioration of Taiwan's public security and environment has reached an intolerable degree. In addition, international standing, the succession, and legally constituted authority remain issues of concern to the scholars.

Serious Attention to the Poll Urged

As high-level intellectuals of a nation, college professors have the capacity for independent judgment and are not easily influenced by government propaganda; therefore, they should be deemed qualified to represent the "middle class intellectuals stratum" in their attitude toward the state. Unlike Western countries, Taiwan does not pay much attention to public opinion polls, but for the fact that a country's own scholars show no support of its major policies is something which cannot be ignored. Though it is gratifying that the quarters concerned exerted no pressure on the sensitive survey, either in the course of polling or after publication, the absence of pressure alone is inadequate, and the most important thing is to pay serious attention to its results and make appropriate adjustments in pertinent policies in the future.

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4 AUGUST 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

POLICE MOVE AGAINST 'WESTERN FREE-SEX CULT'

HK030724 Hong Kong AFP in English 0642 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Commentary by Lawrence MacDonald]

[Text] Beijing, July [no date as received] (AFP)--Chinese police have moved to stamp out a controversial Western free-sex cult believed to have penetrated Chinese universities with more than 100 clandestine missionaries, reliable sources said here.

The sources, who declined to be identified, said police had so far uncovered 119 of the missionaries, who allegedly masqueraded as foreign experts, particularly English teachers, on Chinese university campuses.

None had been arrested and most had left China of their own accord as police isolated them by warning Chinese to break all contacts. Four foreign cult members who remained in China were under secret surveillance, the sources said.

Chinese converts to the cult, known as the Children of God, were detained by police as soon as their foreign mentors left China, the sources said.

The fate of the converts was not known, but observers said that Chinese who participated in a secret organization could expect at least to be sentenced to re-education through labor.

About 100 Chinese and their families were believed by police to have formally joined the organization by filling in applications and paying a 10 percent salary tithe, the sources said.

A spokesman for the Chinese Public Security Ministry, asked 2 days in a row to comment on the cult's presence in China and efforts to combat it, told reporters to "call back in several days."

The ministry issued a nationwide directive in June to provincial branches to increase vigilance against cult missionaries and more than 100 suspected Chinese adherents, the sources said.

The directive described the cult as an "international anarchist organization" that had recruited members among Chinese university students with pornographic videos and free sex, the sources said.

The description of the Children of God said by the sources to be contained in the police directive conformed with information previously published abroad concerned the mysterious and controversial organization, observed said.

(According to foreign reports, followers of cult leader David Moses first appeared in Hong Kong in 1981 led by his eldest son, Johnathan Berg. After initial expansion, the cult faced a police clampdown and were forced to flee to Tokyo and then South Korea.)

(The cult surfaced again in Hong Kong and neighboring Macao in late 1984 and has been reported by a Hong Kong-based Catholic group to have recruited up to 500 members in Shanghai, reports from Hong Kong said.)

The Shanghai membership figure could not be confirmed in Beijing, but the sources said police believed members had been actively recruiting in Shanghai as well as Beijing and Guangzhou.

According to previous reports on the Children of God, male recruits are attracted with invitations to view pornographic videotapes and then seduced by a female cult member. After a man joins, he recuits his own wife or girlfriend, who is pushed to offer herself to other men as a means of further recruitment, the reports said.

Some 400 Chinese were meanwhile thought by police to have written letters in response to programs broadcast on Radio Green Village, a private Macao-based broadcasting station that had carried programs for the Children of God.

(The station, which charges for every program it broadcasts, aired a noon program produced in Macao by suspected members of the Children of God until about 6 months ago, when mounting publicity about the program's links to the cult forced cancellation, reports from Hong Kong said.)

(The station continues to carry several religious programs in Cantonese and English, but it was not known whether any were currently connected with the cult.)

Chinese police were said to have estimated world-wide membership of the Children of God at about 13,000.

(Previous reports in the Western press have said that the number of adherents could not be reliably known, but agreed with the Chinese account that leader David Moses resides in Zurich, Swtizerland, where he receives funds sent to a Swiss bank account by Children of God branches throughout the world.)

/6662
CSO: 4000/311

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR LORD, SONG JIAN CELEBRATE 4 JUL--Beijing, Jul 4 (XINHUA)--The American Independence Day was celebrated at a reception given here today by U.S. Ambassador Winston Lord. Among the guests were Song Jian, Chinese state councillor and minister in charge of the State Science and Technology Commission, and Zhou Nan, vice-minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0939 GMT 4 Jul 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4000/311

HU YAOBANG ON IMPROVEMENT OF PARTY DISCIPLINE DISCUSSED

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 30 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] The secretary general of the Chinese Communist Party loudly appealed to the public recently: "We shall not do things to deceive ourselves or others," "paying lip service and dealing with high level officers is not the correct way of doing things. If we still undertake such measures to carry out the four modernizations, the four modernizations will never be accomplished."

A domestic issue of a magazine published by XINHUA SHE carried a speech delivered by Hu Yaobang recently concerning measures to improve party discipline.

Hu Yaobang pointed out that Deng Xiaoping, not long ago, suggested "less empty words, more practical deeds." This is the key to cadres and armies work style at present time. The central, provincial and municipal organs, in particular, have had too much empty talk, and used too many cliches and slogans. Bureaus, departments and divisions of the Central organs all insist on "principles." The documents handed down to the subordinates are all "central documents," and the provincial and city organs also follow the same "principles."

The secretary general said: "I have made regular visits to the county level and also made inquiries among the cadres. They all replied by saying that they handled daily matters in line with the 'central documents' or 'central spirit.' Then I asked 'what central spirit?' Later I found out the so called 'central documents' actually belong to either a certain ministry, a bureau or a subordinate unit of the bureau. Some of these documents were several years old. In addition, there are too many ceremonies of various awards. Everyone can be cited with certificates of merit. Despite selling of bogus medicine, people still recieved awards. Some victory meetings, citation ceremonies and criticism sessions, in fact, should be held, however, it is excessive at present. Some of these meetings and sessions just go through motions without real significance and are all formalities. It wastes money and manpower, moreover, officials are frequently required to write words of commemoration for each of the events."

Hu Yaobang made earnest appeal to all cadres, "We shall not do things which will deceive ourselves and the others as well from now on. We have to think carefully and thoroughly. All works we do should have goals. We should not waste our energy on making empty talks, exaggerations and cliches. Many young cadres work hard and with sincerity to investigate and research before they were promoted; as soon as they were advanced, they started to keep appearances, see off those who depart and welcome those who arrive. Is such style of work acceptable? Paying lip service and dealing with officials at higher levels are not acceptable. Friends, if our cadres adopt such style of work to carry out four modernizations, then the four modernizations would be a hopeless case!"

The High Level Organs Made the Loudest Call that the Style of Not Doing Practical Deeds Must be Corrected

Hu Yaobang pointed out that there are up to 10,000 cadres in each province, therefore, in 29 provinces, cities and autonomous districts, there are more than 300,000 cadres. Counting in over 10,000 cadres from the central organs, the total amount of cadres is more than 400,000. If each cadre visited 1 or 2 villages or factories every year, then they could visit 800 villages or factories each year. If each of them held discussions with 10 people each year, they would be able to talk to 4,000,000 people each year. Such visits and discussions will enable us to understand the factual situation of the common people. However, there are still many cadres who have not made such visits. Even if they did so, the reports they brought back were all monotonous and similar in contents. First of all, they suggest that the central government should pay special attention to certain areas, secondly; we should develop the hilly areas and make plans in line with local conditions and finally we should correct the work style of the cadres etc. As a matter of fact, these are all recorded on paper. The most important thing is how to help people solve practical problems and how to help local cadres to make progress. We have to engage in actual deeds. If we have to follow the "principles" in whatever we are engaging in, then "principles" will become cliches.

The secretary general said: "We are now making a strong appeal to correct work style. In the meantime, we should adopt proper measures. The central organs are over-staffed. They now have more people than when they started implementing the principles of efficiency and simplicity 2 years ago. I discussed with Comrade Ziyang a few days ago about whether it is possible that we dispatch 50,000 people to the areas where industries have fallen behind and where farm lands are underdeveloped to work for 2 years to help the development there. The ones who are dispatched will keep their old residency and the old job will also be reserved. In addition, they will get guaranteed vacation.

Hu Yaobang said: "The slogans of the organs at high levels are frequently proclaimed such as to strive for progress with determination, to expand and march forward, however, in fact, are we indeed striving for progress with determination? Are we imbued with vitality as if we are determined to carry out socialism and modernization? It does not seem to be in some places to me. We have to take measures to stop empty talk and to engage in practical deeds. As long as we turn such trends around, all phases of work will be improved.

12958/12859
CSO: 4005/706

NPC DEMOCRACY, SPECIAL PRIVILEGES DISCUSSED

Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 103, 1 May 86 p 94

[Article by Dong Min [2639 2494]: "Sidelights on 4th Session of 6th NPC]

[Text] The difference between the current NPC and any of the previous ones is that there are restraints and special privileges among all delegates which can be distinguished from the arrangement of seating at the 4th Session of 6th NPC.

Except the podium, all seats are arranged in alphabetical order of the last names of the delegates. Leaders of the central, provincial, city and autonomous region organs, merely in the capacity of the delegates of the people, were seated among the delegates of the masses.

Nevertheless, the new "seating arrangement" can only reflect equality in form. Since there are differences in positions and responsibilities among all delegates, therefore, actual differences are still in abundance. For instance, some delegates complained that certain documents were not available to them before the conference. Only when the conference was in progress, they were able to read those documents. Again, some of them expressed that the "right to know" was not respected. Many events and measures which should have been made known to the delegates had been kept from them. A number of delegates were dissatisfied with the report presented by Judge Yang Yichen [2799 2496 6591]. Although he indicated that the higher the ranks of the cadres of their children, and the better known the persons, the more closely they should be investigated and dealt with. However, Yang did not give one single example of such cases. All he presented were non-high levels cases.

When the NPC and CPPCC were in session and many participants demanded equality, democracy and "rule by law," the Guangdong delegates, on the contrary, enjoyed special "privileges." During the current NPC, it was said that the Guangdong delegation made the fewest complaints. However, it does not have anything to do with "special privileges."

In recent years, people of other provinces all were prejudiced against Guangdong. They consider that Guangdong had benefitted from the "open-door" policy and "reform." Guangdong delegates, indeed admit that the "open-door" policy has brought good fortune to their province, therefore they extended their welcome to all the delegates from other provinces to witness the miracle of "reform."

During the conference, there was a report that a delegate from Shanxi visited a friend at the Guangdong delegation and discovered that the food there was excellent and suspected that they had enjoyed "special privileges." He learned later that it was because the reception department of the conference had notified the Guangdong delegation of the shortage of vegetable supplies from Beijing and asked the Guangdong delegation to take care of their own meals. As a result, Guangdong Province had shipped vegetables via two chartered planes carrying members of the Standing Committee and CPC representatives to the delegation. The delegate from Shanxi later recognized the good result of "open-door" policy.

Is Three Thousand to Zero Democracy?

Concerning the report made by Zhao Ziyang, some delegates talked in private that there was no mention about democracy in the report. However, they all agreed that the conference was democratic.

People from abroad always have their opinions of the NPC. They feel that the NPC is just "going through the motions" or a "rubber stamp." The present NPC immediately engaged in propaganda in order to counter such criticism.

XINHUA SHE conducted a special interview with historian and Deputy Secretary General Zhou Gucheng [0719 6253 1004] during the conference. In order to make the immediate response from Zhou authoritative, the XINHUA SHE reporter described Zhou Gucheng as this: "This distinguished historian has the complete view of this country and the world. He discussed the world of today and yesterday and he thoroughly analyzed our democracy and the development of rule by law."

What was Zhou Gucheng's analysis? He said:

"In our country, whenever the NPC was convened, the resolutions submitted to the NPC for deliberation, and the drafts of legal matters all embrace opinions of all circles including that of experts. These resolutions and legal matter drafts are deliberated by three thousand representatives before they are ratified. This is true democracy."

Zhou continued to discuss the parliamentary democracy of the western countries. He said: "In the west, when a resolution is submitted to the parliament for ratification, even if there are only 50 votes for and 49 votes against the resolution, it will still be ratified. Therefore, it can not be considered true democracy. Three thousand votes to zero votes is much more convincing than fifty to forty-nine. It is more democratic."

It is indeed strange talk and an absurd theory. The reporter asked a delegate at the NPC, who is from the academic circle, for an opinion on the interview with Zhou Gucheng. The delegate straightforwardly disagreed with Zhou. He said that Zhou was now at the age of 88 and there was one more Cu Lao (Tunan), our country could not play old-man politics anymore. He considered that the praise the XINHUA reporter had showered Laozhou was excessively high because Zhou's theory will not fit into the real society of the west. It is too far behind the times. The Chinese politics at the present time is a democracy of political consultation but not the consumate democracy; the westerners do not believe in democracy of political consultation. The westerner believes in "one person one vote" democracy, but not "democracy" of political consultation among the delegates. Everything has to be decided by votes. Even if the result is 50 to 49, the measure still has to be implemented. This is so called "true democracy." The delegate said in suspicion: "How can Lao Zhou forget the organizational principle of Chinese Communist Party that the 'minority is subordinate to the majority'?"

Three Taiwan Hands

He emphasized that we have to admit that Chinese democracy is still on a primitive level. We can not deny the fact that western countries enjoy better democratic systems than we do because our legal system is not perfect and our consultative system is far behind theirs. It will not help ourselves in our political development to deny the fact that democracy in the west is more perfect than ours. Take the current session of the NPC for example; he said, "Have there not been 'three hands' raised in opposition? But, regretably, it is said that those have been three hands raised by Taiwanese delegates"; not even the delegates from Hong Kong dare raise their hands in opposition. Is this not a sufficiently clear indication of the problem? To my knowledge, during the panel discussions, delegates who revealed the intention to cast negative votes were far more numerous than those "three hands raised by Taiwanese delegates." But when a vote was called in the plenary, only the "Taiwanese" supported democracy. Where on earth, Mr Zhou wondered aloud, does the "high democratic system exist now?"

12958/12859
CSO: 4005/706

INCREASE IN CRIME IN RURAL AREAS REPORTED

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 1 May 86 p 7

[Unattributed article: "Lack of Entertainment Blamed for Increase of Rape Cases in Rural Areas"]

[Text] Criminal offenses in various parts in China have developed a new situation which calls for attention; the ratio of criminal cases in rural areas has been increasing every year with rape cases in particular which constitutes half of the total criminal cases. Specialists attribute this situation to the lack of legitimate cultural entertainment in rural life, therefore they appeal to the society to care about the spiritual and cultural life of the farmers and start a drive to provide "spiritual support for the poor."

According to the statistics released by Tianjin Municipality, the Tianjin courts at all levels tried 522 rape cases last year with 584 criminals. Among the 522 cases, 524 cases occurred in rural areas and among the 584 criminals, 230 were farmers.

Criminologists have paid special attention to this development. They predict that if the government does not adopt proper measures to prevent and control crime in rural areas, based on the current speed of growth in criminal cases, in a few years, the situation will be even worse. The projections which have been put forward by criminologists have a definite basis. Most of the farmers have been much better off in recent years. The new economic development has encouraged a strange change in rural criminal offenses. For instance, the robberies of food, fertilizer and seed have dramatically decreased; in some places, they have all together disappeared. On the contrary, serious robberies of horses and donkeys, stores and machinery have markedly increased; general crimes of frequent occurrence such as peeping into ladies' lavatories, breaking windows and invading other's privacy have reduced, however, grave crimes of gang rapes and sexual abuse of young girls have been continuous.

A TIANJIN RIBAO reporter has visited a small village to conduct a research. The people in the village live on reeds and the farmers ride mopeds to go to work and ride buses to the city. People are wealthy. But in a small village as this with only 200 laborers, there were nine young men who committed hooliganism; as a result, they were put into jail. One criminal explained the intention of the crime by saying that reading novels was not satisfying, movies were all boring. Gambling was fun at the very beginning but it got tiresome later on. Then he started to fool around with girls to look for excitement. Experts are very concerned about the current situation. They recognize that this reflects the fact that the rural areas lack legitimate entertainment, therefore, they appealed to society to care for the spiritual, and cultural life of the farmers and start the drive to provide spiritual support for the poor.

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HU SHENG ON PROMOTING STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY

HK100721 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 86 p 2

[Speech by Hu Sheng [5170 4939]: "A Talk on the Study of Sociology" (slightly abridged by GUANGMING RIBAO]

[Text] Editor's note: Through the efforts of the entire sociological circles, China's sociology has been taken seriously by society since its reestablishment. The enlarged meeting of the standing committee members of the Chinese Society of Sociology, which was held in Beijing from 26 to 28 April, put forth a definite policy for the development of China's sociology. It laid a new foundation for the unity of the sociological circles and the study of sociology. Hu Sheng, president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Fei Xiaotong, president of the Chinese Society of Sociology, spoke at the meeting, discussing the problems concerning the conditions for the development of sociology in our country, the policy and methods for establishing sociology with distinctive Chinese characteristics, and the reform of the society and the style of learning. The following is the text of Hu Sheng's speech. [End editor's note]

Over the past 6 years since its establishment in March 1979, the Chinese Society of Sociology has done much to reestablish sociology. Through their work, sociological workers have attracted wide attention of the society

During this period, Comrade Fei Xiaotong has not only loudly appealed to the public for the reestablishment of sociology, but has also offered many ideas on the orientation, policies, and methods for the development of sociology. I think these are very good ideas. For example, in his "Establish China's Sociology," written in 1982, our revered Comrade Fei said that "it is necessary to build our sociology into one under the guidnace of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, consistent with Chinese realities, and serving socialist construction." He said: "China's sociology should be one that reflects the socialist nature and the characteristics of the Chinese nation. In content, it can neither be a simple repeat of the sociology before liberation, nor a direct introduction from the sociology of any other countries. Although we must critically assess the achievements inherited from all previous branches of sociology and critically assimilate the achievements of Western sociology we must base ourselves on the realities of the current Chinese society and, through the test of practice, gradually develop our own sociology." He also proposed that in order to establish China's own sociology, we must start with the investigation and study of reality. He said: "In order to acquire the knowledge of the science of society, it is necessary to carry out a systematic study of certain problems and within certain spheres, and raise our perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge through analysis and systematization. Therefore, we must start establishing sociology, which is based on the Chinese reality, with a scientific investigation of the Chinese society." I agree with our revered Comrade Fei on these fundamental points. In addition, I would like to make a brief review of the history of sociology in China.

Before liberation, the Marxists did not talk about sociology. At that time, some Marxists gave lectures in universities under the name of sociology, but what they talked about was actually the theory of historical materialism. Although the Marxists paid much attention to the study of society at that time, they did not regard this study as sociology. Comrade Mao Zedong also advocated social investigation and personally carried out rural investigation. The main focus of his investigation was the economy, but he did not restrict his investigation solely to this field. In the 1930's, Comrade Chen Hansheng also made some rural investigations in the KMT-controlled areas. Comrade Xue Muqiao and others established a society to study the Chinese rural economy, and their investigations and studies were not restricted to the economic field either; some even touched on the sphere of sociology. But why did the Marxists not recognize sociology at that time? Because when sociology was introduced into China from the Western world at that time, it generally discussed the questions of how to solve social problems and maintain a good social order under the original social system. Although the Chinese sociologists also realized that China was poor and backward with all kinds of social problems, and they had also pondered the questions of China's development and advance, they did not draw a conclusion from their study that the old social system should be fundamentally transformed. They only considered these problems within the frame of the old social system. But the conclusion drawn by the Marxists from their study of the Chinese society was that all sorts of social problems in China, such as poverty, backwardness, the prostitution in the cities, and banditry in the countryside, were all the outcome of the semi-colonial and semi-feudal social system. Therefore, in order to eliminate these phenomena and solve these problems, it was necessary to carry out a fundamental transformation of the social system through revolution, through overthrowing imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratic capitalism. The essence of the debate between Hu Shi and Li Dazhao on the question of "problems" and "isms" soon after Marxism was introduced in China also lay on this point. The criticism of Mr Yan Yangchu made by the magazine of the Rural Economy Research Institute in the 1930's was of the same nature. Of course, we should admit that Mr Yan Yangchu was pondering the question of China's rural development with sincerity and had done much work in this respect. However, his guiding ideology and efforts were restricted within the range of transforming the countryside without touching the land system. According to the Marxists, we could never find a way out for China's countryside in that way. The main task for the Marxists then was to expound the necessity of revolution and to explore the road of revolution. Thus, they could not but negate all kinds of viewpoints advocating the solution of various social problems without carrying out revolution--this naturally included sociology of this kind. At that time, many sociologists held the above-mentioned viewpoints. This was mainly because they were restricted by the education they had received and their social position. They did not cherish the intention of preserving the old and rotten social system, or at least, not all of them cherished this intention. After, in the period of anti-Japanese national united front and the democratic movement, quite a few sociologists made friends with the Marxists.

After liberation, there was a fundamental change in the situation. Especially, after 1956, the main task for us was no longer the revolution in the social system. It had been changed from destroying the old world to the building of the new. Along with this change, there had also to be a change in the policy and content of our research in the field of social sciences. However, for rather a long time, we were unable to realize this change. Everyone admits that in our socialist construction, we need the guidance of Marxism and need the weapon of social science. But for various reasons, some important branches of social science have not been sufficiently emphasized. For example, after the "readjustment" of university faculties and departments in 1952, sociology, political science, and the science of law were actually abolished. In 1954, I took part in the preparatory work for publication of several academic journals. At that time, only three academic journals--JINGJI YANJIU, ZHEXUE YANJIU, and LISHI YANJIU--were published. Apart from the influence of the Soviet Union, another reason was the influence of the concept formed in our long-term revolutionary struggle. I would like to say something about this influence in terms of sociology.

First, some comrades think that since we have historical materialism, sociology is no longer needed. This is obviously wrong. Historical materialism is a basic theory and basic viewpoint on the history of society. We can use it to guide our study of law, sociology, political science, and history. But it cannot replace other concrete subjects. This is just the same as the fact that dialectics of nature can guide the study of physics but cannot replace physics.

Second, it was correct to put forward the task of overthrowing the three big mountains during the revolutionary period, in order to fundamentally solve social problems and to make our society develop and advance. However, this does not mean that after the old social system is overthrown and the socialist system is established, all social problems can naturally be solved and the society can advance spontaneously. All of us may already have a deeper understanding of this through our practice over the past more than 30 years.

The establishment of the socialist system has laid a reliable foundation for the smooth progress of our society and provided us with conditions for solving various social problems. Under the old social system, since there existed contradictions that could not be solved by themselves, there could not be a benign cycle in various fields of social life. Sometimes, there could only be a vicious cycle. Therefore, various social problems, such as prostitution and banditry, could not be solved. Under the socialist system, which was established after the victory of the revolution, there is the possibility of attaining a benign cycle in various fields of our social life. Thus, all kinds of social problems can possibly be solved. However, in order to realize the benign cycle and solve all kinds of social problems, we have yet to make great efforts and carry out research in many fields.

Third, the question of how to deal with old sociology, including modern bourgeois sociology in the Western world. Many materials collected by bourgeois sociology are useful, and their methods of research can also be taken as our reference. For example, the earliest book on China's secret societies may be the one published in Singapore, which is entitled "The Hung Society." The book was written by the British colonialists after making a special investigation of the many secret and influential societies among the Chinese inhabitants, which they had discovered at that time. Their research was based on the need to maintain their colonialist rule and was aimed at finding out what role these social organizations played in obstructing their colonialist rule and how they could be made use of by the colonialists. Since they had these objectives in mind, their researchers would not have willfully fabricated false stories, because such stories could be of no use to them at all. However, since they were restricted by their objectives of study, they might have just paid attention to certain materials, to the neglect of some other materials, which might be very important. We can make use of their materials according to our needs, but of course, must make some appropriate assessments and additions.

We cannot only make use of the materials collected by bourgeois sociology and absorb some of its methods, but also use some of its achievements in research for our reference. Of course, the purpose of bourgeois sociology is to find a method for attaining a benign cycle in the society under the capialist system and enabling various social sectors to develop harmoniously. The achievements of this sociological research embody the experience of bourgeois rule. It was reasonable for us not to absorb such experience during the period of revolution. But now we are studying the questions of how to attain a benign cycle of the entire society under the socialist system and enable various sectors of our society, including our political life, economic life and cultural life, as well as national relations, town and country relations, and family relations, to develop harmoniously, because under the socialist system disharmony or even a vicious cycle may also occur if we do not handle things well. In this sense, there is some common ground between the purpose of our sociology and that of bourgeois sociology. Of course, there are differences in principle between the socialist system and the capitalist system. Due to its inherent basic contradictions, a benign cycle cannot be maintained in all fields of the capitalist society. But we should admit that when there are no serious crises and revolution, the capitalist society can generally move on smoothly, otherwise it could not exist. We must not mechanically copy these experiences from the capitalist society, but there must be something useful that we can use for reference. Have we not sought experiences from the feudalist "rule of the years of Zhenguan?"

Can we not also learn something from the harmonious movement in certain fields of the capitalist society? Of course, some problems of the capitalist society have never been, and can never be solved. This is decided by the nature of the capitalist system. However, it has also provided us with negative experience, which is also useful to us.

In short, some materials obtained by bourgeois scholars in their social research, some of their methods, and some of their achievements can also be used by us. The question is how we are going to use them. From this we can see that it is wrong to totally negate old sociology and modern bourgeois sociology. Our revered Comrade Fei once said: "We now realize that it is incorrect or even wrong to overdo criticism and to totally negate what our predecessors did. This is by no means an attitude of historical materialism." I agree with him on this point. If we really use Marxist viewpoints to make analysis, we can certainly make use of certain materials and methods left over from old sociology and absorb certain bourgeois research achievements so that they may serve our socialist cause.

Generally speaking, China's sociology can be greatly developed. Such development is both possible and necessary. Over the past year or so, many discussions have been carried out in the sociological circles on questions such as the definition of sociology and the objects of study. These discussions may be necessary in studying a new subject. What on earth are the objects of study in this field? I cannot say clearly. Social sciences are classified and are studied in various different categories. Economics is a science dealing with economic phenomana, political science deals with political matters, and ideology is studied by some other branches of learning. Although we can study social phenomena by dividing them up into several parts, in reality, they are interrelated and interact on each other. We may say that there are some comprehensive social phenomena. For example, we did not talk much about the way of life in the past, but in the current reform of the economic structure, it has become a common topic of conversation. What kind of problem is it? Is it an economic problem? Of course, it has something to do with the economy, but it is not merely an econmic problem, it is a comprehensive social problem. Take the question of marriage as another example. This is an old problem. It is related to the economy, but also to ideology and cultural tradition. It is also a comprehensive social phenomenon. The study of the population problem has now become a special branch of learning. This is another comprehensive social problem. Another example is the question of small towns and cities which our revered Comrade Fei has studied. He has made remarkable achievements in this respect. Of course, to a great extent, this is an economic problem. But it is not just an economic problem, it is a comprehensive problem. In short, there is ample scope for the study of sociology.

I am in favor of regarding investigation and study as the basic skills for the study of sociology. No, there must be theories for the study of sociology. But whence the theories? They can emerge only in practice. Theories come from practice, not from books, whether Chinese or foreign books.

We are now in the course of overall reform. There are often violent changes in our society, which are full of rich, vivid, and concrete things. Only when we gain a good understanding of these things can we sum up our new experiences and solve our new problems. For this reason, I am fully in favor of going deep into the reality to carry out investigation and study. This is a basic job. Of course, we must also pay attention to improving our investigation and study methods.

Under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, there is an Institute of Sociology. It has done some work, but it is still hard to say how great its achievements are. I hope the comrades in this institute will have more contact with other sociologists throughout China and, through the Chinese Society of Sociology, strengthen their ties with all scholars of sociology in the country. They must also make more contact with the institutes of sociology in various localities and universities and colleges. The Institute of Sociology has published a magazine--SHEHUIXUE YANJIU [SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH]. The editorial board has the duty to establish and strengthen contacts with various circles so as to publish more and better investigation reports and these on sociology.

Our revered Comrade Fei once raised the question of how to run our society of sociology well. In recent years, many societies have been established. It seems that we need to study a series of questions such as how to run these societies well and what forms of organization and activity should be adopted so that they can really promote our academic study. At present, in some national level societies, there are a large number of presidents, vice presidents, secretaries-general, deputy secretaries-general, honorary chairmen, directors, and secretaries. They look like large leading organs, but actually they do not play any important role. Sometimes, due to the swollen leading bodies, there are some personal disputes. The leading bodies have to be reelected at regular intervals, and mass meetings are generally held for this purpose. This is really a waste of money and manpower. It seems entirely unnecessary thold mass meetings merely for the reelection, but if mass meetings are not held, the reelection cannot be conducted, because it is in violation of the regulations. Thus, everything is difficult. We have bound ourselves hand and foot by drawing up a set of regulations. The main activity of the societies is to hold all kinds of symposia. In this way, they can help promote our academic research. Through these symposia we can exchange information and ideas, carry out discussions on different views, and create a lively atmosphere for our academic research. We must use this form correctly. Now, formalism has appeared in many, though not all, of our symposia. The symposia have no prupose. The participants are not clear about the problems to be addressed or what results to expect. In this connection, our revered Comrade Fei has had a very good idea, that is, the work of the societies can chiefly be done by various provincial branches, while the general office, with a small working staff, is mainly responsible for liaison work. On China's vast territory, I am agraid it is very difficult to hold frequent "nationwide" meetings. Of course, there are also many problems in the practice of various provincial branches and their mutual relations. In my opinion, under China's social conditions, the question of how to organize all kinds of societies is also a question of sociology. In this regard, we can also refer to the experiences of some Western societies. But their social conditions differ from ours. If some comrades are interested in studying the situation in various societies, finding out their successful experiences and existing problems, and advancing feasible plans for our reform, it will also be a kind of significant research work. If we run our societies well, we will be able to play a positive role in improving our style of study and promoting our academic research. If we do not, we will not only waste money and manpower but will also poison our style of study. So, this is by no means a small matter.

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YOUTH FEDERATION ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

OW080508 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1417 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Beijing, 5 Jul (XINHUA)--The second meeting of the Sixth Committee of the All-China Youth Federation closed in Beijing this afternoon. The meeting elected Luo Sang [3157 2718], Li Yuanchao, Zhang Baoshun, and Shi Guangnan as additional vice presidents of the federation.

During the 6-day meeting members enthusiastically reviewed the youth federation's work over the last 3 years and discussed its tasks during the new historical period. The meeting adopted a resolution on the standing committee's work report.

The meeting also elected 20 additional standing committee members. They are Ba Shizhen [1572 0013 3791] (female, Monggol nationality), Tian Yuan [3944 3293], Liu Bingsen [0491 3521 2773], Li Gang [2621 0474], Li Keqiang, Li Mingren [2621 2494 0088], Li Yuanchao, Zhang Guodong [1728 0948 2767], Zhang Baoshun, Zhang Honghai [1728 5725 3198], Chen Xiaoguang [7115 2556 0342], Zhao Yuji [6392 3768 0679], Hou Yuewen [0186 6460 2429] (Man nationality), Luo Sang (Tibetan nationality), Jiang Dawei [5592 1129 3634], Tan Zhigang [6009 1807 0474] (Zhuang nationality), Zeng Zeng [2582 1073], Pan Weiming [3382 4850 2494], Huo Zhenhuan [7202 7201 1403], and Qu Xianhe [4234 1720 0735].

On behalf of the CYL Central Committee Song Defu, its first secretary, spoke at the meeting. He urged youth organizations at various levels and their members to play a greater role in the modernization drive and reunification of the motherland.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DOCUMENTS ON UNITED FRONT WORK IN NEW PERIOD PUBLISHED

OW120321 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0721 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jul (XINHUA)--A book entitled "Selected Doucments on United Front Work in the New Period" [Xin shi Qi tong yi zhan xian wen xian xuan bian 2450 2514 2601 3827 0001 2069 4848 2429 3759 6693 4482] was recently published and openly distributed by the Central Party School Publishing House.

The book, which was compiled by the United Front Work Department and the Party Literature Research Center of the CPC Central Committee, with the approval of the CPC Central Committee, incorporates a total of 87 important documents about united front operations and nationalities and religious affairs of the CPC Central Committe, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, and other relevant central departments, following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, as well as speeches, articles, letters, and comments made and written by party and state leaders. The books, which fully shows the major successes achieved by the party Central Committee in the new period in upholding and developing united front theories in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, will be significant in helping the vast number of party members, cadres, and the masses understand and implement united front theories, principles, and policies during the new period.

The book has also been published in five minority languages.

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BRIEFS

BEIJING MAYOR AT EDUCATION MEETING--[Report by Shen Lizhu] Beijing, 11 Jul (XINHUA)--Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong made an announcement at this year's municipal educational work meeting: Beginning on 1 July, middle school and primary school teachers who have worked for more than 30 years and shown good job performance will be rewarded after they retire. Beijing Municipality has decided to implement the system of 9-year compulsory education this year. The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government held an educational work meeting from 9 to 11 July to discuss how to make compulsory education universal. He Dongchang, vice minister of the State Education Commission, spoke at the meeting. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1551 GMT 11 Jul 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4005/833

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI MAYOR ON ORIENTING SHANGHAI TO WORLD, FUTURE

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 22, 2 Jun 86 pp 18-19

[Interview with Jiang Zemin, mayor of Shanghai, in Shanghai, by reporter Li Anding [2621 1344 1353] : "Preparing Shanghai for the Future"; date of interview not given]

[Text] On a brilliantly sunny day in May, a high-level delegation comprising 12 mayors boarded a plane at Capital Airport in Beijing for Barcelona, Spain, where they would represent China at the international conference on "population and the future of the city." The delegation was led by the mayor of China's largest city, Mayor Jiang Zemin [3068 3419 3046] of Shanghai.

Before he flew overseas, Jiang Zemin told reporters, "Shanghai belongs to China. It also belongs to the world. Of course I do not just mean that Shanghai has overtaken Mexico City and Tokyo to become the world's most populous city. I also have in mind Shanghai's superior geographical location and formidable economic prowess. As people in business around the world shift their attention to the Asian and Pacific region, Shanghai, the international metropolis on the Pacific coast, has come to occupy a central position. As far as China is concerned, Shanghai will play an even more crucial role in the open door policy and in invigorating the economy. For this reason, vitalizing and transforming Shanghai and making full use of its advantages will inevitably be a vital strategic step that China must take if it is to enter the Asian and Pacific economic sphere and the world market."

In June 1985, Jiang Zemin, 58, stepped down as Minister of Electronic Industry to assume the mayoralty of Shanghai. When I went to interview him, he was reading the English version of a document on urbanization, "The Rome Declaration." He told me that there is much China can learn from the experience of the world in urbanization and noted that the development of Shanghai can benefit tremendously from his latest opportunity to get in touch with mayors from big cities all over the world.

I

As the mayor of a great world city, Jiang Zemin has been keenly aware of the arduous nature of his mission from his first day in office.

Jiang Zemin's life as a revolutionary began 40 years ago when he was a student at Jiaotong University in Shanghai. At the time he acutely felt that Shanghai was the abnormal product of colonial rule. A patchwork of concessions, the city was laid out haphazardly, with each concession running its own public facilities. For instance, there was no single universal voltage and pipes of varying sizes were used. Even the routes of trolley-buses did not form a coherent pattern. All this showed that colonialists, locked in their struggle for interests, had no regard for the overall, unified and long-term planning of the city. When Shanghai was liberated, he was sent to take over a large food factory and witnessed the graceful style of Marshal Chen Yi [7115 3015], Shanghai's first mayor under new China, as an urban administrator. For historical reasons, however, Shanghai exclusively emphasized its function as an industrial base for 3 decades, to the neglect of its other functions as a great city. Over time such problems as obsolete equipment, aging technology, a backward infrastructure and environmental deterioration became more and more serious.

All this has been summed up by some urban scholars as the "Shanghai syndrome." Where does the crux of the problem lie? How do we adapt the remedy to suit the problem? State Council leaders have pointed out that Shanghai's infrastructural facilities directly impact the municipality's status in the nation and the Asian Pacific region, and failure to put together a sound infrastructure could lead to Shanghai's decline. In the future, Shanghai should improve its infrastructure and investment environment step by step with a clear sense of priority. Indeed, we can imagine Shanghai a stage and its infrastructure, the pillars of the stage. If the pillars are not sturdy, how can we even begin to talk about staging dramatic performances that would catch the eye of the world?

After comparing Shanghai with other major cities around the world that he has visited, Jiang Zemin discovered the historical absence of long-term, systematic overall planning in the municipality. Yet the layout of infrastructural developments and the creation of an attractive investment environment cannot for a moment be severed from the guidance or restraint of an overall plan. Today, an overall plan for urban development in Shanghai has finally materialized, after years of studies, investigations and design efforts by experts.

Mayor Jiang Zemin took out a handsome planning manual and said to me, "The central government has decided that Shanghai should strive to be an opened, multi-functional urban center. Accordingly, in drawing up our latest plan, we tried to stay away from the traditional piecemeal, "incremental" approach. Instead, we followed the trend of social development and looked at urban and rural areas as a whole. The overall plan envisions a four-level urban system--the city proper, satellite towns, small towns and rural market towns."

Then he outlined to me in simple, succinct language Shanghai's urban development blueprint. The city proper will consist of the existing urban areas and Pudong, soon to be developed. Radiating from and connected to this urban hub are seven satellite towns, including Wusong, Jiading, Minhang and Jinshan. Wedged between these towns will be extensive green belts. City proper will be linked to the satellite towns by expressways, express train services and other major arteries of communication; satellite towns will be connected to one another by beltways. Urban industries will gradually be dispersed to the satellite towns, while county towns and small market towns will develop township and town enterprises and build production bases for non-staple foodstuffs, such as vegetables, eggs and poultry.

At this point, Jiang Zemin noted with emphasis the need to prevent industry from polluting the ecology and water resources. The sensible distribution of production and the proper layout of a network of towns will enable our children and children's children to live in an clean, fresh urban environment amid economic prosperity and a flourishing culture.

I asked, "In the near future, what will be Shanghai's new projects in urban construction?" He said excitedly, "The next 5 years will be a time when Shanghai will experience the most radical changes and fastest growth in its history. For a start, during the Seventh 5-Year Plan we will set aside half the state investments in capital construction to finance infrastructural projects. In addition, we will make full use of foreign capital."

II

Mayor Jiang Zemin greatly admired the municipal leading group before him for formulating a strategy for Shanghai's total vitalization in conjunction with the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. In the year and more since he assumed office, he and his colleagues have worked hard in a no-nonsense way to turn the blueprint into reality. They are firmly committed to the open door policy and reform. At the same time, they have inherited and are perpetuating the party's excellent style, thereby deriving wisdom and strength from the masses.

A pair of black-framed, broad-rimmed eyeglasses and a mop of black hair brushed backward have become the new mayor's trademark on the TV screen. Ordinarily, though, he prefers wearing a peaked cap with the brim pulled down so that he can go out for inspection, undisturbed and incognito. No 46 and 71 buses are notoriously crowded, so he rode from terminal to terminal to get a taste of being pushed and jostled. When residents complained about the rising prices of vegetables, he went marketing, a bamboo basket in hand, to listen to public comments. When the city was battered by torrential rain for several days running, he and Rui Xingwen [5360 2622 2429], secretary of the municipal CPC committee, each carried an umbrella and waded through knee-deep muddy water to visit and comfort members of the public affected by the downpour. Now and then a citizen may recognize him in public and soon 60 or 70 people will gather around him, thus setting the stage for an earnest dialogue between mayor and citizens as they stand on the street. Many an idea for improving urban construction is conceived on such an occasion.

To relieve traffic congestion, some people have proposed that more elevated roads be built. Others disagree, suggesting that a subway should be constructed first. Jiang Zemin supports the latter view and argues that while elevated roads thin out vehicular flow, a subway can do a better job in dispersing people. He said, "Shanghai is the only city in the world with a population exceeding 10 million that does not have a subway. This, coupled with the fact that Shanghai residents do not have cars to take them from one place to another, has intensified the demand for public transport. There is worry that once we have a more convenient means of transport in the subway, the difficulties of the outward dispersal of population will be compounded. I believe just the opposite will happen. When it becomes easier to move around, people should be even more willing to live in the suburbs with its fresh air."

Since liberation, 50 to 60 percent of bureau-level departments in the municipal government have been concentrated in the more fashionable areas of the Bund and Huangpu, while over 10,000 production points have been housed downtown, with many enterprises occupying some historically prestigious financial and trading buildings. Everybody took this state of affairs for granted for years. Jiang Zemin, however, is determined to change it. He has demanded that municipal administrative organizations and enterprises make plans to gradually vacate the buildings and leave the "golden mile" so that the Bund can regain its former splendor as a financial and trade center in East Asia where myriad merchants congregated.

A major mission essential to the realization of the Seventh 5-year Plan is to relay on scientific and technological progress and expedite the transformation of traditional industries. Some people say that Shanghai will face a decline in science and technology because all new industries overseas have been born in newly developed areas far away from big cities. Jiang Zemin said, "Not so. The creation of high-tech areas like the Silicon Valley in the United States is possible only when there is a cluster of universities and research institutions with their pool of talent, where conditions exist for close technical cooperation, where humidity is relative high and where temperatures are modest. In all these respects Shanghai is qualified. High-tech industries, including biotechnology, microelectronics, optic fiber communications, marine engineering, materials science and artificial intelligence will be given priority in Shanghai to make the municipality a pioneer and bridge in the development of new technologies in the nation."

III

As vice minister of the State Import and Export Commission in the early 80's, Jiang Zemin headed China's first overseas study mission on special economic zones [SEZ]. During the trip, which was coordinated by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development [UNCTAD], he visited and studied over 10 well-known export processing zones in Asia, Europe and Latin America and later made an explanatory speech at a session of the standing committee of the National People's Congress called to consider SEZ rules and regulations. That the new mayor has years of experience in foreign economic work has naturally caught the attention of the international press.

Some foreign, Hong Kong and Macao reporters accompanying a high-level delegation of U.S. businessmen when the latter toured China asked Jiang Zemin a very pointed question, "Why do so many foreign businessmen complain that Shanghai people are particularly 'shrewd' and hard to negotiate with?" Jiang Zemin answered humorously, "It is a good thing to be 'shrewd.' I, for one, would rather deal with a shrewd opponent. We can rush through negotiations and sign a contract hastily, and superficially this might keep everybody happy. But often what happens is that both parties would be dragged into a quagmire and end up bearing a grudge against each other. The term, 'pre-feasibility studies,' has been very popular in the West lately. Frankly speaking, we in Shanghai are not yet smart enough in this area. I will demand that our negotiators develop a strategic vision and step up pre-feasibility studies on the capital needs, costs, and returns of any project as well as its ability to recoup the original investments, and related infrastructural facilities. To sum up, foreign economic work cannot remain at the stage of "wining and dining" and exchanging social pleasantries. Instead we must do our homework meticulously in advance. The better prepared we are, the more successful negotiations with foreigners will be and the greater the results."

It is a bold experiment to take advantage of Shanghai's special economic status, make use of more foreign capital aggressively and effectively to fill the shortfall in domestic capital and materials, and gain a useful "head start." The aim is to achieve Shanghai's strategic objectives in economic development. In this connection, Jiang Zemin said that in raising funds, Shanghai must continue to actively absorb direct foreign investments, on the one hand, and gradually master the skills of raising funds on the international financial market and put foreign commercial loans to good use, on the other. That way Shanghai will have access to diversified sources of funds raised through a variety of channels.

Mayor Jiang Zemin also quoted some international examples to show that using foreign capital to finance infrastructural projects is a complex task. This is because such projects are highly capital-intensive, require a long construction period, and earn no foreign exchange to pay back the original loans. He believes that when Shanghai resorts to foreign capital to fund an infrastructural project, it must have a strategic vision. On the one hand, it should have the courage to borrow; on the other hand, it must be realistic and not overextend itself. To finance this type of projects, the municipal government must take every opportunity to borrow from international financial institutions and secure low-interest, long-term inter-government loans. In addition, the municipality may put together "package deals" consisting of an infrastructural project and related projects that can generate foreign exchange. By "bundling" projects this way for joint development, we can ensure a basic balance in foreign exchange. For instance, the mayor said, the subway, no foreign-exchange earner, can be made part of a "package deal" involving such projects as supermarkets, hotels and banks to be built at subway stations, which are bound to prosper. On occasion the municipality may also select foreign investors through bidding to build and operate a project according to municipal specifications.

Jiang Zemin said, "Expanding export and enhancing our capacity to earn foreign exchange hold the key to the open door policy, to the use of more foreign capital and to the introduction of technology. Export is one of the major areas on which Shanghai's drive for economic development must zero in. We must further invigorate the foreign trade system through reform. Even as we continue to get the most out of such winners as light and textile industries, we must also build up the electric machinery, chemical and other industries as successful export industries. Non-trade foreign exchange earners like tourism should also be promoted. Five years from now, the municipality's commodity exports will account for 40 percent of the total value of commodity procurement, up from the current 30 percent."

12581
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EAST REGION

SHANGHAI PAPER PUBLISHES SURVEY ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Shanghai MINZHU YU FAZHI [DEMOCRACY AND LEGAL SYSTEM] in Chinese No 3, 20 Mar 86 pp 26-27

[Article by Jin Zhikun [6855 1807 0981] and Chen Shuheng [7115 2885 1854] of the Youngsters Research Institute under the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences: "Juvenile Delinquents and 'Unwholesome Family'"]

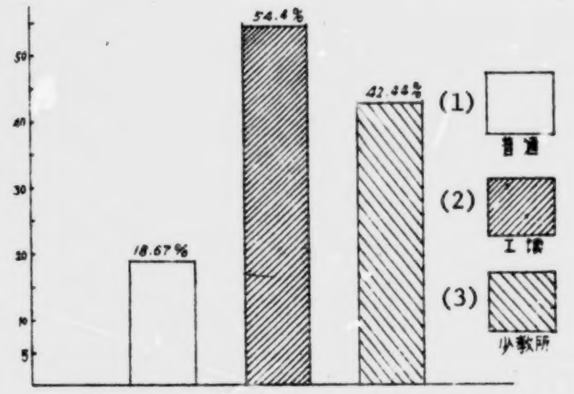
[Excerpts] The situation of juvenile delinquency, after suffering repeated relentless blows, has improved noticeably, and the proportion of juvenile delinquents has also decreased. However, the number of juvenile offenders aged 18 or under has risen substantially, with the majority of them coming from the "unwholesome families" that are beset with such problems as the death of one parent, family quarrel, divorce, and parents-children rift. These problems tend to undermine the family structure and create conflicts among family members.

I. Conditions of Young Offenders' "Unwholesome Families"

Based on a sample survey conducted on 272 persons picked from two part-work and part-study schools and 311 persons from juvenile offender correctional institutions, 280 out of the 583 (or 48 percent) are from unwholesome families. Among these persons, 148 out of the 272 (or 54.5 percent) are students of the part-work and part-study schools, while 132 out of the 311 (or 42.44 percent) belong to juvenile offender correctional institutions. From another survey on 316 students selected from several regular high schools, ranging from freshmen in junior high to sophomores in senior high, only 59 (or 18.67 percent) are from unwholesome families (see Chart 1). From the two surveys we can see that by comparing the percentage of offenders coming from unwholesome families found in the regular high school group against that of the part-work and part-study schools along with juvenile offender correctional institutions, the ratio is 1:2.57.

A further analysis suggests that there are marked differences between the unwholesome families of the regular high school students and that of the other two groups (see Chart 2).

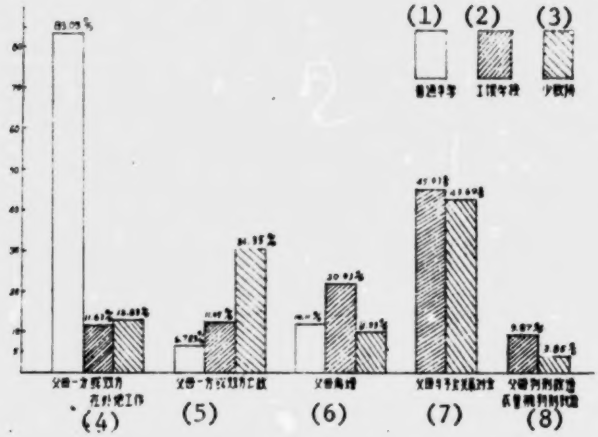
Chart 1. PERCENTAGES OF YOUTHS BELONGING TO "UNWHOLESOME FAMILY"



Key:

1. Regular High Schools
2. Part-work and Part-study Schools
3. Juvenile Offender Correctional Institutions

Chart 2. PERCENTAGES OF YOUTHS BELONGING TO VARIOUS TYPES OF "UNWHOLESOME FAMILY"



Key:

1. Regular High Schools
2. Part-work and Part-study schools
3. Juvenile Offender Correctional Institutions
4. One Parent or Both Parents Working in other Areas
5. One Parent or Both Parents Died
6. Parents Divorced
7. Parents-children Rift
8. Parents are currently in Prison or Was Confined in Prison for a Time

Of the 59 regular high school students belonging to unwholesome families 49 say either one parent or both parents are working in other geographic areas. These students are living either with one parent or with their parents' seniors, brothers, or sisters under what we ordinarily call "entrusting one's child to the care of someone." They constitute 83.05 percent of those students belonging to unwholesome families. Among the students sampled, the families beset with parent-children rifts, or the parents who are either currently serving a sentence or were confined for a time, are not found. Maybe it is because the number of samples is very limited. Nevertheless, it indicates that only very few of the regular high school students have this kind of family problem.

However, among the 280 juvenile offenders, 147 (or 52.5 percent of the unwholesome families) admit that a parent-children rift exists and that parents resort to brutal punishment. This accounts for 45.93 percent in the part-work and part-study schools and 31.35 percent in juvenile offender correctional institutions. Sixty-eight students (or 24.3 percent) indicate that one or both of their parents have passed away. For the part-work and part-study schools, this figure is 11.05 percent, and for the juvenile offender correctional institutions, 31.35 percent. Forty-nine students (or 17.5 percent) report that their parents are divorced. The part-work and part-study schools and the juvenile offender correctional institutions score 20.93 percent and 8.33 percent, respectively.

Another family environment sample survey, conducted on 104 juvenile offenders picked from part-work and part-study school, shows that 22.1 percent tell how their families have been beset with loose family ties and weakened by prolonged domestic strifes. Some of the families have lost one or both parents. Some have gone through the divorce of their parents. Some have no divorce yet, but the parents are entangled in family disputes. Such environments deprive the children of the warm feeling they should be able to enjoy at home. The worst influence on children is the divorce of their parents. Other findings are: 6 percent say their parents ignore their duty of educating them at home, 8 percent report despotic and brutal disciplinary actions at home, and 4 percent say they are encouraged to and abetted in committing crime. In conclusion, 40 percent of all the students in the part-work and part-study school have these types of problems, and that is really not a small number.

In another survey done on 153 girl students picked from a part-work and part-study school, 26 students (or 16.6 percent) report family discord, separation, or divorce. Seventeen students (or 11 percent) say they have only one parent or no parents and 40 students (or 26 percent) say that their parents are either neglecting them or shirking their parental duties; 37 students (or 23.5 percent) say the bad examples set by their family members and relatives have directly or indirectly influenced them. From this we can see that about 30 percent of the 153 students from the part-work and part-study school come from families of unsound composition and are troubled with domestic disputes and that about 70 percent are from families lacking good home education.

Yet, in another survey conducted on 30 regular high school students who are three-good students at school, can draw a conclusion from the analysis of their family conditions that relatively good home life is essential to the healthy growth of children. Among the 30 students only one mother has died, while the rest are all from families of sound family structure. On the other hand, over 57 percent of the 30 students' parents have an above senior high school level of education, and 33 percent of the parents are party members. It is precisely the good family structure and family harmony that give the children the stable living conditions, emotional security, and healthy physical as well as psychological growth. In light of the comparison and analyses of the aforementioned surveys, it is clear that the majority of the juvenile offenders are from those families that can be characterized as having only one parent, or having both parents living together without warm feelings toward each other, families entangled in domestic quarrels, and families lacking proper education. Although the children in such families may not be mentally abnormal, their emotional stability has to suffer as a result of the absence of kindliness and self-appreciation. Deep dissatisfaction, and the sense of loss, insecurity and inferiority will lead them to think that their needs are never going to be met and that they are situated in a state of conflict. This, in turn, will directly or indirectly make them commit unlawful acts as a way of substituting or compensating their needs.

II. "Unwholesome Family" Being the Cause of Juvenile Delinquency

There are many reasons that the majority of the juvenile offenders are coming from unwholesome families. The following are the salient ones: a) Having lost their warm home after the divorce of their parents, children become loners who stop behaving properly. A family hit by divorce confronts the grave problem of providing the necessary education for the growing children. Being at odds with each other, the parents are drained of their energy by wranglings and contradictions. As a result, their children's education is ignored. At the same time, the prolonged domestic feud inflicts an indelible wound on the young hearts of the children who believe that there is no friendship in this cruel and cold world which rings true even between parents. During the divorce, the crisis reaches the climax. In the face of parents' divorce, children tend to change their perception of everything in the world. After the divorce, the broken family is gripped by an emotional crisis in the ordinary course of events. It is undeniable that parents' divorce always exerts a negative impact on children. b) The widening differences in thinking between the parents and the children lead to opposing views and antagonism. In the process of economic reform, China has adopted the policy of opening up to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy which has brought about a favorable situation for rapid development in economic construction. This is bound to cause changes in people's thinking and their life style.

Youngsters are never conservative and they are receptive to new ideas. Not only are they inspired by the new era, they are also unavoidably stained with some Western ideas. Faced with this objective situation, our parents simply resort to denial and condemnation without always making a concrete analysis of the facts. It is apparent that some of the parents are not aware of the generation gap taking shape during the transition between two different historic eras.

Furthermore, the majority of the parents of our young people were married in the early years of the "Cultural Revolution," and most of them are still at a junior high school educational level. With the current stress on scientific and cultural knowledge, they are not fully competent to take responsibility for educating their children. Besides, it will be hard for them to win their children's confidence. Commenting on this problem, a juvenile offender by the name of Lu who is serving a 3-year term in prison for robbery and theft, another one named Yan who is serving 1 year for theft, and Zhao, having been convicted for attempted rape and sentenced to 3 years in prison, hold that parents do not understand the inner world of their children and the changes in society, and that they still try to guide us with their outmoded ethics which is not only unacceptable but repulsive. Therefore, as most of them, being unable to understand teenagers' bold pursuits in daily life such as the change of their dress patterns and the carefree romantic life style, try to interfere in a rude manner, the teenagers become extremely upset. They think their parents criticizing the new trend of the revitalized economy based on their old standards. Thus, they refuse to obey their parents' instructions. The different views of parents and children on a lot of questions in daily life have created family rifts and disrupted harmonious home life. This leads to brutal disciplinary actions in some families, while some parents give up the right of educating their children. In addition, a great number of the teenagers drift hopelessly in society in order to extricate themselves from such difficult positions in their families. Faced with the problem of "being alone" and "lack of support" in such a complex society, the teenagers are easily cheated or fall an easy prey to the experienced juvenile delinquents who will lead the innocent into a path of vice from which there is no turning back.

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EAST REGION

ROLE OF CRITICISM IN ACADEMIC FIELD DISCUSSED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 30 Apr 86 p 4

[Article by Deng Weizhi [6772 0251 1807]: "Lighten the Atmosphere of Criticism; Second of a Series of Reading Notes on Academic Ecology"]

[Text] Both the criticism of weapons and the weapon of criticism have played an important role in human history. Marxists attach great importance to the weapon of criticism. Marx and Engels wrote a host of critical articles such as "A Criticism on the Criticism of Criticism" to supply the world's proletarians with theoretical arms. In China, the weapon of criticism has displayed great power in the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution. Many works of Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, and Zhu De are critical articles which made immortal contributions in history. But is the funtion of criticism eternal? Is the role of criticism in the people's social life unchangeable? I think it cannot be eternal or unchangeable. At least, the role of criticism in academic life is changing. The atmosphere of academic criticism should be lightened.

People always associate academic criticism with the critical activities carried out in academic and cultural circles since the founding of the PRC. Most such activities were failures. Over the years we have carried out criticism on the motion picture "The Biography of Wu Xun," sociology, the population theory of Ma Yinchu [7456 1377 0443], slogans such as freedom and equality, the theory of commodity economy, the theory of the unique importance of productive forces, the theory of profits, and the theory that two combine into one. Those contemptible criticisms carried out during the "cultural revolution" belong to nothing but the "contemptibles." As far as the criticisms before the "cultural revolution" are concerned, they have the following characteristics: 1) Judged from the launching of criticism, it takes people by surprise and makes sudden attacks on people when they are unprepared. 2) Judged from the organization of criticism, it is from top to bottom. Those who are to be criticized are already decided and those whe are to make criticism mostly are also "named." 3) Judged from the momentum of criticism, it is to have each level declare its position and start up all kinds of propaganda apparatus. 4) Judged from the nature of criticism, it is usually gradual escalation, from academic criticism to political criticism.

5) Judged from the result of criticism, it is a war of annihilation. In most cases, it recalls past events and people get punished such by being fired, dismissed, deprived of delegate credentials or imprisoned.

The social effects of such criticisms are very bad. After order has been brought out of chaos and historical experiences summed up, we ought to say that our views are relatively unanimous. The problem is that over all these years the "after shock" of such criticisms still exist and people still have "lingering fears" about them which still pose an obstacle to the establishment of a sound academic ecological environment.

History is progressing. The modernization drive and the practice of all-round reform have repeatedly called on theoretical workers to boldly explore new situations and new problems arising in real life. Leaders of the central government have continued to reiterate the principle of linking theory with reality. Given all this, why is it still so hard to carry out theoretical research on practical issues? One of the reasons is that many theoretical workers are afraid that such academic criticisms will "come again after a few years." They have very confused feelings about it. First, they want to engage in creative actitivies, but they are afraid to do so. Many scholars want to give it a try, but after seeing "signs of a coming storm" those who want to write quit writing, those who have finished writing change their mind about mailing their works and those who have mailed their works decide to take them back. "Creative activities involve risks, not engaging in them is the safest" are the wise remarks of experienced persons. Second, they are afraid that academic issues will become political issues. Originally, there is a line between learning and politics, but the exploration of social science more or less involves the politics of real life. Things become difficult when someone elevates academic issues to political issues. Because of this, some comrades cannot but "talk about politics openly but try to avoid it secretly" and bury themselves in "scholastic" research. Third, they cannot bear to see the "internal consumption" of academic theoretical circles. During an academic criticism, the person being criticized of course has to suffer, the role of a critic is hard to play too because he is afraid that one day he himself may become the "one being criticized" and that the endless exchange of criticisms may seriously weaken the unity and harmony of theoretical circles.

In view of all these and as far as practice is concerned, it is imperative to lighten the atmosphere of academic criticism.

As far as theory is concerned, it is also necessary to lighten the atmosphere of academic criticism.

The theory of social science is the knowledge of the essence of society. The theoretical work itself is a link in the work of social management. When society advances, theory and theoretical work must make corresponding readjustment and renovation. Using large-scale criticism to clear the way was necessary during the years of acute class struggle and the process of one class overthrowing another. But in today's China, the two major opposing classes no longer exist. The slogan of "taking class struggle as the key link" ought to have been abandoned long ago. The focus of the work of all party members and people throughout the country has been shifted to socialist modernization. Under this circumstance, resuming large-scale criticisms will be unnecessary. All work must shift focus to construction and so must theoretical work without exception. Construction is "to establish" while criticism is "to destroy." In the contradiction between establishment and destruction, the main aspect of contradiction should be shifted. A single contribution to theory is better than a dozen critical articles. The principle that "destruction" comes first does not work whether judged from the value of theory or the theoretical bearing capacity of people. This is the theoretical basis for lightening the atmosphere of criticism.

Does lightening the atmosphere of criticism mean abolishing criticism? Not at all. Lightening means to lighten. Lightening only means shifting of focus. Theories worth criticism will not vanish. We should criticize feudal ideas, concepts and theories. We should also criticize capitalist ideas, concepts and theories. We should not only criticize feudal and capitalist theories but go one step further to defeat them. The magic weapon for defeating them is Marxist theories of philosophy, political economy, and scientific socialism. Our purpose in doing so is to develop Marxist theories established by Marx and Lenin and establish a set of theories of social science that are full of vigor and capable of guiding the cause of socialist construction on the road of advance.

Does lightening the atmosphere of criticism mean "keeping on the right side of everyone" in academic circles? No, it does not mean that. Due to differences in the aspects and methods of research and the quality of people, differences of opinions and the separation of different schools and sections among scholars are unavoidable. Scholars with differences of opinions should carry out discussions, debates, criticisms, and counter-criticisms. The absence of these is unfavorable to the development of truth and the correction of mistakes. Lightening the atmosphere of criticism means using discussions, debates, and deliberations to replace criticisms.

In "Zhuzi Leiyu" the word "criticism" is used to criticize crimes. In the "Xitang Law and Pagoda Inscription of Shaolin Temple" it has the meaning of comment and judgement in addition to the criticism of crimes. In Marx and Lenin's works it also has these two meanings. However, as a result of "leftist influence," it seems to have gone back to "Zhuzi Leiyu." The fate of words is constantly changing. If people turn pale at the mere mentioning of "criticism," see criticism as "after shocks" and "repercussions," and consider discussions as being equal and helpful while considering criticism as being just the opposite, isn't it more in line with the people's thinking if we use the word discussion instead of criticism in academic circles? Isn't it more favorable to creating a lively, relaxed, and harmonious academic ecological environment? Isn't it easier to form a calm, peaceful, united, and pleasant academic ecological environment?

12302
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EAST REGION

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REFORM, UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES DISCUSSED

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 8 May 86 p 1

[Article by Yin Jizuo [1438 4949 0146]: "Reform and Unhealthy Tendencies"]

[Text] Not long ago, WEN HUI BAO carried a commentary entitled "Reform, Open-door Policy and the Building of Socialist Ideological Civilization" which greatly inspired me. I feel that this issue may be further discussed. At present, some comrades often associate reform and the open-door policy with unhealthy tendencies and some even believe that many unhealthy tendencies are caused by the occurrence of errors in the economic reform and therefore need to be corrected through the building of ideological civilization. I think this is a misunderstanding.

In the past few years, rural areas have changed from a self-supporting and a semiself-supporting economy to a commodity economy whereas urban areas have changed from a product economy to a commodity economy. The development of a socialist commodity economy has enlivened the economy and enriched material supplies. As a result, most people have begun to lead a comfortable life. This is an obvious fact. Although there are still some incidents where people are ungrateful, facts speak louder than words and it is the reform that has pushed the economy and society to advance forward. After this year's consolidation, assimilation, supplementation and improvement, the reform will make greater strides next year and economic life will inevitably present a brand new scenario.

A host of facts tell us that unhealthy tendencies are not the inevitable product of reform and the open-door policy. On the contrary, fundamentally speaking, the great implementation of reform and the open-policy is continuing to change people's ideological lives and conditions, their life style and social practice. It is also assaulting a number of traditional concepts formed under the natural and the product economies whereas new concepts suited to the socialist commodity economy, such as concepts of value, market, time, efficiency, competent personnel, and information, are taking shape. These changes themselves are an important part of the building of socialist ideological civilization. The formation, establishment, and development of these new concepts play a great positive role in further emancipating the people's minds, spurring the people to keep forging ahead, exploring, and blazing new trails, and accelerating the development of China's social productive forces.

Of course, the negative influence of unhealthy tendencies is an objective existence which should not be overlooked and must be resolutely corrected. The question is what kind of viewpoint should we adopt to observe and analyze unhealthy tendencies and their causes.

In the past few years, China has been in the process of replacing an old economic system with a new one. Economic life has witnessed some contradictions, frictions, and some uncoordinated phenomena which are reflected in ideology as the co-existence and exchange of old and new concepts, resulting in contradictions, conflicts, and even some chaos. Therefore, during the "track-switching and type-changing" period and during the crucial moment of building Chinese-style socialism, there are likely to be different views in the evaluation of just about everything which is not uncommon. The question is: Do you use old systems and concepts to discuss or correct unhealthy tendencies? Or do you use new systems and concepts to acknowledge and correct unhealthy tendencies? Do you bang the drum for the further perfection and development of new systems and the smooth progress of reform? Or do you bang the "retreat drum" and go back the way you came?

Because the people choose different systems of life, they also have different ways of looking at things and different ideas. If judged from the perspective of the reform, open-door policy and speeding up modernization, many new situations and problems cropped up in the practice of reform instead of what they called unhealthy tendencies. For instance, the development of horizontal economic ties will inevitably give birth to various types of new enterprise groups and stock companies. Along with the development of the commodity economy, we will continue to expand consumer goods and capital goods markets, open up and establish step by step financial and technological markets, promote the rational flow of labor forces, and establish and perfect the socialist market system. In the course of these reforms, there may be problems of one kind or another which need to be explored and studied. If these problems are criticized as unhealthy tendencies, will we not get the opposite results because of methodological errors?

We began our reform and open-door policy with a heavy load of feudalism and traditions on our back. Some unhealthy tendencies are closely linked to the backward aspect of the previous long-closed society and the remnants of feudalism. Some people claim that "the practice of cadres engaging in business was brought over from capitalist countries after the reform and open-door policy." In fact, in some capitalist countries, state laws stipulate that government officials cannot be in business unless they resign and state employees cannot engage in business. "Cadres engaging in business" is an old tradition of "commercial bureaucracy" in feudal China and a demonstration of the underdevelopment of the commodity economy. Some people blame the reform and open-door policy for having made "networks of connections" grow. In fact, establishing "connections," seeking "personal relations," fathers passing down to sons, and giving special favors to all relatives are also practices of feudalism. In capitalist countries where the commodity economy is fully developed, "money is everything." If someone pursues only "connections" and takes care of his relatives, he himself probably will go bankrupt too. This explains precisely one thing: The socialist commodity economy has yet been fully developed and the reform and open-door policy must be upheld. As for violations of law and criminal activities, we should rely on the legal system in solving such problems instead of lumping them together with unhealthy tendencies.

Of course, unhealthy tendencies do have a certain relation to the reform. Such a relation is created under a special condition on the great land of China--namely, the heavy burden of feudalism. The people have always been hemmed in by old traditions and ideas and by "leftist" rules and regulations. Once they are free, they are often likely to commit certain kinds of transgressions. What we need to do now is help them get back to their proper positions instead of having their hands and feet tied up again.

It is thus clear that as long as we uphold the reform and open-door policy and insist on developing the socialist commodity economy and socialist productive forces while strengthening ideological and political work, the problem of unhealthy tendencies will not be very hard to resolve. Otherwise, if we hang on to generalized empty theories or if we hope using a moral and ethical standard and an "ideal person" to check certain unhealthy tendencies, we will create conflicts in the development of the commodity economy, ideological and political work will repeat the same old stuff, and unhealthy tendencies will be hard to eliminate. Marx once sharply criticized the materialism of those "holy families" appealing to "rational criticism," pointing out that they are useless to the transformation of reality. Social existence determines social consciousness which is the fundamental tenet of Marxism. Marx pointed out: "As a matter of fact, as far as practical materialists, namely communists, are concerned, the entire question is to revolutionize the real world and to actually oppose and change the existing status of affairs." China's practice of reform is actually changing the old economic model and the fixed conceptions that are in line with the model. As long as we unswervingly adhere to the reform and strengthen the building of socialist ideological civilization, it is certain that unhealthy tendencies will be eliminated.

12302
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IMPROVEMENT IN PARTY DISCIPLINE IN GUANGDONG DISCUSSED

Guangdong NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Mar 86 p 1

[Report by staff reporters Su Zhonghen [5685 0112 5899] and Chen Yanshan [7115 3601 3932]: "Guangdong to Improve Party Discipline in 2 Years"]

[Text] The Provincial Discipline Inspection Conference convened by the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee successfully concluded yesterday afternoon [12 March].

The conference was summed up yesterday afternoon. Lin Ruo [2651 5387] the Provincial CPC Secretary and Wang Ning [3769 1380] deputy secretary presided over the conference. Secretary of Provincial Discipline Inspection Commission and member of the Provincial CPC standing committee, Wang Zhongchun [3679 1350 2504] presented a summarized report and Deputy Director of the Fifth Bureau of Central Discipline Inspection Committee Zhang Quangzhong [1728 1812 0356] also delivered a speech.

The present Provincial Discipline Inspection Conference fully reflects the determination of the provincial CPC to improve party discipline. The conference was guided by the instructional spirit of carrying out building and improving party discipline by the central leading cadres and Central Discipline Inspection Commission seriously analyzing the condition of party discipline in line with the actual situation in Guangdong. Under the premise that the main stream of party discipline is good, emphasis is laid on the revelation of the existing unhealthy tendencies in provincial discipline, the violation of laws and discipline and the problems of ideological recognition of correcting party discipline. The conference concluded with lessons learned from the experience of the "open door" policy and "reform" and the improvement of economy by citing a certain group of advanced units and individuals.

The conference held the importance of improving party discipline with 5 years as proposed by the 12th CPC Congress and acknowledged that the time is now pressed and the work is hard because it has been 3 years since then. We must improve the party discipline with iron fists without slackening in line with the instructions of the central leading cadres.

The conference emphasized that in order to improve party discipline, the key was "fewer words, and more practical deeds." The whole party should take action and strive unitedly and should never be impassioned and ardent during the conference but slack afterwards.

The conference claimed that the provincial party members at all levels should recognize the spirit of the conference and pass it on to all leading cadres and party members. It also demanded that we should achieve the mobilization of our understanding, thinking and action by applying the spirit of the conference.

To actually improve party discipline at all levels, first of all, we should start from the leading organs and leading cadres of the organs directly subordinate to the province should be role models for all the people of the province and should initiate eliminating the unhealthy tendencies. They should seriously and firmly investigate and execute the important cases, cases against the leading cadres and their children in particular. They have to mobilize the entire party to solve the existing problems of the primary party levels of the farms and that of the party members.

The conference pointed out that discipline inspection plays an important role in party development and the "four modernizations." Discipline inspection workers at all levels should appreciate the honor and difficulties of the discipline and inspection work and firmly carry out their own responsibilities.

On 10 March the Guangdong City CPC Committee, the Hainan Administrative District, the Shenzhen Discipline Inspection Commission, the Haifeng, Chaoyang, and Heshan county CPC Committees and the Shunde and Guizhou Public Health Commission party branches introduced their experiences respectively.

12958/12859
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IMPORTANCE OF CONSTITUTION, LAWS DISCUSSED

Guangdong NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by staff correspondents Wang Guangshou [3769 1684 1108] and Su Zhonghen [5685 0112 5866]: "The Importance of Constitution and Laws; Continue to Take Strong Measures Against Criminal and Economic Offensive Activities and to Safeguard the Open Door Policy and Reform"]

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial CPC Political and Legal Commission held the Provincial Conference on Politics and Legal Matters from 1 April to 7 April disseminating and implementing the spirit of the Conference to solve the problems of distinguishing between development and legal system, democracy and dictatorship and to analyze the current security situation in Guangdong so as to plan continuously, taking strong measures against serious criminal and economic offenders. Member of Guangdong CPC Standing Committee and Secretary of the provincial Politics and Legal System Committee, Song Zhiying [1345 1807 5391] attended the conference and presented a report.

In his speech, Lin Ruo said: Deng Xiaoping recently pointed out: "In our 'four modernizations' work we must use both hands, to use one hand is not enough. With these so called two hands we must grasp construction with one and the legal system with the other. Why must one of our four adherences be the adherence to people's democratic dictatorship? Only if we have democracy among the people, and not dictatorship of subversive elements, will society be able to maintain political stability and unity, and achieve success in the four modernizations." This instruction of Comrade Deng Xiaoping is of extreme importance, one we earnestly study and implement. If we wish to build a socialist nation with high degree of democracy and civilization, we must run our country by abiding the constitution and observing the laws so that "there are laws to observe, all laws must be observed and strictly enforced. Violation of laws should be severely prosecuted." Everyone should abide the laws so that the country will enjoy a long and peaceful reign and the people's democratic dictatorship can be strengthened.

Lin Ruo pointed out that we must firmly protect the dignity of the institution and laws. No one should change the laws at will. The party members and leading cadres at all levels should be exemplary in observing and practicing laws. Conduct which violates the laws and constitution are not permitted, so are "substituting laws with one's words" and "laws with one's power." Neither should we substitute "one's power over laws." We must insist that before the law, all men are equal. Political and judicial cadres must carry themselves with righteousness, be uncorrupted, and must enforce the laws strictly; they should be impartial and incorruptible, upright and never stooping to flattery. They should also serve the people wholeheartedly without practicing favoritism and corruption or taking bribes and bending the laws. They should also learn and be acquainted with the common knowledge of law and to solve problems by applying the laws.

Lin Ruo emphatically pointed out that we must continuously develop the struggle of attacking severely the activities of criminal and economic offenders especially murderers, arsonists, bomb throwers, rapists, looters, robbers, hooligans and gangsters who have the potential to endanger the security of the mass and to disrupt social order. These criminal offenders should be strictly punished. We can not afford to be soft and merciful. We should adopt comprehensive measures to attack serious criminal offenders and at the same time take pains to improve public order and security.

Lin Ruo said that we should be determined to continuously attack serious activities of the economic offenders. At the present time, we should push on investigating and trying important cases, and remove all obstacles and disruptions to investigate thoroughly and try publicly all cases. In handling economic offenders, we should seek truth from the facts to study the crimes by allowing no simplified fashion and by following the right course. We should distinguish the difference between the guilty and the innocent, the law breakers and criminals. We have to seek truth from the facts and to start from the facts. We should never be excessively severe or lenient. Severity should be applied where it is required and leniency should be granted as occasion arises. All cases should be in line with facts and laws. If we could crack down the economic criminals in time, we would be able to safeguard our "open door" policy, smoothly revitalize our economic policy and further carry out reform and create better prospects.

In his report, Song Zhiying made a full-scale analysis of the current security situation of Guangdong. He pointed out that the number of cases of criminal offenders has decreased by 37 percent since we started to crack down on serious criminal activities in August, 1983. But the struggle is a long term task, we still have to keep ourselves alert and should not lower our guard or slacken our vigilance and be blindly optimistic. He asked all cadres in the government, courts and police departments to comprehend seriously the spirit of the National Conference of Politics and Legal Matters to strengthen the will of struggle, to work hard and to carry out all the legal works under the comprehensive leadership of party members at all levels.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HENAN PROCURATORS FIRED FOR OPPOSING LOCAL PARTY LEADERSHIP

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 1 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] Not long ago, Feng Zhendao [7458 2182 6670] and Li Dianju, [2621 3013 5282] procurator and deputy procurator, respectively, of Shangcai County, Henan, filed a joint complaint charging that the leader of the CPC Shangcai County committee took advantage of his official capacity to interfere with the administration of justice and "acted fraudulently in the name of party organization without regard for legal procedure" in retaliation by removing them from office.

This case exposes the hypocrisy of the rule of law and the fact that the power of the party committees in some localities still looms greater and above the law.

The facts of the case are as follows: The public security office of Shangcai County, making a fuss over an ordinary case of scuffling, brought charges against eight members of the family of Shao Shuanzhu (Shao Shuanzhu was not home at the time), peasants of the Daliu production brigade of Chengguanzhen who were on one side of the scuffle. Two months later, five members of Shao Shuanzhu's family were arrested on charges of inflicting bodily harm. Three of them were released 7 months later while the other two--Shao Liuzhu a younger brother of Shao Shuanzhu, and Yang Baoliang, husband of Shao Shuanzhu's younger sister--were kept in prison. On 23 March 1985, when the county procuratorate discovered the use of fabricated evidence, it decided to release Shao Liuzhu and Yang Baoliang on bail as they had already served time for 1 year and 7 months. But the county public security office tried every possible way to block the release. It was not until the provincial procuratorate intervened that the decision of the county procuratorate was finally carried out on 23 May 1985.

On 23 July 1985, when the political and legal committee of the Zhumadian Prefecture party committee met to discuss the case, the Shangcai County procuratorate recommended further investigations to ensure an equitable disposition of the case, a case clouded by fabricated evidence. Zhang Zhixiang, secretary of the political and legal committee of the prefecture party committee, who took no heed of the recommendation, rapped his gavel to conclude the discussion and immediately ordered his subordinates to arrest Shao Shuanzhu and incarcerate the two who had been released on bail. He also instructed the public security office, the procuratorate, and the court of Shangcai County to settle the case within 1 month. This arbitrary action, which flew in the face of facts, was reported to the political and legal committee of the Henan provincial party committee, which dispatched a work team to conduct a thorough investigation, and the use of fabricated evidence was finally established (no action has taken place as yet).

The Shangcai County procuratorate, which offended some leaders of the Shangcai County party committee and the Zhumadian Prefecture party committee, by seeking the facts in the prosecution of an ordinary case of scuffling, incurred great losses on Feng Zhendao, its chief procurator, and Li Dianju, its deputy procurator.

In October 1985, a concerned personality of the Shangcai County party committee disclosed privately that the county party committee is getting ready to replace the two procurators of the county procuratorate because of their "uncooperative" attitude in handling cases. A leader of the political and legal committee of the prefecture party committee also hinted that these two procurators were unfit to work for the office of the procuratorate.

In early January this year, Ma Xudong, secretary of the Shangcai County party committee who has been hospitalized at Zhumadian for a long time, took a special trip back to the county seat where he convened a meeting of the standing committee of the county party committee, which voted to discharge Feng Zhendao and Li Dianju. He returned to the hospital immediately after the meeting.

In the afternoon of 29 January, a leader of the Shangcai County party committee suddenly asked Feng Zhendao and Li Dianju to his office where he told them: "Due to job requirements, the committee has decided to transfer you two out of the procuratorate." At the same time, he asked them to submit their written resignations to the county people's congress.

But they refused to comply. On 3 February, another leader of the county party committee called a meeting of the political and legal cadres and the police to announce the removal of the two from their positions in the party and their transfer out of the political and legal departments to wait for assignments to other positions. This particular leader said: "The decision to reshuffle the leadership on the political and legal front is the result of careful consideration over a long period of time by the provincial, prefectural, and county authorities." He went on to say: "The job reshuffles were decided by the county party committee and it is only a matter of formality to submit them to the people's congress for action." Later, he told a different group: "I don't believe the county party committee could not remove a county chief procurator who refuses to submit his written resignation." But the claim of "careful consideration over a long period of time by the provincial, prefectural, and county authorities" is not borne out by the Zhumadian Prefecture procuratorate, where nobody except its chief procurator knew anything about the removal of Feng Zhendao and Li Dianju. Nor were the organization department of the prefecture party committee and provincial procuratorate aware of the case. This is obviously a deliberate move by the leadership of the Shangcai County party committee and the secretary of political and legal committee of the Zhumadian Prefecture party committee to attack the two.

That is why Feng Zhendao and Li Dianju raised a cry in their "letter of complaint:" "What has happened to law? What has happened to justice?"

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HUNAN'S PROPAGANDA WORK DISCUSSED

Changsha HUNAN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Liang Xingchu [2733 2622 0443] and Tang Rixin [0781 2480 2450]: "Make Situation-oriented Policy Education the Primary Line in Propaganda Work"]

[Text] To concentrate on the study, propaganda, and realization of the aspirations of the CPC National Congress and to pursue the ideological-political work spearheaded by education on situation-oriented policies for the effective construction of a socialist spiritual civilization and for successful, lively, and practical propaganda aimed at enhancing the reforms, promoting the programs of economic construction, and bringing about the far-reaching betterment of the party's work style, the social mood and social order have been made the general ideological guidelines of this year's propaganda work, which were mapped out at the latest provincial conference on propaganda work.

The conference affirmed that this year's propaganda work in Hunan should focus on seven items within the general ideological guidelines:

1. Go a step further to organize the study and propaganda of the document of the National Conference of Party Delegates, launch in-depth education on situation-oriented policies, especially propaganda education on the four basic principles, and combine them with the rich experience of the reforms and the construction programs in order to generate a spiritual force to guide the cadres in action and in distinguishing right from wrong. Do well the propaganda education on the reforms and publicize the guiding principles, the objectives of the struggle, and the specific policies and measures set forth in the "Seventh 5-year Plan." Publicize Central Committee Document No 1 of 1986 to help the masses understand fully the necessity, importance, complexity, and difficulties of the reforms so as to encourage them to participate actively and conscientiously. Launch extensive education on situations and policies to help everybody assess different situations correctly and distinguish their major and secondary aspects, their substance and appearances, and their parts and totality in order to keep one's assessment of the economic and political situation in line with the spirit of the document of CPC National Congress.

2. Launch in-depth education on ideals and discipline to bring about a fundamental improvement of the party work style and social mood. Combine education on ideals and discipline with the general goal and tasks of the party and bring it to bear on the training of party members at different stages of party consolidation; combine it with the transformation of the general mood of society and bring it to bear on various meaningful activities, such as the "five particulars, four beauties, and three ardent loves"; and combine it with propaganda education on the common sense of the law and revolutionary traditions in order to make the social order and social mood of the cities where the prefectural, county, and municipal party committees are located take on a new face this year.

3. Strive to reinforce and improve ideological-political work. Understand correctly the position and role of ideological-political work in this new era and work for the simultaneous construction of the two civilizations in order to synchronize their progress and fruition.

4. Meet the requirement that both old and new cadres must study Marxism-Leninism, work conscientiously to provide a standard education on theory for cadres in active service, and reinforce the study sessions for the leadership cores of the party committees at and above the county level.

5. Uphold social benefit as the sole criterion for improving literary, artistic, journalistic, publishing,and social science research work and strive to turn out more and better spirited works. The departments and units responsible for the production of spirited works must adhere to the four basic principles, the policy of serving the people, and the emphasis on social benefit. Lead the literary and artistic workers to rectify the guiding professional ideology. Handle correctly the relationship between freedom of creation and a reinforced sense of social responsibility. Strive to produce rich, colorful, healthy, and excellent works which encourage the masses to struggle in unison for the realization of all worthy programs. Improve the quality of publications and the circulation of books. Handle correctly the relationship between the interests of the party and those of the people as well as the relationship between timeliness and truthfulness in journalist work. Seek positive coordination of the work of the social and cultural control commissions at all levels to tighten supervision over audiovisual products, newspapers, and periodicals in order to rectify the indiscriminate publication of books and periodicals and to curb unlawful publications.

6. Reinforce external propaganda in order to publicize abroad political, economic, cultural, scientific, and educational achievements, the lives of the people, and the scenic spots of our province. Promote friendly relations with foreign countries and develop economic and technical cooperation and trade with foreign countries.

7. Improve the ideological and organizational buildup of the propaganda contingents and raise the political and professional quality of the cadres in order to lead the construction of the spiritual civilization.

Comrade Liu Zheng [0491 2973], deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered an important speech at the meeting. He points out emphatically that the current propaganda work covers a wide spectrum of splendid achievements, taxing tasks, too many things yet to be done, and the high hopes of the party and the people. The propaganda work must adapt to the situation, highlight the major issues, and do well the education on situation-oriented policies in order to blend with all other forms of propaganda education. Rectify the guiding ideology applicable to the ideological, cultural, journalistic, publishing, and theoretical arenas. Uphold the policy of serving socialism and the people, the four basic principles, and journalistic reality. The artistic and entertaining qualities of literature and art should not divest themselves of their ideological role. The work in all these areas should focus on social benefit. Pay more attention and work harder to construct the bastions and facilities of the spiritual civilization to enable it to grow with economic development. Step up the study of Marxism by the cadres, especially the leading cadres. Make sure that proper arrangements are made by the provincial party committee and its propaganda department. Provide more forceful leadership over propaganda work. The propaganda departments should strive to improve their work to win the guidance and attention of their party committees. The party committees at all levels, while working on major economic programs, should pay more attention to reinforcing and improving the ideological-political work and rectifying the party work style.

Comrade Xia Zanzhong [1115 6363 1813], member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and director of its propaganda department, made a report on the propaganda activities of 1985 and the projected propaganda work for 1986. He pointed out in his report that the comrades of the propaganda department should muster their revolutionary vigor to seek truth from facts, work harder, strive to achieve concrete results, and build a favorable image to win the assistance and support of the whole society to help them improve their work.

The directors of the propaganda departments of the regional, prefectural, and municipal party committees and the responsible comrades of the departments, bureaus, and other related agencies at the propaganda front directly under the province who attended the meeting did not stay in the guest house in order to help cut down the expenditures of the meeting and highlight their hardworking and thrifty work style.

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SOUTHWEST REGION

MARRIAGE LAW VIOLATIONS IN GUIZHOU ANALYZED

Chongqing FAXUE JIKAN [SCIENCE OF LAW QUARTERLY] in Chinese No 1, 31 Jan 86 pp 87-89

[Article by Zhang Zhiyong [1728 2535 0516] and Xia Yong [1115 0516]]

[Text] Not long ago, we investigated 100 cases of bigamy involving 156 bigamists indicted since 1984 by the procuratorates at various levels in Guizhou on charges filed by the masses, civic bodies, or concerned agencies but not by the victims. The findings revealed the seriousness of the evil practice of bigamy, which is extremely harmful and should be curbed immediately.

I. Judging by the investigation data, these incidents of bigamy present the following unique features:

1. The offenders represent the "five mostlies." That is, they are mostly males, mostly middle-aged persons, mostly people of the Han nationality, mostly illiterates or those with an elementary school education, and mostly peasants and laborers. These 156 bigamists implicated in the 100 cases may be divided into several categories. By sex, 105 are males and 51 are females; by age, 12 are 18-25 years of age, 46 are 26-35 years of age, 80 are 36-55 years of age, and 18 are 56 years of age or older; by ethnic origin, 143 are people of the Han nationality, and 13 are people of the Miao, Shui, Yi, Buyi, Hui, and Tong nationalities; by educational background, 56 are illiterate, 76 received an elementary school education, and 24 received a middle school education; and by occupation, 107 are peasants and laborers and 22 are local residents or cadres.

2. The facts of these cases represent the "two mosts." That is, most of the offenders did not apply for marriage registration and most of them are recent offenders. Of the 100 cases, 96 involve people living together as husband and wife without marriage registration, constituting bigamy in fact, while the remaining 4 involve people who registered their marriages by fraudulent means. While 76 cases occurred in the 1980's, 56 of which after the promulgation of the new "Marriage Law," the remaining 24 took place in the 1960's and 1970's.

3. Most of the cases were dealt with rather lightly. Article 180 of the "Criminal Law" provides that a bigamist shall be sentenced to no more than 2 years of imprisonment or compulsory labor. Of the 156 offenders implicated in these 100 cases of bigamy, only 40 were sentenced to less than 2 years of

imprisonment or compulsory labor (including probation), 3 received a waiver of criminal punishment, and most offenders were not arraigned or were given only administrative penalties.

The findings show that bigamy causes serious harm. First of all, it jeopardizes the stability of marital and family relations, breeds broken homes, and threatens social stability and unity; the homes affected by 41 of the 100 cases eventually broke up. Some offenders who want to force their wives to agree to a divorce often resort to emotional pressure and physical abuse. They beat their wives and children, encroach upon their rights and interests, and disturb domestic tranquillity and neighborhood peace. Second, the offense of bigamy often leads to other crimes, such as murder, assault, cruelty, and entrapment. In the 100 cases of bigamy covered by the investigation, 18 have bred other criminal offenses. For instance, Wang X X, a married man, got involved in illicit sexual relations with Guo X X in 1972. Since then they have cohabited unlawfully as husband and wife for 11 years. Later, upon discovering that Guo was unwilling to be his concubine and had fallen in love with another man named Gan, Wang used the name of another person to accuse Gan of raping Guo. Wang was sentenced to 5 years of imprisonment for bigamy and false accusation. Third, bigamy disrupts the national policy of family planning. Take these 100 cases of bigamy, for instance. Sixty-nine of the 156 bigamous offenders had children before practicing bigamy, with 13 of them having 5 or more children each, while 66 of them had children following the commission of bigamy, with 23 of them having 2 or more children each. These 100 bigamy cases have given society 103 more people, an increase of population which entails an extra burden on society and a series of social problems. Finally, bigamy affects the party's work style, corrupts public morality, and contaminates the general mood of society. For instance, Yang X X, a retired cadre, took a concubine in her twenties for the purpose of perpetuating his family lineage. His wife and concubine each gave birth to twins in the early part of this year. There was also an incident involving a female cadre of the Sandu Shui nationality autonomous county who took the initiative to fetch her husband a concubine to perpetuate the family lineage because she herself is infertile. These cases encourage the decadent and shameless hedonistic ideology of the exploiting class, an extremely bad influence.

II. To curb the evil practice of bigamy, it is vital to identify its causes. According to our findings, the following are some of the major causes of most recent incidents of bigamy.

First, China, a country ruled by a feudalist regime for so long, is still influenced by feudalist ideologies which are especially prevalent in some localities of Guizhou. In addition, the filthy "spiritual opium" such as the notion of "sexual liberation" from the West has been creeping in lately in the wake of the open-door policy. Driven by the decadent hedonistic lifestyle of the exploiting class and a pernicious urge to perpetuate one's family lineage, some people have become culprits in bigamy. The findings on the 100 cases reveal that some offenders, imbued with the exploiting class ideology to satisfy the urge for a shamelessly hedonistic lifestyle, have wantonly trampled on morality and law or have taken advantage of their position and power to seduce married women or married men to live unlawfully as husband and wife. Some simply desert their lawfully wedded spouses for new lovers the moment their jobs and social position improve. There are also cases where the men, greedy for money, take wealthy widows as concubines or sell their wives into bigamy. The glaring incidents of bigamy are bred by feudalist concepts of perpetuating one's family lineage and the preference for males over females, plus the "filial offense of failures to produce male offspring." The belief that the failure to have children, especially sons, is tantamount to terminating "ancestor worship" has driven wives to court concubines for their husbands. The man may decide to take a concubine or even take a handicapped woman who is deaf, dumb, or blind as his concubine. The backward masses who are sympathetic toward those who are childless or do not have sons feel reluctant to oppose or press charges against the bigamists. About half of the 100 cases of bigamy we investigated were prompted by the need to perpetuate "ancestor worship."

Second, China, especially in Guizhou, abounds in a blindness to the law because many bigamists do not realize that bigamy is a criminal offense. The minds of some cadres and the masses have been poisoned by unrestrained legal nihilism and lawlessness brought on by a decade of turbulence when the Lin Biao Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique wantonly trampled upon the legal system. Moreover, the promulgation and enforcement of the new "Marriage Law" have not been backed up by intensive propaganda, and Guizhou has been comparatively backward in its educational level and economy. Consequently, some cadres and the masses simply do not have any common sense of the law. Knowing nothing about the criminal law and the marriage law, many people regard bigamy and concubinage as "family matters" beyond the pale of the law, much less criminal offenses. The basic-level organizations which do not see any need and are afraid to tackle bigamy often tend to ignore it and miss the opportunity to crack it down and leave the offenders unchecked. There are no effective measures to prevent bigamy. For instance, in 1981, Lu X X (a married man) came to know a woman by the name of Zhu X X (a divorcee). Zhu won the sympathy and attention of Lu and his wife by telling them of her frustrations after her divorce. To show her gratitude toward the couple, she willingly became Lu's concubine and signed a pledge "to live together peacefully from now on without bickering." So they became bigamous "unwittintly." Some people become bigamous due to ignorance of the civil procedure. They remarry before their divorce decrees take effect or begin living with someone as husband and wife without legal pronouncement of the death of their missing spouses.

Third, marital disharmony and incompatibility lead people to bigamy as a vehicle to regain freedom or seek a more satisfactory sex life. The 100 cases of bigamy we investigated include a few cases where married couples, due to marital disharmony, live with others as husband and wife to escape mental cruelty or unbearable mistreatment or where the husbands became bigamous because their wives are chronically ill and cannot have a sex life or a satisfactory sex life for a long time. There are a few cases where married couples resort to bigamy to escape hardships due to disasters or extreme poverty. The most unique cases of bigamy, however, represent protests against marriages arranged by virtue of the prerogative of maternal uncles or parents. In Songtao County, Guizhou, where the Miao nationality lives marriages by virtue of the prerogative of maternal uncles is recognized, i.e., it is presumed that a girl will marry the son of her maternal uncle, her mother's brother. This kind of marriage is not only against the prohibition of marriage between blood relations within the third degree provided in the marriage law but also unreasonable. The young men and young women who resent the prerogative of their maternal uncles over their marriages often "run back home" and marry someone else. This has led to many cases of bigamy. There are also young men and young women who become bigamous in fact by marrying the ones they love regardless of their existing marital ties to free themselves from the emotional pain and bondage of marriages arranged by their parents. For instance, Pan X X (a female, 17 years of age) married in 1984 a man by the name of Wei chosen by her parents. Unable to live harmoniously after marriage, the young couple quarreled and fought all the time. Later, when Wei left home for a few months after marriage, Pan fell in love with another young man when she was still married to Wei.

There are also some objective factors which contribute to the rapid increase of bigamous offenses in present-day Guizhou. Due mainly to the development of the commodity economy, there are now more people on the move. The loopholes in the marriage registration system, resident administration, and hotel lodging and the lack of foolproof personal identification have made it easy for criminals to find "hideouts," conceal their marital status, and deceive people. For instance, in 1982, Wang X X, a resident of Tengjiao, Pingyang County, Zhejiang Province, went to Rongjiang County, Guizhou, for a sideline business. He and a local woman lived as husband and wife without disclosing his true status as a married man. Take another case, for instance. A man by the name of Liu, anxious to marry his mistress, fraudulently duplicated his wife's personal signature, bribed a maid to pose as his wife, and obtained a divorce decree. Then he and his mistress processed their marriage registration with another marriage registrar. Another factor responsible for the increase of bigamous offenses is that the authorities do not pay enough attention to cracking down on bigamy and the offenders are punished rather lightly. Some offenders claim: "As long as I can perpetuate my posterity, it pays to stay in prison for a couple of years." So the criminal law is losing its restraining force.

III. The investigations helped us uncover some tough problems confronting the prosecution of bigamy cases. Although the incidents of bigamy have increased, the number of cases prosecuted has dropped, due to ineffective prevention, failure of prompt prosecution, and lack of more severe punishment. China's criminal law imposes a comparatively light punishment for bigamy and actual sentencing is even lighter. A bigamist does not mind staying behind bars or doing hard labor for 2 years. "To perpetuate the family lineage and to raise sons as security against old age" have been a deep-rooted belief in some localities of Guizhou, especially where minority nationalities congregate. As many cadres and the masses who have very little knowledge of the legal system tend to overlook or even condone bigamy and concubinage, there is not enough social pressure to prevent or curb bigamous offenses. Moreover, some bigamy cases often involve serious social problems. For instance, some bigamous couples become emotionally attached after having lived together for a long time, while other bigamists have married deaf, dumb, blind, idiotic, or crippled women simply for child-bearing. Even if such bigamists were to serve time and even if their illegal marital relations were terminated, there would still be other problems, such as the support of children born of bigamous marriages, the livelihood of handicapped women, and the difficulty of effectively dissolving their unlawful marital relations. These practical problems have rendered the prevention and swift punishment of bigamy more difficult. Second, there is a controversy over the way to calculate the time to be covered by prosecution. Some claim that since bigamy is a continuing crime, the time to be covered by its prosecution should be marked by the day the criminal act ceased. Others claim that it should begin from the day the unlawful marital relations began. These conflicting views hamper the prosecution of the crime as there is yet no judicial interpretation of the issue to fall back on. Another point deserving legislative consideration is whether or not the punishment of bigamy is a bit too lenient, especially in view of the maximum sentence of only 2 years of imprisonment. Third, some bigamy cases involve a number of problems, such as the dissolution of the bigamous marriages, the support of children born during such marriages, and the division of the property of the bigamous couples when the procuratoral organs decide to waive their indictment. There are no explicit provisions in the law on whether such cases are to be handled by the procuratorates or decided by the courts in civil proceedings. Some procuratorates try to resolve such problems by prosecuting the cases which they have decided not to indict. This makes the waiver of indictment meaningless and the prosecution improper.

What can be done to resolve these problems and put an end to bigamy? We believe the problem calls for the following measures.

First, strive to educate the people in the rudiments of law. Make use of lively propaganda to help the people understand the law and make the cadres at all levels take the lead to study the law, abide by the law, and act in accordance with the law. Only by placing the law in the hands of the people will it be possible to enhance the proper concept of law, avoid the tragedy of committing crimes unknowingly, and generate enough social pressure to prevent and curb bigamy.

Second, enforce comprehensive measures and upgrade the related systems of administration. Close all the loopholes by maximizing the role of the basic-level organizations, tightening control over the residence records of transient personnel and those engaged in special occupations such as travel agents, speeding up the issuance of residential identity cards, and checking on traveling personnel. At the same time, pursue the "five particulars and four beauties" activities, launch drives to create civilized villages and streets, and work out village regulations and people's covenants.

Third, find correct solutions to those problems involved in the adjudication of bigamy cases, such as the duration of time to be covered by prosecution, the jurisdiction over the civil proceedings after the waiver of indictment, etc. The legislative organ or highest judicial and procuratorial authorities should work out uniform legislation or judicial interpretations for the law enforcement organs to follow.

Fourth, distinguish between cohabitation and true bigamy in the prosecution of bigamists. Consummated bigamous offenses should be punished on the merits of each case. Any bigamist possessed of the thinking of the exploiting class who resorts to decadent and deplorable means, including fabricating documents and deceiving one's organization or the other party, to dally with women should be severely punished. However, it is also important to take all statutory and discretionary mitigating circumstances into consideration and keep in mind that Guizhou is a province inhabited by many minority nationalities. In the minority nationality areas where bigamy is prevalent, patient propaganda and education are required to make the people kick off this backward custom. In a word, curbing bigamy, should be done in accordance with the law in due consideration of its social consequences so as to put an end to this evil practice as swiftly as possible.

5360/12859
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SOUTHWEST REGION

XIZANG PARTY MEETING SETS TASKS FOR STRUCTURAL REFORM

HK230237 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 22 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Dangzin, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, spoke at a meeting convened by the committee on 20 June to review the region's performance in structural reform. He said that after nearly 6 months' effort, Xizang has made great progress in structural reform. The relevant reform schemes have been initially formulated, and these schemes and the relevant policies are being seriously studied and perfected.

Dangzin said: "Structural reform is a very important systems engineering project. There are many problems and difficulties and the work is complex. Much arduous and meticulous work is needed. When Comrade Hu Yaobang inspected work in Xizang in 1980, he instructed that we should change the top-heaviness of the structure in Xizang, with its failure to meet in certain respects the development of the productive forces. After that, leading central comrades instructed in various speeches and documents that we must carry out structural reform in the region, otherwise, there would be no prospects for Xizang.

In accordance with the central instructions, the enlarged meeting of the Regional CPC Committee standing committee at the end of last year decided to tackle structural reform as one of the two main tasks for 1986. Under the tutelage of the CPC Central Committee and the direct leadership of the Regional CPC Committee, Xizang set up a structural reform office in January, and also transferred 10 prefectural cadres and 20 county cadres and a number of work personnel to engage in this work. The office has worked hard over the past 6 months or so. On the basis of becoming familiar with the conditions and carrying out investigation and study the office has finally come up with a relatively practical scheme and formulated the relevant policies accordingly.

Comrade Dangzin said: Volumes of facts amassed in the course of investigation and study show that it is imperative to carry out structural reform in Xizang. The present structural setup is very irrational. The main problem is that the regional administrative and management structure is vast and, to a certain extent, fails to correspond to the weakness of the economic basis. As far as personnel are concerned, the proportions of professional cadres, science and technology personnel, and backbone leaders on the one hand and administrative and logistics personnel on the other are not appropriate. The structure of the regional-level party, government, and mass organization functional departments is irrational and their duties and responsibilities are not clear-cut. The consultative, information, supervisory, and inspection organs are extremely weak. There is duplication of organs, with too many in the middle stratum and too many temporary organs. Leading cadres hold too many concurrent posts. Apart from the fact that this uses up a lot of the leading cadres' energy, this also means that some of them cannot truly play their part in their own posts.

The entire structure is top-heavy. There are too many people in the upper levels, while the building of political power in the grassroots is weak. This does not correspond to developments in the region and to actual needs and possibilities. Work efficiency is poor, and economic results and social benefits are low.

Comrade Dangzin said: In view of these many problems in the existing structural setup in Xizang, our guiding idea in this structural reform is to eliminate the influence of leftist thinking in structural organization, personnel assignments, and cadre assignments. We must uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts. In particular, we must uphold the principle of basing all work on Xizang realities. We must build our structures in accordance with the objective demands of Xizang's economic basis and with the development trends for the next 5 to 8 years in the region.

The general principle is to concentrate on streamlining the organs. At the same time, we must strengthen the education, agriculture and animal husbandry, science and technology, and economic bodies, and technological units. The guideline is to unify our understanding, summon great resolve, take steady steps, and do the work in a meticulous way.

The task is to complete the work of building the structures of the party, government, and mass organizations in the region, and of units at prefectural level, and the readjustment of staffing and the leadership groups. We must also complete structural organization and leadership group readjustment at prefectural and county levels. In conclusion, there is one even more arduous and complex task: The building of the government in the region's more than 2,000 townships. This is also to be regarded as an important task in structural reform.

Comrade Dangzin said: Structural reform involves broad areas and is a complex business. Many policies are involved. Our general guiding idea is therefore to calm people's minds, stabilize the situation, and take care of the majority. At the same time, the work should be beneficial for bringing in talent and for strengthening nationality unity and the unity of cadres and the masses.

He said: We will never forget those old comrades who have worked in Xizang for a long time. This is especially the case with those old workers and cadres who have reached retirement age after making contributions to Xizang's socialist revolution and construction. We will certainly ensure that they can spend their remaining years in happiness. At the same time, we must seriously implement the policy on Tibetans and Hans being unable to do without each other. We must take effective steps to protect the interests of cadres working in Xizang and ease their fears of disturbance in the rear. We must also rely on the policies and on the new situation arising after structural reform to bring into Xizang scientists, technicians, and technological talent of various nationalities from the interior of China.

Raidi, deputy secretary of the Regional CPC Committee, also spoke at the meeting. He said: Structural reform is a major affair for Xizang. It is imperative to carry out this work, otherwise there are no prospects for Xizang.

He said: The practice of the past half-year has enabled us to profoundly realize that reform is indeed a revolution. For us, the tasks of reform are very heavy and its demands very high. Yet our economic basis is very weak and we have great difficulties in meeting the expenses. This makes reform all the more difficult. The party committees at all levels and all units must therefore further straighten out their ideological line and step up ideological and political work.

Comrade Raidi stressed: Discipline is the guarantee for implementing the line. It is all the more necessary to strengthen the sense of discipline and strictly enforce discipline while carrying out structural reform.

At present we must concentrate our efforts on studying problems in structural reform. We must regard structural reform as a major task. How to view structural reform constitutes a test for every leading cadre and party member. I hope that you will not disappoint the hopes of the party and people, and will seriously work hard to make a success of structural reform.

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CSO: 4005/822

SOUTHWEST REGION

BRIEFS

SICHUAN RECRUITS PARTY MEMBERS--Party organizations at all levels of Sichuan Province have attached importance to the recruitment of party members. Last year, they recruited some 118,000 backbone elements in the production forefront and outstanding intellectuals into the party. Of these newly-recruited party members, one-fifth were under 25 and some 43,800--37 percent--were professional and technical personnel. [Summary] [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Jun 86 HK] /12858

CSO: 4005/822

NORTH REGION

HEBEI SECRETARY ADDRESSES WOMEN'S FEDERATION MEETING

SK031227 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jun 86 p 1

[Excerpts] How to focus the work toward rural women on the general tasks and goals of the party, how to comprehensively upgrade the quality of women, how to strengthen construction of grassroots women's organizations, and how to bring into better play the role of women in the two civilizations were key subjects for discussion at the 1986 meeting of chairmen of provincial, municipal, and autonomous regional women's federations which opened in Baoding City on the morning of 20 June.

Attending the meeting were Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee; Zhang Guoying, vice chairman of the All-China Women's Federation and first secretary of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation; Hu Dehua, Wang Deyi, Yu Shuqin, and Wang Liwei, secretaries of the Secretariat of the All-China Women's Federation; and leading comrades of Jilin Province's Yanbian Korean Nationality Autonomous Prefecture, Baoding Prefecture, and Baoding City.

Comrade Zhang Guoying presided over and delivered a speech at the opening ceremony.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi introduced the situation of the implementation of the work toward women. He said; Since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, all women's fronts throughout the province have created a new situation in vitalizing the work toward women thanks to the correct leadership of the All-China Women's Federation and with the initiative efforts of the women's federations at all levels. Along with the development of the system of contract responsibility with payment linked to output and progress in commodity economy, the vast number of women in rural areas are worthy of the title of "holding up half the sky" since they have brought into play their roles in developing production. The vast number of women vividly working in the production, management, and circulation fields and engaging in tertiary industry indicates that the women's liberation movement has leaped on to a new stage. Practices have proven that reform needs women and women should transform themselves. More and more rural women have widened their field of vision and have intensified their thirst for knowledge through transformation. An upsurge in learning cultural, scientific, and technological knowledge has formed among them. They have also made gratifying achievements in this regard.

Attention has been paid to safeguarding the legal rights and interests of women and children. Women's federations at all levels throughout the province have regarded education in legal knowledge and the importance of abiding by the law as an important content of building the socialist spiritual civilization, have attended to it, and have opposed, checked, and struggle against all deeds infringing upon the legal rights and interests of women and children in a timely and firm manner.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi said: The key to successful rural women's work in the new period lies in training a great number of women cadres with a new mental outlook.

Comrade Xing Chongzhi also said: We have noted that in areas where women's work is flourishing, most CPC committees at all levels have granted women's federations greater autonomy and initiative. As long as party committees render greater support to the work of women's federations, help them enthusiastically, fully respect their opinions, and grant them greater decisionmaking power, they work of women's federations will be carried out more vividly, and they will play a greater role in reforms and the four modernizations.

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CSO: 4005/831

TIANJIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE HOLDS 28TH MEETING

SK080052 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] The 28th Standing Committee meeting of the municipal people's congress was held at the conference room of the municipal people's congress standing committee yesterday.

Fan Quan, vice chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee, presided over the meeting.

At the meeting, the participants heard and discussed a report on the preparations for implementing the "Compulsory Education Law" in Tianjin, given by Li Guanggi, deputy director of the municipal education bureau, on behalf of the municipal people's government. During discussions, the committee members pointed out that it is necessary to further carry out extensive and in-depth study and propaganda activities on the compulsory education law, enhance the sense of the legal system of the broad masses of cadres, and firmly foster the idea that it is a citizen's right to receive compulsory education as well as his bounden duty to the country and the nation. They also proposed that efforts be made to speed up the formulation of the municipal regulations for the implementation of the compulsory education law in order to promote the implementation of such a law and to actively popularize compulsory education. The committee members also offered some constructive suggestions for building a contingent of qualified teachers, raising educational quality, raising educational funds, and improving conditions for running schools.

The meeting participants also heard and discussed a report on the preparations for the implementation of the metrology law given by Jia Huo, director of the municipal metrological bureau, on behalf of the municipal people's government, and a report on the implementation of the pharmaceutical management law given by Qiao Maobin, director of the municipal public health bureau, on behalf of the municipal people's government.

Attending the meeting were Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee and Bai Hua, Li Zhongyuan, Zhao Jun, Xu Ming, Yang Jianbai, Han Tianyao, Yu Fujing, and Shi Jian, vice chairmen of the municipal people's congress standing committee. Yao Jun, vice mayor; Wang Yongchen, president of the municipal higher people's court; Jiao Li, deputy chief procurator of the municipal people's procuratorate; and responsible persons of the relevant departments attended the meeting as observers.

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CSO: 4005/831

HEILONGJIANG MEETING ON PARTY WORK STYLE REPORTED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] After studying the speeches on rectifying the party work style given at a conference of the cadres of the CPC Central Committee organs by the leading comrades of the Central Committee, including Hu Yao-bang, the standing committee of the Heilongjiang provincial committee, which met today, agreed unanimously that continued efforts of the organs directly under the provincial authority will no doubt make the party work style take a turn for the better by the end of this year.

The meeting also listened to reports on the implementation of Document No 57 of the Central Committee's administrative office in Heilongjiang. After Document No 57 of the Central Committee administrative office was made known to the lower echelons, especially after a leading group for implementing the document was set up by the provincial party committee and the provincial government, the various localities and departments of the province began immediately to tackle this particular task. They set up organizations to provide more effective leadership, conscientiously pursued their study to heighten ideological awareness, launched thorough investigations led by the leading comrades, made corrections during the progress of the investigations, and worked out necessary measures of action. Although the investigations were preliminary in nature, the issues uncovered demonstrate that the unhealthy tendencies named in the speeches of the leading comrades of the Central Committee do exist in varying degrees in the party and government organs of the province.

All the comrades attending the meeting agreed in their deliberations that the drive to rectify the work style of the party must begin with the leading organs directly under the provincial authorities. The leading organs must provide effective leadership, and the organs directly under the provincial authorities must serve as a model for the whole province. The following are the things to be done immediately:

1. The members of standing committee of the provincial party committee must act first to set good examples. The leaders at all levels directly under the province must strive to study the speeches of the leading comrades of the Central Committee, heighten their own awareness, and personally handle the task of rectifying the party work style.

2. To achieve the far-reaching rectification of the party work style, a conference of the cadres of all the organs directly under the province must be convened before the Spring Festival to pursue in-depth studies and go a step further to lay down concrete plans for rectifying the party work style.

3. Strive to dispose of a batch of important cases. Prosecute openly those typical cases involving those who violate wholesome practices or refuse to prosecute or connive and condone bad practices. At the same time, make public announcements of selected typical cases which represent positive examples of the rectified party work style.

4. Since the drive to rectify the party work style is an arduous and long-term endeavor which requires sustained efforts and continuing investigations and prosecutions, it is necessary to establish a wholesome responsibility system to be borne by each unit as a whole. The members of the standing committee in charge of the various fronts and the leading group for rectifying the party work style should work together to coordinate the study session of each unit in order to enable each front to go a step further to rectify the party work style. The standing committee of the provincial party committee must constantly keep track of the progress of the rectification of the party work style and provide more effective leadership.

The meeting established a leading group for the rectification of the party work style.

Today's meeting was chaired by Comrade Sun Weiben [1327 4850 2609] and attended by Comrades Li Genshen [2621 2704 3234], Chen Yunlin [7115 7189 2651], Liu Chengguo [0491 2052 2654], Zhou Wenhua [0719 2429 5478], Bai Jingfu [4101 2529 1381], Li He [2621 0735], and Huang Feng [7806 2800].

The leading comrades of the provincial advisory commission, the provincial discipline inspection commission, the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, and the provincial political consultative conference who attended as non-voting delegates are Chen Lei [7115 7191], Wang Luming [3769 6424 2494], Zhang Xiangling [1728 0686 0407], Wang Fei [3769 2431], Li Jianbai [2621 0494 4101], Chen Yuanzhi [7115 0337 4160], He Shoulun [0149 7445 0243], and Wang Zhao [3769 6856].

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CSO: 4005/608

NORTHEAST REGION

FUSHUN PARTY LEADERS SET EXAMPLE IN CORRECT PARTY STYLE

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] "When the leaders set good examples, the masses will follow." This is an important lesson learned by the Fushun municipal party committee in rectifying the party work style.

The Fushun municipal party committee has been working persistently for a number of years to make the whole party come to grips with the party work style. Starting with its leadership, it has exposed and dealt with all unhealthy practices involving the leading organs and leading cadres of the municipal party committee. Working from level to level and pushing one level to lead another, it has set many good examples to foster the rectification of the party work style of the whole city. The new momentum the city generates has prompted the party members and cadres to resist unhealthy practices and voluntarily rectify party work style.

There are a few events which have a decisive impact on the city.

The first event was the drive between 1983 and June 1985 to curb wining and dining by a team commissioned to inspect the certified acceptance of the jobs performed by the enterprises. The Fushun municipal team dispatched to inspect the certified acceptance of jobs performed by the enterprises was the first one to face a crackdown for accepting plush entertainments offered by several enterprises and attended by some leading comrades of the municipal party committee. The incident aroused the resentment of the masses. To cope with the incident, the Fushun municipal party committee convened a meeting on the lives of its standing committee members where criticisms and self-criticisms were aired. The leading comrades who attended the banquet volunteered their self-criticisms and reimbursed the cost of the meal. Speaking on behalf of the municipal party committee, Zhang Qi, the committee's secretary, offered his self-criticism at a meeting of the cadres above the regimental grade of the city and the county and asked all party members and cadres not to entertain the team commissioned to inspect certified acceptance of the jobs performed by the enterprises, nor should the team accept invitations to dinner parties. The action taken by the municipal party committee prompted the cadres at all levels to take similar actions. As a result, the leaders of more than 140 enterprises conducted thorough investigations and reimbursed the entertainment costs. This put an end to the unhealthy practice of wining and dining by the team commissioned to inspect the certified acceptance of the jobs performed by the enterprises. In March 1985, when three municipal units again concocted excuses for wining and dining, the municipal party committee published the incidents to the whole city, severely criticized the cadres involved, and reprimanded those cadres whose attitude was unacceptable.

The second event was a drive to crack down on the improper construction and allocation of residential quarters. The Fushun municipal party committee chose to make its first move against six leading cadres who occupied residences larger than the prescribed size. They all offered self-criticisms at a meeting on the democratic lifestyle. Four of them surrendered their extra quarters, one was allotted another smaller residence, and the remaining one was asked to double his rent in accordance with the regulations. The good examples set by the municipal party committee were copied by the basic-level cadres and CPC members. As a result, over 200 CPC members and cadres have vacated 203 residential rooms while additional rent has been imposed on 2,102 square meters of housing.

The third event represents the way the Fushun municipal party committee coped with unhealthy practices in personnel administration. In February 1984, when a state security bureau was established in the city, it hired 20 unqualified people, most of whom were the children and relatives of the leading cadres of the agencies directly under the city authority. The municipal party committee decided against keeping these 20 people but assigned them to other jobs instead of condoning the practice by "warning against its repetition." After these 20 people left the state security bureau, some cadres suddenly realized: "Since the action of the municipal party committee is an implicit order to clamp down on underhanded personnel dealings, we must act immediately." This led many departments, such as the Fushun Mining Bureau, the Fushun Aluminum Plant, and the county authorities of Xinbin and Qingyuan, to act decisively to weed out the practice whereby people quit rural jobs for urban positions or switch from farming to non-farming occupations.

The fourth event involves the investigation and rectification of the awards of the Mayor's Fund, an amount of 150,000 yuan set aside in 1984 to cover the mayor's awards. The fund was so poorly administered that they allowed egalitarianism to influence the granting of 100-300 yuan to each of the city cadres at or above the rank of deputy bureau chief, spending a total of 33,700 yuan. These grants have become a corrupting influence in the city of Fushun. The municipal party committee and the municipal government decided to ask the cadres at or above the rank of deputy bureau chief to return the awards they received, which they did accordingly. Finding their expectations and fantasies shattered, those departments which granted awards indiscriminately acted promptly to arrange for the retraction of their awards.

When interviewed by the reporter,a responsible comrade of the Fushun municipal party committee said: "It does not matter how many problems an area or department runs into. As long as the leadership is upright and determined, it will have the resolve and the means to resolve them."

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NORTHEAST REGION

MANAGERIAL PRACTICES OF NEW PARTY OFFICIAL DESCRIBED

Shenyang GONGCHANDANG YUAN [COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER] in Chinese No 19, 8 Oct 85 pp 7-10

[Article by Li Shuyan [2621 3219 5333] and Yao Tiejun [1202 6993 6511]: "The Record of a Young Cadre"]

[Text] Ma Yanli!

In the Ministry of Metallurgy's Third Metallurgical Construction Corporation and at the corporation capital in Anshan, that name seemed as loud and clear as the roar made in pouring molten metal. To the workers he is an excellent manager who is intelligent in planning, skilled in strategy, and capable of planning distant victories within his command post; to those cadres who will soon reach old age, he is a young successor with deep roots and straight limbs, able to withstand rain and storm; to the intellectuals and the scientists he is a professional with both managerial methods and a broad vision...all in all he is the kind of person who is like the chain of a conveyor belt, a link whose role must be acknowledged as useful and cannot be overlooked no matter from which perspective it is seen.

All of these, however, were the conditions 1 month ago.

On 12 September 1985, LIAONING RIBAO headlines announced the news that the Anshan CPC had organized a new group and that Ma Yanli [7456 1693 0448], had been elected the deputy party secretary of the city party committee. You see, he no longer is the manager of the Ministry of Metallurgy's Third Metallurgical Construction Corporation.

Uncommon Skill in Taking Initiative

Ma Yanli is 40 years old this year, just the age of "no illusions." However, strictly speaking, when did he actually start to have "no illusions" about our endeavors and when was it that he decided to unleash his total ability to entertain "no illusions" about our endeavors?

Ma Yanli graduated from Qinghua University in 1970 and was sent to the Second Company of the Third Metallurgical Corporation to be a carpenter, but who permitted him to study construction, as he had only a passing acquaintence with the word "wood"? Before long, though, people discovered that this tall and thin frail scholar wearing glasses for nearsightedness was really able to bear hardships and quite willing to work hard. There was a change in his fate, however, and he became a planner in the company's engineering planning department. In 1977, when the Anshan No 7 Blast Furnace was being rebuilt he boldly offered a very logical suggestion. The suggestion was adopted and he was appraised as a "model soldier" and honored with a red sash and flowers. A year later he became the first university graduate to be a deputy brigade leader of the Third Metallurgical's Second Company.

In January 1980, Ma Yanli was elected by the masses as the leader of the Second Company's Third Brigade. There was no richly worded certificate of appointment, nor was there the traditional ceremony; there was only his trusting faith and eager hope. However, the upper-level department responsible for the work did not grant him recognition. Over a long period of 10 months, he shouldered the responsibilities and duties of brigade leader, assuming the suffering and toil of that position but without the honor or compensation. The masses were angered by the unfairness, saying that since Ma Yanli performed so well, why wasn't his election ratified? Wasn't it acceptable not to elect one of those slippery, world-wise, smooth, and slick persons? Ma Yanli paid no attention: "Ratification doesn't matter, my work must not be delayed even for a minute."

At that time the Third Brigade began a major undertaking, so he ate and lived at the work site, not going home even on holidays. His wife had heart disease and one day she fainted at home. Fortunately a comrade from the brigade took her to the hospital. She silently reviled her husband: How can you be so busy that you are unconcerned about the life and death of your own wife? She secretly went to the work site "to spy on him," but when she saw her husband's gaunt, emaciated figure laboring shoulder to shoulder with the workers she was embarrassed and silently stole away without even a trace of her former anger.

Human misfortune and natural disasters often go together. One Sunday when Ma Yanli was not at the work site, there just happened to be a collapse causing death. Normally, the responsibility for an accident is assigned to the brigade leader in charge of production. "Responsibility" is not meaningless bureaucratic talk but means that the person in charge not only is no longer qualified to handle funds but moreover must undergo administrative discipline. Ma Yanli shouldered it all: "I am the brigade leader and the responsibility is mine!" He received an administrative warning. Thereupon, every form of opinion poured in, and a sort of nameless depression surrounded Ma Yanli. "The people's brigade leader just won't do...." "A good beginning but a bad ending...." Ma Yanli said: "If I fall it will be at the work site!"

Of course he did not fall, and instead introduced a new feature of hydraulic pressure technology. After several months of hard work they completed the Lishan Lijiao Bridge project 33 days ahead of schedule and achieved exceptional quality!

Faced with this obvious success the upper-level leadership departments had no choice but to extend formal recognition to the "people's brigade leader." Like a seed in the ground, without sunlight or water there is no growth; when it is planted in new ground the results are quite different.

In March 1983, Ma Yanli became deputy manager of the Third Metallurgical Corporation's Second Company.

In October 1984, he assumed the burden of manager of the Third Metallurgical Corporation.

The masses say that Ma Yanli made his way step by step on the basis of his own talents rather than shield himself with guarantees, so we are confident of him.

The masses are best qualified to evaluate the cadres!

Two Refusals

Ma Yanli had held his post for exactly 9 months.

That day the company party committee convened the standing committee under the chairmanship of party secretary Zhong Jiyu [6988 6487 3558].

Secretary Zhong has a large physique, shiny flowing hair, and a penetrating voice. Both LIAOWANG magazine and this newspaper have reported that he favors knowledge and human talent and have also reported on his heroic efforts in overcoming dissenting views to pave the way for human talent. Although this 53-year-old cadre does not have a diploma, he does have great prestige in the Third Corporation.

They discussed the cadre issue. Secretary Zhong wondered if a 53-year-old section chief who had worked for many years, who was cautious and conscientious and yet capable, could advance to the deputy bureau grade?

The chairman of the party committee standing committee and the labor unions expressed agreement.

Some of those in the standing committee also agreed.

Although the others did not chime in, they actually wanted to.

Ma Yanli, who was a member of the party standing committee and the company manager and who was sitting next to Secretary Zhong, did not change his expression. Behind his glasses his bright eyes gave off a flicker of hesitation and he became lost in thought.

No one knew better than he the depth of his gratitude toward Secretary Zhong. That very year, Ma Yanli had been denied party membership because of "foreign connections," and it was Secretary Zhong who defied mass opinion and supported party membership for Ma Yanli, even expressing a willingness to nominate him personally. When the "people's brigade leader" was given administrative discipline and the cold winds blew, Secretary Zhong again came forward to give support and encouragement. When the Second Company reorganized the leadership group it also was Secretary Zhong who vigorously recommended him and enabled him to assume the deputy manager post of the Second Company....

Ma Yanli knew that his every success and every promotion were inseparable from the support, encouragement, concern, and care of Secretary Zhong Jiyu. Considering things from the personal aspect, shouldn't the "benevolence of a patron" deserve an "outflowing of recompense"?

At this time the issue of cadre promotion was at hand. The nomination of Secretary Zhong was important and should not be tainted with suspicions or personal feelings, so what was Ma Yanli to do? It seemed as though he should neither refuse the respect he felt for him nor reject his "gratitude" toward him....

In the end the words "I agree" did not pass between his tightly pursed lips. That was because in the balance of his soul there was an even heavier weight, namely that in principle there were professional demands to be met.

He considered that in order to carry out concretely the Central Committee demands of cadre "four modernizations" the company party committee had clearly stipulated that for those at full section grade to be nominated to deputy bureau grade, they must be under 45 years of age, but if their capabilities and qualities were truly outstanding the age requirement could be relaxed to the extent of 2 or 3 years. If this older section chief were promoted it would violate Central Committee regulations and cause unrest among the cadres.

Feelings and principles battled in his mind.

Secretary Zhong similingly pressed him to express his views. The eyes of Ma Yanli seemed to harbor a moment of indecision but finally cleared up and he resolutely said: "My view is that it would be better to postpone it a little." The word "postpone" clearly was a substitute for "disagreement," and he laid out his reasoning in tones that were warm and soft, yet clearly resolute.

The eyes of some standing committee members opened wide.

Secretary Zhong in the end was tolerant, merely smiling and saying: "Fine, let us discuss it another time."

Once again in a standing committee meeting, Secretary Zhong brought up the old issue, but Ma Yanli still was unwilling to agree to it.

News of this spread and some people predicted that Zhong and Ma would have a falling out.

In fact, however, there were no grudges between Zhong and Ma, all was as before, and they cooperated with mutual understanding.

Incomparable Ma Yanli!

Incomparable Zhong Jiyu!

The incomparable party committee and government of the Third Ye Company!

Playing a Villain's Role

In May of this year, Ma Yanli returned from a meeting in Shanghai, and without bothering even to clean up he straightaway rushed around to each workplace in the factory. To outsiders a work site is but some bricks, a crane, and scaffolding--nothing to look at really--but to the eyes of Ma Yanli seeing how these tools and equipment are being used quickly translates into important information on the time limit for a construction project, the rate of progress, and the degree of efficiency. After obtaining this information he then grasps conditions in the workstyle of the cadres and the effectiveness of the leadership. After hearing the report of the chief dispatcher and reading the essential reports he then has an overview of the general situation in his mind.

Ma Yanli is specially known for his clearly distinguished rewards and punishments and for strict management of the factory. At the exercise facility work site he saw that young women of the Fourth Company were shoveling ashes behind the platform until late at night. He immediately decided to reward them personally and petitioned for their meritorious recognition.

He is unable to put up with cadres who have a slipshod manner or who are superficial in their responsibilities. Once when the company held a cadre meeting there were 23 cadres who arrived late, so he then and there fined each of them a month's bonus. Consequently, people were no longer late for meetings. Someone said that if Ma Yanli holds a meeting you don't even dare go to the toilet. A cadre in the Engineering Planning Department was unable to complete his work duties according to schedule, and after Ma Yanli heard of this he wasted no formalities in dismissing him. Ma Yanli said: "Production system cadres must first of all be assessed on production practices." In previous assessments this comrade was well qualified and capable, never had any disciplinary problems, had good will toward people, and was able to get along. He had nine good points but in the one point of production he did not qualify and project after project was late, so, with regrets, we cannot employ such a cadre, because such cadres hold things up in the production process!"

After coming back from Shanghai, in order to improve the passive conditions in project delays and raise second-quarter production, Ma Yanli resolved to convene a meeting of all factory cadres above the bureau grade. He rose to the dais and swept his subordinates with a severe look. Below him all were quiet and attentive. All of the factory cadres were in attendance and many were personally known to him. Those were his former superiors and leaders, while those were the companions and fellow warriors he formerly worked together with...however, thinking about the delayed projects he again forgot all of that. He clearly pointed out the existing problem of delayed projects.

"Who is here from the Second Company?" He first of all called on his former unit.

The Second Company secretary stood up.

"How are things going at the Beida ditch project? Why the delay?"

He continued: "The casting project has been delayed. The management has not been forceful. The First Company has been asked to station a deputy manager at the work site, but up to now that hasn't happened. The construction has been delayed, so why not station someone there? The supply depot has sent in over 370 tons of steel, but your managers talk about only 100 tons, and those in control can't even manage this information. Are we in control of this project or is it in control of us? When the steel hasn't yet arrived we can yell for it, but after it has arrived what is there to yell for? Yesterday I went to the work site for a look and saw steel everywhere but saw no one at work!"

The First Company manager broke into a sweat.

"Next there is the Mechanization Company. It originally was determined that on the 15th the excavator would go to the Third Steel Mill. Yesterday I checked into this and found it still hadn't gone there. The reason given was that the trailer was broken. Is this reasonable? We had determined that you would excavate on the 15th, but didn't stipulate that you should use any particular trailer for transport and even less said that you could only use the Mechanization Company's own trailer. Isn't this merely arguing over trifles? Didn't Old Jin (the deputy manager of the Mechanization Company) agree at the meeting on the 10th? Those of us engaged in construction projects must stick to our word, attend to realities, and pay attention to practical results. Promises must be kept!"

Old Jin was unable to sit still.

Ma Yanli's criticism was irrefutable. He said: "My criticism of some units and some comrades is not meant to embarrass them but rather is to have some repercussions, and the main purpose is to promote production."

He achieved his purpose.

The meeting had still not concluded when the Second Company secretary phoned back asking the work teams and the mid-level cadres to remain at work. The meeting broke up at 4:30 pm, and the Second Company convened a team meeting at 5 pm, then held a mid-level cadre meeting at 8 pm, and finally at 11 pm they went to their work places!

One deputy manager who had been singled out for criticism tossed and turned all night, unable to sleep. In more than 30 years he had never been subjected to such criticism. He thought things over and made a fierce ideological struggle. The next day he offered a profound self-criticism and, moreover, took immediate steps to correct his own mistakes.

The Second Company's rate of progress improved, the First Company's rate of progress improved, and the Mechanization Company's rate of progress improved....

Ma Yanli said that to promote production a person must be tough-skinned; embarrassment just won't do. Only when people are serious can there be action, and only when there is action can the enterprises be vital.

A villain should have the character of a villain. Ma Yanli was "villainous" toward others and "villainous" toward himself. He always attends to the minor details of daily life. Since last year, the Third Corporation manager-grade cadres can get the same bonuses as the manager-grade cadres of the Anshan Steel Mill, but Ma Yanli and the others take very little; they take only some of the "safety award" given by the Ministry of Metallurgy.

Ma Yanli said: "If a person is not upright, how can he make others so?"

The Style of a Great General

Ma Yanli became manager of the Third Corporation when he was only 39 years old. People could not help asking how this youth would control and direct this large-scale enterprise with 13 counties, groups, and units, 26 bureaus and departments, and 25,000 staff and workers.

Practice shows that with the support of the corporation's CPC committee Ma Yanli directed an exciting drama, thoroughly demonstrating the pioneering spirit of a youthful entrepreneur and the talent for managing a modernized enterprise.

Upon first assuming office he instituted a series of drastic reforms.

Human Talent!

Ma Yanli clearly realized that for China's enterprises to soar into the 8th decade of the 20th century, human talent could not be ignored for even a moment.

In order to utilize fully the role of the older intellectuals he recommended that their retirement be extended to age 65 and that the senior engineers train the enterprise's own "graduate students." The senior engineers were motivated to strive harder because they saw from this decision how the party and the people placed hope and value on them. At this time there already are 4 senior engineers who have chosen 16 graduate students whom they are carefully training so that their very own "students" do not lag behind anyone else.

Although the enterprise's self-taught core cadres performed the actual work of engineers and technicians, they lacked the corresponding technological job titles so their positions were not actually justified. Ma Yanli then said: "Didn't the state grant us enterprise autonomy? Let us then confer 'internal titles.'" These "internal titles" not only stimulated the enthusiasm of the self-educated core technology cadres, they also motivated the broad mass of young workers throughout the company to struggle upward!

This is a large-scale enterprise with 25,000 people, but with less than 0.5 percent engineers and technicians, which is too few, far too few. Yet the state annually allocates only 20-30 college students. Ma Yanli suggested that the Third Corporation offspring who were graduating from college and technical school be welcomed back to their "matriarchial home." Each person who returned would have their own room. He also decided to use 200,000 yuan to "buy" from the colleges at "negotiated prices" those graduate students who were not included in the plan.

As Ma Yanli saw things, the old cadres who were rich in experience and practice were valuable enterprise treasures. He did not advocate placing them in some "inspection offices" to while away their time. His method was to arrange actual work to utilize fully their functions. Consequently, the Third Corporation broadly carried out tertiary production, engaging in whatever endeavor would develop the corporation and whatever engineering or technology would develop the corporation, even providing such things as travel services. Some old comrades who had retired to the second line of production were pleased that their remaining strength could be utilized, and they performed outstandingly.

Cadres!

Ma Yanli boldly reformed the production and administration cadre evaluation system. With one change the horizontal, unilateral evaluation became a relatively realistic three-dimensional evaluation. He said: In supporting the foundation of the four cardinal principles, cadre evaluation should focus on evaluating work success. The company decided that the production system cadres would be evaluated by the general controller. Each quarter the general controller would assemble the evaluation results to send to the personnel bureau for filing. If a cadre successfully fulfilled each assignment ahead of schedule the general controller could recommend him for promotion, could award a bonus, or could raise the floating wages. If a cadre was always behind schedule the general controller had the authority to demote him and could also take away that month's bonus and the annual floating wages. Ma Yanli said that cadre evaluations must be more realistic, and though the recommendation of the leadership and the organization department cannot be slighted nonetheless, it will not do to ignore work performance!

This maneuver was great. It gained control over those pursuers of fame and fortune who did not take care of business and who relied solely on forming connections, and it gave those professionally minded cadres great motivation and stimulation. The mood at the enterprises was corrected and the people's spiritual condition was greatly improved.

Management!

After Ma Yanli assumed his post he formulated a great many plans to develop the potential of the enterprise, and in addition to fulfilling those managerial plans, he moved into society to make bids and take offers, to expand and occupy markets, and to participate in the enterprise's economic effectiveness. On his own initiative he jointly established an Anshan burn treatment unit, established joint operations with a fire resistant materials plant and the Tianjin coal gasification company, invested in the Anshan Shirt Factory, and jointly opened a magnesite mine with Haicheng Township, thus greatly expanding the enterprise's activities and competitiveness.

The corporation established the enterprise management model system as the core of its goal management; it made extensive use of electronic computers; it established an information center to improve the information management system; it promoted an overall quality control system; and it made progress in perfecting accurate and reliable methods of estimating and inspection....

Throughout the history of the Third Corporation, the annual production value was generally around 70 million yuan; in 1983 it reached a new record of 97 million yuan and then in 1984 it added another digit, finally reaching 130 million yuan. During the first 8 months of this year production value reached 110 million yuan, and by the end of the year it will reach 150 million yuan.

Throughout the history of the Third Corporation, the Ministry of Metallurgy silver medal for engineering quality had never been awarded, but since last year it has won 16 of them. At the same time, the entire company suffered no fatalities and thus also received an order of commendation from the Ministry of Metallurgy.

The Third Corporation is soaring!

However, Ma Yanli has left the Third Corporation.

We wish Ma Yanli even greater achievements and greater success in his new post....

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NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

NEW ANSHAN PARTY OFFICIALS--The Sixth Anshan City CPC Congress, which concluded on 9 September 1985, elected new Anshan CPC members and Anshan CPC Discipline Inspection Commission members. Yin Yuan [3009 3220] was elected party secretary while Cheng Xichang [4453 0823 2490], Ma Yanli [7456 1484 0448], and Guo Jun [6753 6511] were elected deputy party secretaries; Zhu Baoshun [2612 1405 7311] was elected secretary of the discipline inspection commission; and Zhang Chunyu [1728 2504 3768] was elected deputy secretary. [Text] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Sep 86 p 1] 11582/12851

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

DIRECTION FOR MILITARY INDUSTRY REFORM

Military Industry, Modernization

Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 86 p 1

[Article: "Going From the 'Small World' of Military Industry to the 'Big Battlefield' of Four Modernizations"]

[Text] National defense science, technology, and industry must be subordinated to the overall situation, and must, to serve the state's construction of all the four modernizations, use their main strength for the state's economic construction. Therefore, we must, from a fundamental reform of the system of organization of the national defense science, technology, and industry, bring the military industrial capacity into the entire state plan, and build the present military industrial enterprise into military-civilian combined-type enterprises. This was an instruction by the leading comrades of the central authorities that Ding Henggao [0002 5899 7599], chairman of the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission, passed on at a symposium on national defense science, technology, and industry which ended on 17 June.

Ding Henggao said that, following the switch in the focus of the state's work and in the strategy for building the armed forces, national defense science, technology, and industry face new situations and new tasks. For example, because the amount of military goods has fallen greatly, the tasks of enterprises are seriously insufficient. In particular, because the old system of organization was in effect for a long time, the enterprises lack vigor, lack the ability to compete and the ability to meet emergencies. Their existing technological superiority and potential are far from being displayed. The fundamental way to solve these problems is reform.

Ding Henggao said: The reform of national defense science, technology, and industry will, in accordance with the state's unified plan, be carried out in synchronization with the reform of its entire system of organization and the system of organization of science and technology. The key points in the current work are: reform the management of national defense science and technology; and make use of forces that are fairly small in number but fairly good in quality to develop a batch of new-type weapons and equipment, so as to raise the level of the modernization of our army's equipment. We must bring about a big development in civilian production and in transforming military industrial technology to civilian use, and therefore we must readjust the product structure and the scientific research and production capacity. In the production of civilian goods, we must keep in mind the development of products that will play a major role in raising the level of the state's technology. We must vigorously develop concentrated-type civilian products that use military industrial technology direct production and that use the knowledge and techniques developed by military industrial technology. We must vigorously develop products in which there is a shortage and which are needed for state and local economic construction. We must take part in the technological transformation of traditional industries; work for the digestion, absorption, and blazing of new trails in imported technologies; and produce export products of the best quality. We must simplify administration and delegate authority, and, in accordance with the state's general requirements and plans for the transfer to lower levels of machinery enterprises, do good work in the transfer to lower levels of military industry departments. We must promote lateral economic unity among enterprises.

Ding Henggao stressed that the state must now put military industry in an important position, that is, make the ranks of national defense science, technology, and industry, which possess superiorities in technology, equipment, and talents, march from the past narrow "little world" of military industrial production toward the "big battlefield" of the construction of the entire state's "four modernizations."

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, met with all representatives who took part in this discussion. He urged all of them to be courageous in reform and to work hard to effect the strategic change in the national defense science, technology, and industry.

Yang Shangkun [2799 1424 2492], Yang Dezhi [2799 1779 1807], Yu Qiuli [0151 4428 6849], and Zhang Aiping [1728 1947 5493] attended the meeting.

Commentator's Article

Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by staff commentator: "Reform of the Military Industry's System of Organization Must No Longer Be Delayed"]

[Text] The central authorities have already stressed for several years the reform of the system of organization of national defense industry. Although progress has been made the rate has been slow, and now is the time for speeding up the solution to this problem.

Military industry departments have continued the existing system of organization for many years, which has become more and more unsuitable for the development of the state's productive forces. If this old system of organization is not changed, the enterprises will have no right to act on their own initiative, and it will be hard for them to initiate lateral economic unity that crosses areas, crosses departments, and crosses professions. The enterprises will have no vigor, and there will be problems in developing civilian goods. The present advanced industrial arts and technologies of military industry will either keep progressing or retreat, and the original superiorities could change into inferiorities. If the old system of organization is not changed, then the situation will be detrimental to the display of initiative by scientists and technicians. Therefore, the reform of the system of organization of military industry departments is extremely urgent, and if there is no reform there will be no way out.

The reform of the system of organization of military industry departments should, under the state's unified plan, be carried out in synchronization with the reform of the system of organization of other professions and departments. Only in this way will the work of the military industry departments be put on the track of the entire state's economic construction, and with their own superiorities better serve the national economy and the construction of the four modernizations. There are already good conditions inside and outside the departments for reforming the system of organization of military industry, providing us with important conditions and a solid foundation for our reforming the system of organization well.

Of course, in reforming the system of organization of military industry, many new contradictions and new problems will unavoidably appear, but if the system of organization is reformed and rearranged, all work will be done well. On this question, leading comrades especially must have boldness and have courage and insight, and not fear all sorts of difficulties. When new situations are encountered and new problems appear, they should, in practice, constantly study and solve them.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ANHUI GOVERNOR ON ARMED FORCES TRANSFER

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 27 May 86 p 1

[Article: "Conscientiously Implement Central Authorities' Directive, Unite in a Common Effort To Do the Work of Transferring People's Armed Forces Departments"]

[Text] During the period of the conference of party committee first secretaries in the provincial military district system, this newspaper's reporter Yao Lipei [1202 4539 1014] and correspondents Fan Dashui [5400 1129 3055] and Jian Wuyi [4675 0063 0001] together called on Comrade Wang Yuzhao [3769 6735 2507], governor of the province and chairman of the provincial People's Armed Forces Commission. They interviewed him on the work of switching our province's people's armed forces departments to the local system of organization. Following is a record of the conversation between the governor and the reporter and correspondents of this newspaper.

Question: Governor Wang, why are the people's armed forces departments being changed to the local system of organization, and what is the significance of this action?

Answer: The 12th CPC Congress and the new constitution clearly stipulate that our fundamental task from now on is to concentrate our energy on the construction of socialist modernization. In 1985, an enlarged session of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee made a scientific analysis of the international situation. It decided to make full use of the advantageous international environment to engage heart and soul in construction, so that the PLA would be put on the track of construction in the peaceful period. To adapt to the changes in the situation and to state economic construction, the PLA, with the approval of the party Central Committee, carried out a reform of its system of organization and a streamlining and reorganization of far-reaching significance. The change in the system of organization of the county (city district) people's armed forces departments is an important component part of this reform. I think that, after this change and turnover, the situation will be advantageous to the strengthening by local party committees and governments of their unified leadership over militia and reserve duty work, and will be advantageous for the local party committees and governments to coordinate forces with all departments to support and cooperate in militia and reserve duty work. At the same time, it will be advantageous to the people's armed forces departments, under the direct leadership of the local party committees and governments, to better center themselves on economic construction and to better display their own functional role. Therefore, we must, proceeding from the overall situation in state economic construction and armed forces construction, and in accordance with the central authorities' demands, strive to do well the work of changing over the people's armed forces department to the local system of organization.

Question: When the people's armed forces departments are changed over to the local system of organization, will their nature and work duties change?

Answer: After a people's armed forces department is changed over to the local system of organization, it will be a secondary county-level unit. Its nature and work duties will not change. The county (city district) people's armed forces department will still be its area's military leadership organization, that is, it will be both the military department of the county's (city district's) party committee and the reserve duty organization of the people's government at the same level. It is under the double leadership of the county (city district) party committee and government and the higher-level military organization. The secretary of the party committee of the armed forces department and concurrently the county (city district) party committee's secretary, the department's director or its political commissar will take part in the work of the standing committee of the county (city district) party committee and of the party committee of the military subdistrict. The people's armed forces department will be responsible for the militia and military service work in its own area. Party committees and governments at all levels will still pay attention to giving play to their role as the people's armed forces departments' military leadership organization, and will manage them in accordance with the PLA's rules and regulations. The people's armed forces departments must conscientiously perform their duties and continue to do their own work well.

Question: When will the transfer work of the people's armed forces departments in our province begin?

Answer: Experiments on the transfer work of the people's armed forces departments were conducted at the selected points of Suzhou City and Suxian County. The experiments have already been successfully completed. On the basis of the experience obtained, the transfer work throughout the province will be fully underway after this conference, and, in accordance with the directive and requirements of the central authorities, will be fully completed at the end of June.

Question: What specific things must be done in the changeover of people's armed forces departments?

Answer: The central authorities have made clear stipulations on the question of the changeover of people's armed forces departments. The provincial party committee, provincial government, and provincial military district have also jointly issued a document, and this is the basis for doing the transfer work well. I think that we must stress getting a good grip on four specific things.

First, we must regard the changeover of people's armed forces departments to the local system of organization as an important matter. All types of personnel in people's armed forces departments must be readjusted and matched in accordance with the new establishment, and the allocation of cadres must meet the demands of the "four modernizations." In particular, importance must be attached to the allocation of the leading groups, so as to hand over to the locality a good leading group that has good ideology, has good work style, and understands professions. To maintain the continuity of the work of people's armed forces department, we must, as much as possible, mobilize those backbone elements in work whose ideology is good, who understand professions, and who are familiar with local conditions to remain in the departments. With regard to the stock taking of weapons, equipments, funds, and various kinds of materiel, as well as work that should be the armed forces' responsibility, all these jobs must be done one by one. Of course, because, in the changeover of county (city district) people's armed forces departments to the local system of organization, the area involved is broad, the amount of work is large, and the policy nature is strong, it will not do to depend solely on the armed forces side. We must also depend on the active support and close cooperation of the party committees and governments at all levels in the localities. The party committees and governments at all levels in the localities must take the initiative and responsibility, and conscientiously and vigorously do good work, and enthusiastically welcome and support the changeover of people's armed forces departments.

Second, we must do extensive and deepgoing propaganda and education work. By making full use of conferences, newspapers, broadcasting, television, and other means, we must do propaganda on the major significance of reform of the armed forces' system of organization and their streamlining and reorganization; do propaganda on the position and role of people's armed forces departments in the new period; and do propaganda on the important contributions by cadres of people's armed forces departments to the building of the militia and the reserves and to the building of the two civilizations. We must clear up some muddle understandings among the cadres and the masses, and educate them to respect and cherish the armed forces and to support the reform of the armed forces.

Third, the local party committees and governments must conscientiously help the people's armed forces departments to solve practical problems during the handing over and taking over. In changing over the people's armed forces departments to the local system of organization, some contradictions and difficulties will be encountered. The party committees and governments at all levels in the localities must take the initiative and do good work in line with the spirit of army-people unity that does not run counter to policy, is advantageous for the exchange, is advantageous for the long-range building of the people's armed forces departments, and is advantageous for the armed forces. The concrete problems must be vigorously solved. At present, there are fairly big difficulties in the office buildings, vehicles, and living quarters of the 33 city district people's armed forces departments throughout the province, and all the places must be asked to devise ways to solve them one by one. The local public security departments should grant permission for personnel of people's armed forces departments who come under the transfer of the establishment to settle there. The problems of the transfer, employment, and schooling of family members and children of the cadres of people's armed forces departments must be vigorously handled in an appropriate fashion in accordance with government regulations.

Fourth, the armed forces and the localities must unite to organize checks of the transfer work, and must jointly help the people's armed forces departments to smooth out the work relationships as fast as possible, "dredge channels," and maintain the continuity of work. Cadres of people's armed forces departments must be treated, trained, and utilized the same as other local cadres. In work, the initiative and creativity of people's armed forces departments must be displayed. In arranging work and assigning tasks, we must be sure to take into account the nature and characteristics of the work of the people's armed forces departments, so that they have the time and energy to integrate with the central tasks of the party committees, and so that they do their own work in a creative fashion. In brief, the armed forces work of the entire province must be done better than in the past and not be permitted to fall off.

Reporter: Thank you, Governor Wang. We believe that, provided everybody unifies thinking, makes joint efforts, and firmly implements the directives of the central authorities, the State Council, and the Military Commission, the transfer work of people's armed forces departments in our province will certainly be satisfactorily completed, and a new situation in militia and reserve duty work will certainly be ushered in.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NEW COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK IN JIANGXI MILITARY DISTRICT

Nanchang JIANGXI RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 86 p 1

[Report by Lu Hewei [4151 0735 0251] and Zhang Siyi [1728 1835 4135]: "Provincial Military District Sets Up Microcomputer Network Terminating Unit Information Transmission System"]

[Text] "Fast transmission, stable performance, easy and convenient to operate, easy to popularize, strong security--it is in the lead in the PLA and is at the advanced level in China." This was the technical authentication and evaluation made on 7 April by experts and scholars inside and outside the PLA of the microcomputer localized network terminating unit and the high-grade computer network terminating unit information conversion system set up by Jiangxi Provincial Military District.

Last year, focusing on the new situation in which the units were being streamlined and reorganized, the number of offices in organizations was being cut down, and the number of personnel was being reduced, the provincial military district in the last part of May successfully set up an office automation system with a microcomputer localized network as primary, and with a complete set of facsimile, duplicating, and videotape machinese. At the beginning of this year, it also developed different types of network terminating unit switching systems. Now the messages transmitted by any terminal in the higher level's computer network and by the provincial military district's localized network work station do not need to be retransmitted, and two-way transmission can be carried out. Also, the system completely meets the standard requirements of the higher level's computer network. The development and application of this system opens a new path for the microcomputer's universal application in the military domain.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

KUNMING ARMY SCHOOL GRADUATES VOLUNTEER FOR FRONT

Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 May 86 p 1

[Article by Fei Yansheng [6316 1750 516B] "Going to the 'Two Mountains' Frontline, Going to Places Where Conditions Are Hardest"]

[Excerpt] In the Kunming Army School, the 300-odd graduating students one after another have expressed their determination to the organizations to go to the "two mountains" frontline, to go to places where conditions are hardest, to go to places where the motherland most needs them.

More than half of this batch of students are Communist Party members; they have taken part in the war of self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam at Laoshan Mountain and Zheyin Mountain, and have distinguished themselves in action. Some of them have had the honor of being named "combat heroes" by the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee or the former Kunming Military Region. During their period of study in the school, the school's party organization adopted varied forms in organizing them to learn from Qu Xiao [7798 0876], learn from the heroes at their side, and initiate activities to discuss ideals and to explore life's values, helping them to further establish the lofty ideals of communism, and thus causing them to strengthen their high sense of responsibility in dedicating themselves to the construction of national defense modernization, and to arouse their enthusiasm for assiduously studying military theory and techniques. Many of the students struggled tenaciously, had the courage to keep forging ahead, and obtained fairly good academic records.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NANJING MILITARY REGION COMMUNICATIONS TO ADAPT TO STRATEGIC NEEDS

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 86 p 1

[Article by Ceng Guangzhen [2582 1684 6859], Dai Xinnian [2071 2450 1628], Qian Yefan [6929 0673 4907], and Gu Zhenxi [0942 2525 2569]: "Nanjing Military Region Holds Conference on Communications Combat Readiness"]

[Text] An enlarged meeting of the leading group in communications combat readiness of the Nanjing Military Region was held in Nanjing on 9 and 10 April.

Xiang Shouzhi [0686 1343 1807], commander of the Nanjing Military Region, went to the meeting and made a speech. He said: Based on the international and domestic situations, the party Central Committee and its Military Commission made the brilliant policy decision to change the strategy of the guiding ideology for national defense construction, so as to begin to put national defense on the track of construction in a period of peace. Communications combat readiness work, as an important component part of national defense construction, must adapt to this change in strategy, and correctly handle the relationship between national defense construction and economic construction. The principle of integrating peace and war and of army-people mutual benefit must be conscientiously implemented, so that in peacetime the work will serve the national economy and the people's production and life, and in wartime be able to meet the requirements of fighting a war.

The meeting readjusted the members of the leading group for communications combat readiness in the military region. Guo Taoren [6753 3447 0117], deputy commander of the Nanjing Military Region, is the group's leader. The group's deputy leaders are: Ni Tianzeng [0242 1131 1073], vice mayor of Shanghai Municipality; Chen Huanyou [7115 3562 0645], vice governor of Jiangsu Province; Wu Minda [0702 2404 6671], vice governor of Zhejiang Province; Zhang Dawei [1728 1129 3634], vice governor of Anhui Province; You Dexin [3266 1795 7451], vice governor of Fujian Province; Qian Jiaming [6929 1367 6900], vice governor of Jiangxi Province; and Zheng Bingqing [6774 3521 3237], deputy director of the Logistics Department of the Nanjing Military Region.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

FORMER NANJING MR LEADER RETIRES TO XINJIANG

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 22 May 86 p 1

[Article by Wu Dongfeng [0702 2639 1496]: "Zhang Xiqin Moves With Family to Xinjiang"]

[Excerpt] Nanjing, 21 May--Zhang Xiqin [1728 1585 2953], member of the CPPCC and former deputy commander of the Nanjing Military Region, recently moved with his family from Nanjing to Xinjiang, where he settled down. He indicated that he wanted to lead his descendants to take root in the border area all his lifetime in order to contribute their strength to the development of the Great Northwest. Comrade Wang Zhen [3769 7201] praised Comrade Zhang Xiqin's choice for his remaining years, saying it manifested the high degree of political consciousness and the firm confidence in the construction of the four modernizations of an old Communist Party member.

Zhang Xiqin is from Dongming County in Shandong Province. In 1949, he accompanied Wang Zhen on the march to Xinjiang. He worked in Xinjiang for 15 years, and forged profound sentiments of friendship with the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang. Afterward, he left Xinjiang and went to the Nanjing Military Region to be its deputy commander and concurrently chief of staff.

Comrade Zhang Xiqin was extremely interested in Xinjiang's development and construction, and he cherished the memory of Xinjiang's scenery. In 1982, after he withdrew to the second line, he made many requests to return to Xinjiang and work there. Some people tried to persuade him that life in Xinjiang was arduous and that it would be better for him to remain south of the lower reaches of the Changjiang River. Zhang Xiqin said: "Xinjiang is now backward compared to the area south of the lower reaches of the Changjiang River. But I understand Xinjiang. There are abundant natural resources there, the territory is vast, and the people are industrious and brave. I believe that Xinjiang will overtake the area south of the lower reaches of the Changjiang River." In December of last year, the PLA General Political Department approved Zhang Xiqin's request to settle down in Xinjiang.

Zhang Xiqin also galvanized his son, daughter-in-law, and three grandchildren, who were working or studying in the Nanjing area, to go to Xinjiang with him. He told his descendants about the beautiful sights in Xinjiang and its prospects for development. He told them the story of the defense and development of Xinjiang by Zuo Zongtang, a patriotic general of the Qing Dynasty. His desire to return to Xinjiang and work there was unanimously endorsed by his family.

9727
CSO: 4005/772

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CHENGDU ARMY SCHOOL GRADUATES--On 20 June, 268 Graduates of the Chengdu Army School went with high spirits to the Yunnan frontline and the Xizang border to defend against the enemy and protect our borders. Shao Nong, director of the Chengdu Military Region Political Department, encouraged the students to strive to achieve for the purpose of national defense modernization. [Text] [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 86 p 1]

AIR FORCE TO ORGANIZE CIVILIAN AIRLINES--The Chinese Air Force will establish a civilian airline company in order to relieve the present tense domestic passenger transport situation. They plan to transport more than 200,000 passengers within the year. Seventy-five percent of the profits will be returned to the Air Force. [Text] [Guangzhou GUANGDONG NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 22 Jun 86 p 1]

FUJIAN MD LEADERS--A heroic report-back group held a conference in Fuzhou on 2 December. Presiding over the meeting was Fujian Provincial Military District Political Department Chairman Nie Quanlin [5119 0356 2651]. Attending the meeting were responsible persons from units stationed in Fuzhou, Liao Haiguang [1675 3189 0342], Zhao Huaqing [6392 5478 7230], He Yunfeng [0149 0061 1496], Yang Qing [2799 7230], He Qingyu [0149 1987 1342], Liu Yucai [0491 5148 2088], Zhang Zongde [1728 1350 1795], Shi Rongji [0670 1369 6068], Zhang Liqing [1728 4539 3237], Chen Mingduan [7115 2494 4551], Zhang Fuchun [1728 4395 2504], Qian Yingfa [6929 2019 4099], and Xu Xitang [1776 1585 1016]. Among the young and old heroes honored were those from the Southwest Military Area [xi'nan junqu 6007 0589 6511 0575] and East China Military Area [huadong junqu 5478 2639 6511 0575]. Zhang Zongde, provincial military district political commissar, spoke. [Summary] [Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 85 p 1]

GUANGXI MILITIA REPELS VIETNAMESE--On 10 December of last year, five Vietnamese infiltrated into Ningming Xian, Guangxi, with the hope of disrupting the production of our people living near the border. Ten militiamen from the Nahe militia post and Zhilang squad who had long been closely guarding the area, immediately used fierce firepower in a counterattack. Three Vietnamese were killed, and two fled back across the border after being wounded. [Text] [Guangzhou MINBING SHENGHUO in Chinese Vol 2, 5 Feb 86 p 7]

SHENYANG MSD REDUCES TRAINING SITES--The Shenyang Military Subdistrict, diligently carrying out the spirit of pertinent CPC Central Committee and State Council directives, has consolidated the 18 planned 82mm mortar training sites for the entire city into a single training site, saving the country a large sum of money. [Text] [Shenyang DONGHAI MINBING in Chinese Vol 2, 4 Feb 86 p 13]

LAOSHAN FRONTLINE CHIEF COMMANDER--Liao Xilong [1675 6932 7893], deputy commander of the Chengdu Military Region and chief commander of the Laoshan frontline forces, commended 10 party members on the Laoshan front. [Summary] [Dandong GONGCHANGDANGYUAN [COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER] in Chinese Vol 6, 8 Jun 86 p 1]

YUNNAN CADRES ATTEND GROUP ARMY COURSE--In order to help units promote and cadres to fully understand the spirit of the Fourth Session of the National People's Congress Sixth Plenary, and to raise theoretical standards, the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee Party School recently sent two deputy directors from their Training Office to a course for promoting cadre training, sponsored by a certain group army for organizations at and above the regimental level. They reported on assisting study and were warmly received by the units. [Text] [Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 86 p 3]

SICHUAN PILOT RECRUITMENT--This year's recruitment work for student pilots in Sichuan province has been completed. Accepted students departed Chengdu for the military schools on 19 June. Among those accepted, 54.5 percent of the students were good in the "three areas"; the number of applicants receiving scores of 350 points and above in the five areas of math, physics, chemistry, language, and politics in the country-wide pilot recruitment exam went from 41.2 percent last year to 79.6 percent this year. [Text] [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 86 p 1]

SHANGHAI GARRISON BRIGADE RECTIFICATION--Party rectification at the brigade and regimental levels has been basically completed in the Shanghai Garrison District and rectification in the battalions and companies will commence at the beginning of July. Rectification in the brigades and regiments took 4 months. [Excerpts] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 22 Jun 86 p 2]

NAVAL FACTORY--An engineer of East Sea Fleet Factory No 4805 was honored recently in Shanghai. East Sea Fleet Commander Nie Kuiju spoke at the presentation. [Summary] [Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 28 Jun 86 p 1]

CSO: 4005/853

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

U.S. CRITICIZED OVER TAIWAN POLICY

OW291106 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 25 Jun 86

[Text] It has been 36 years since U.S. imperialists started a war of aggression against China, split our country, and occupied our territory of Taiwan. During the period, great changes have taken place in Sino-U.S. relations. After U.S. bombing of our northeastern border cities and villages, our people's volunteers waged a war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, and the U.S. Seventh Fleet blockaded China's coasts. Then China and the United States established diplomatic relations and developed trade with each other. Military and political leaders of the two countries have exchanged visits.

However, these positive changes in Sino-U.S. relations have not solved the problem concerning Taiwan's return to the embrace of the motherland. On the contrary, they have further complicated the Taiwan issue. The Taiwan issue is China's internal affair in which the United States has no right to interfere, but the present central leading comrades, in striving to develop Sino-U.S. relations, have repeatedly exercised forbearance and compromised with the United States over the Taiwan issue. After the establishment of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, the United States requested China to guarantee that the Taiwan issue be settled peacefully. At that time, our government explicitly pointed out that Taiwan is an inalienable part of China, and that how to reunite Taiwan with the motherland is entirely China's internal affair with which no foreign countries have the right to interfere. At the same time, our government solemnly told the world that China strives to settle the Taiwan issue peacefully. Moreover, on the very day China and the United States established diplomatic relations, our central leaders stopped artillery bombardment of Jinmen and other islands and deactivated the Fujian Front Command to show their sincerity to the United States. Later, they even deactivated the Fuzhou Military Region.

We may say that the concessions made by China to the United States over the Taiwan issue have reached the limit. Nevertheless, U.S. imperialists regard the Chinese Government actions as compromises and as China's desire to please the United States. They have brazenly trampled underfoot the basic principles on which the two countries established diplomatic relations and have reneged on the obligations they promised to fulfill.

President Reagan and other U.S. officials have repeatedly blustered that to decide Taiwan's future with other than peaceful means will be regarded by the United States as a threat to peace and security in the western Pacific. They assert that the United States must keep its armed forces in the Asian-Pacific Region to resist any act of force that endangers the security of the people and the social and economic systems in Taiwan. They assert that for this reason, the United States will continue to supply Taiwan with materials and weapons to enable it to maintain a sufficient military strength. In other words, the United States on the one hand will supply Taiwan with a large quantity of weapons to obstruct a peaceful settlement of the Taiwan issue; while on the other hand, it attempts to tell the whole world that China is an aggressor able to invade Taiwan at any time, the United States is devoted to defend peace and security in the western Pacific, and its supply of arms to Taiwan is a just action to prevent a Chinese Communist invasion of Taiwan.

People are particularly indignant that soon after Chief of General Staff Comrade Yang Dezhi's visit to the United States, a Pentagon leader said again that if the United States takes a tough stand, China will make concessions over the issues of sovereignty and U.S. arms sales to Taiwan because China is a backward country in need of U.S. help. The chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff even wantonly slandered China and said in a speech that China will dare not expand in the Asian-Pacific region as long as Taiwan is independent, or some such nonsense. In short, [words indistinct] U.S. imperialists have played dirty tricks in order to occupy Taiwan and split China permanently.

However, Taiwan will surely return to the embarace of the motherland and China surely will achieve its reunification. This is the trend of history independent of the subjective will of some Americans. Any scheme to split China permanently is bound to be crushed to pieces by the wheel of history.

/8918
CSO: 4005/809

WARNING AGAINST NEW JAPANESE MILITARISM

OW091245 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 6 Jul 86

[Text] Forty-nine years have passed since Japan provoked the "7 July Marco Polo Bridge" incident. We should remember, it was on this date that the Japanese imperialists launched a bloody, large-scale war of aggression against China. During their 8-year invasion of China, the Japanese devils killed tens of millions of our compatriots by carrying out the policy of "burn all, kill all, loot all." Now, the present Japanese reactionary government, in an attempt to conceal the crimes committed by the Japanese invaders in China, has arbitrarily revised the contents of its history textbooks. However, a Chinese saying says, "fire cannot be wrapped in a sheet of paper."

The most irritating thing, however, is that some people in our country attempt to whitewash the horrible facts of Japan's long-term military and economic aggression against China in order to promote so-called friendly ties with Japan. These people claim that China and Japan share some common interests and that, therefore, it is necessary to make all-out efforts to develop Sino-Japanese cooperation, including in the military field. Moreover, they have even called for establishment of friendly contacts between the armed forces of the two countries. These people consider themselves to be experienced and farsighted statesmen, but they are too blind to see that the people in power in today's Japan are a bunch of extreme reactionaries who are successors to the old Japanese reactionaries. They also do not seem to notice that the current reactionary Japanese authorities have been reviving militarism with the assistance of the U.S. imperialists.

Facts show that the revival of Japanese militarism is again threatening our people. It was in compliance with the order of Nakasone, a former director general of the Defense Agency and the present prime minister of Japan, that Japanese aggressor troops occupied our Diaoyu Dao. Now, it is again this Nakasone who claims that the Japanese Navy has the right to patrol in waters 1,000 nautical miles off Japan's coast, that Japanese fleets can blockade any important straits and waters in the Far East, and so on. These brutal hegemonic plans of Japan's rising militarism directly threaten China's sovereignty and security.

Last year, China's college students, in carrying forward the "29 January" tradition of safeguarding the motherland's interests, staged an anti-Japanese demonstration. They shouted: "The revival of Japanese militarism endangers China's security!" "Don't invite the Japanese wolf into the house!" "Denounce the crimes of Nakasone!" "Down with Nakasone!" These impassioned, patriotic youths clearly saw that the current Japanese reactionary authorities and their rising militarism are the sworn enemies of the Chinese people. May we ask why those who consider themselves to be experienced and farsighted want to take enemies as friends?

In order to expand its living space and plunder China's natural wealth, Japan has been trying to conquer China not only militarily but also economically. Today, Japan's monopoly groups have tried every means to impose their influence on China's economy so as to enable Japanese companies to obtain privileges for prospecting and exploiting China's mineral resources. Presently, 70 percent of China's large-sized construction projects depend on equipment provided by Japan. One-fourth of China's foreign trade is with Japan. Japanese products are flooding Chinese markets.

Last year when the patriotic students launched the anti-Japanese demonstration, they angrily shouted: "Japan intends to enslave China!" "Stop Japan's economic aggression against China!" "Boycott Japanese goods!" These patriotic youths clearly saw the danger of Japan's large-scale economic expansion in China. Why are those who consider themselves to be experienced and farsighted reluctant to squarely face this threat?

On the 49th anniversary of the anti-Japanese war, we reiterate that if we ignore the painful historical lesson and overlook reality, we shall face serious consequences.

/9738
CSO: 4005/823

BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

ATTEMPTS TO APPEASE KUOMINTANG RIDICULED

OW071120 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Not long ago, some maintenance and repair work was done to the tombs of Chiang Kai-shek's and Chiang Ching-kuo's mothers in Chiang Kai-shek's native town in accordance with the CPC central authorities' instructions. At the same time, Chiang Kai-shek's life story was beautified in disregard of historical facts, and not a word was said about his towering crimes against the Chinese people.

In short, in the past 6 years and more, the central authorities have pursued a policy of appeasement toward the Kuomintang and promised to let the Kuomintang keep the capitalist system and even its own armed forces in Taiwan, in the hope that the Kuomintang authorities will support peaceful reunification under the one country, two systems policy. However, the Kuomintang has flatly rejected the proposal.

The Kuomintang dares to stubbornly cling to its position because it has U.S. imperialism as its behind-the-scenes backer, and it can rely on the Taiwan Relations Act adopted by the U.S. Congress in 1976. According to the Act, the United States guarantees to supply Taiwan not only with the latest weapons and technical equipment, but also with the technology to manufacture new weapons.

Recently, there has been a new development in the U.S. pursuit of its two-Chinas policy, with a tendency to sabotage the proposals made by Chinese leaders on peaceful reunification. The U.S. authorities energetically support the Kuomintang reactionaries' so-called "three no's" principle--no contact, no compromise, and no negotiations with the CPC. The U.S. imperialists have been saying such nonsense as that to hold talks witn Beijing is like asking a tiger for its skin. They attempt to turn Taiwan into an independent state according to the two-Germanies and two-Koreas model after the present Kuomintang chieftain steps down.

Judging from the present situation, it is impossible to solve the Taiwan issue by trying to persuade the Kuomintang. A central leading comrade put it well when he said that our patience has its limits. If the Kuomintang refuses to take the road of peaceful reunification, we will have no choice but to use force to liberate Taiwan.

/9738
CSO: 4005/823

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

DIFFICULTIES IN ADMISSION TO PARTY

OW150356 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Party rectification is now under way in the nation. However, despite party rectification, unhealthy tendencies are becoming increasingly aggravating. There is one type of unhealthy trend we would like to highlight. That is, some of the leaders in the party hesitating to solve the issue of admitting eligible candidates to the party. They have ignored this issue for many years. For example, Mao Dun, China's former minister of culture and a well-known writer, had worked hard his entire life for the cause of the nation's culture. During the period of White Terror, he had risked hiw own life to make outstanding contributions to the cause of thepeople's liberation. After national liberation, he submitted his application to join the party. However, only after some 30 years, at the time he died, was he posthumously admitted as a member of the Communist Party of China. Another was Soong Ching-ling, our former vice president, who had offered outstanding contributions to China's liberation and construction. She was also posthumously admitted as a member of the CPC, only after she died. Well-known people were treated like that. What happened to ordinary scientists and intellectualswas even worse. Some of the scientists had submitted their applications for party membership over more than 20 years. It was not until 40 to 50 years later, when they died, that they were posthumously admitted as members of the CPC.

Recently, an incident occured in Shanghai. (Zhang Bingnan), a woman comrade, had applied for party membership over more than 20 years. It was not until she was seriously injured by a hoodlum, in a struggle to protect state property, that she was finally admitted as a member of the CPC. She had been working hard for the nation for more than 20 years, while imposing stringent demands on herself. Since she has been an extremely fine person for more than 20 years, why was it not until 25 years later, when she was almost chopped to death during the incident, that she was finally admitted into the party?

Applications for party membership from good people like her will be ignored for 10 or 20 years, if they are only prepared to speak the truth and refuse to do what the leadership asks them to do. On the contrary, applications from fawners are approved as soon as they are submitted. Therefore, we must rectify this kind of party style, otherwise good people cannot join the party, while bad men can join the party at any time, thus creating a situation which is harmful to our nation.
/6662
CSO: 4005/843

PLA SOLDIERS SUFFER LOW SOCIAL STATUS

OW161950 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 15 Jul 86

[Text] Recently, JIEFANGJUN BAO has received quite a few letters about the declining position of servicemen in society. Some people call this situation servicemen's devaluation. This is going a bit too far. However, to a certain extent it does reveal a major reason why servicemen's position is not as good as in the past.

Because of soaring commodity prices caused by economic reform, the living standard of military cadres in general has been plummeting. As a result, numerous military dependents are experiencing economic difficulties. In addition, because of poor living conditions in PLA units, particularly naval border defense units, there have been difficulties in placing retired and demobilized cadres in the past 2 years. Girls from wealthier families refuse to marry servicemen.

The remarks in a letter sent by a battalion deputy commander of a certain unit under the South China Sea Fleet are of great significance. We now quote the main part of the letter and hope it will attract the attention of the departments concerned.

The letter says: I enlisted for military service in the mid-seventies. Although those were hardly peak days of soldier worship, they were not as bad as today. Joining the army at that time was just like passing a college entrance examination today. How glorious it was for a young man in military uniform! Well-wishers kept coming to his house, and he was so happy that he could not fall asleep at night. He would give a banquet and entertain guests with first-rate cigarettes to celebrate the occasion. The celebrations could be as grand as a wedding.

However, when you are seen in military uniform today, rascals in your neighborhood dare to bluntly call you a common soldier! There are not many young men willing to be drafted into the army now. Who is willing to join the army, wear the green uniform all day long, and be frowned at by girls on the street? Nowadays, to be a soldier seems to offend someone, and a soldier is treated as an inferior in society. When a serviceman goes shopping, he is often bullied. An ordinary shopper can always pick and choose what he likes best, but a serviceman is not allowed to because the salesman thinks he cannot afford the items.

In his letter, this battalion deputy commander also says: A married grassroots-level cadre still has to live a bachelor's life for 10 months a year. Though he saves money, it is inadequate to support his mother and a wife. Local people of our age live in well-furnished houses, but when my wife and I live together for 10 days, we have to borrow quilts and pans and bowls from others. My wife and I live separately. When I go home to be with her, we are on intimate terms. However, because my wife has to plant crops, wait on our old ones, take care of our young ones, and during slack seasons wash quilts and patch up worn-out clothes, she has many complaints. We are on good terms for only a few days, and we start to quarrel. We servicemen certainly understand that defending our home and country is our most glorious duty. However, over the past few years our army cadres, and our grassroots-level cadres in particular, have been facing practical problems in their everyday life. Should they be correspondingly solved through certain reform?

/6662
CSO: 4005/843

BA YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

TRUTH OF LIN BIAO CASE MUST BE BARED

OW201315 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Lin Biao's villa on (Liantong Shan) at Beidaihe has been opened to the public as a testimony to history. The red-walled, plain-looking, and inconspicuous two-storied building has a complicated interior structure with many contrived mechanical devices and a maze of hidden passages, and is luxuriously furnished. It should be noted that this is the first time that such a villa occupied by a top leader has been opened to the public.

Visitors are generally unaware of the details of the tragic 13 September incident which took place at the villa. In the dead of night, on 13 September 1971, stooges of the gang of four forced their way into Lin Biao's villa with a pass issued by the General Office of the CPC Central Committee. They murdered Lin Biao, Ye Qun, Lin Liguo, and a dozen others who were in the villa at the time. They then surreptitiously carried the dead bodies to the Naval airfield at Shanhaiguan, and treacherously staged the so-called farce of Lin Biao's secret flight to avoid punishment. Later the gang of four announced that the Lin Biao clique's counterrevolutionary plot had been foiled, and alleged that Lin Biao had been killed in a plane crash while trying to flee to a foreign country.

The gang of four deliberately schemed the 13 September incident to murder Lin Biao, and to arrest Huang Yongsheng, Wu Faxian, Li Quopeng, Qiu Huizuo, and other military leaders, upon the instigation of its backstage supporter. Seizing on the concocted Lin Biao case, the gang of four usurped military power and persecuted large numbers of military cadres.

Nearly 15 years have elapsed since the 13 September incident, and it is almost 10 years since the death of Mao Zedong and the downfall of the gang of four. Many wrong, false, and frame-up cases perpetrated during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution have been redressed during this period. However, so far the biggest frame-up--the Lin Biao case--has not been redressed, and many military cadres implicated in the case are still experiencing physical and mental suffering. Military cadres throughout the army have in recent years been persistently calling for a redress of this exceedingly thorny case involving the army left over from history. Recently many military comrades, senior military cadres in particular, have expressed endorsement for the relevant documents and facts which have been published and which testify to the fact that Lin Biao was an outstanding military commander. Some central leading comrades have decidedly pointed out that Lin Biao was a PLA military strategist of genius. In his analysis of the Liaoxi-Shenyang Campaign, Comrade Chen Yun said that if Lin Biao's strategy had not been followed, there would not have been such a quick, decisive victory in the campaign. Comrade Huang Kecheng pointed out that Lin Biao was one of the most celebrated commanders in the PLA's history. In other words, a first step has been taken in correctly evaluating the achievements and errors of Lin Biao in history.

Not long ago, in his speech on correcting party style, a central leading comrade pointed out that the people must be given access to the entire truth and not only to part of it. Now, since we are opening Lin Biao's former residence to the public as a testimony to history, we must also inform visitors about the details of the 13 September incident, and give them the facts on the murder of Lin Biao by the gang of four. In other words, we must make public the actual facts of how the gang of four concocted the false Lin Biao case.

/6662
CSO: 4005/843

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOYS, FUJIAN GOVERNOR--Taipei, 26 June (CNA)--Premier Yu Kuo-hwa, on behalf of President Chiang Ching-kuo, Thursday swore in Huang Chuan-li as the ROC's new ambassador to Honduras and Wu Chien-tsan as the new governor of Fujian Province. Speaking at the ceremony, Yu encouraged Huang and Wu by quoting President Chiang, saying, "Only if we join closely with one mind and work hard, will we surely overcome our difficulties and fulfill our national mission." Yu said he believes that, with their rich experience and knowledge, Huang will make great achievements in expanding the nation's diplomatic relations with Honduras and Wu will accelerate infrastructural development on the frontline islands of Kinmen and Matsu, Fujian Province. Meanwhile, the Executive Yuan approved the appointment of Adm Tsou Chien as new ambassador to South Korea. He is to succeed Hsueh Yu-chi, who will be assigned to a new post. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0232 GMT 27 Jun 86 OW] /12858

CSO: 4000/310

END

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China Report

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18 AUGUST 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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ZHAO ON PRC-SFRY TIES, OTHER WORLD ISSUES

OW081808 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0638 GMT 8 Jul 86

[Report by reporters Ying Qian, Yu Chengzhi, and Jin Shaoqing]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jul (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang gave an interview to reporters from Belgrade Television today and answered their questions.

Zhao Ziyang described his first 2 days here as very fruitful. He said that his talks with Premier Mikulic and meeting with President of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee Renovica were held in a sincere and cordial atmosphere. During the talks, leaders from the two sides had identical or similar feelings about a host of major international issues and shared views on socialist construction and economic reforms.

Relations between the two countries, he noted, are already developing at a high level, and high-ranking officials of the two countries have maintained regular contacts. The friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries, guided by the principles of mutual respect, trust, support, and learning, are sure to have bright prospects.

In reply to a reporter's question about whether frequent visits to Europe by Chinese leaders indicated to a great extent that China was shifting the emphasis of its international cooperation to Europe, Zhao Ziyang said: In recent years, Chinese leaders have made more visits to Europe, which indeed is an indication that China attaches more importance to developing relations with the European countries, including friendly relations with Western and Eastern European countries. True, China believes that Europe is playing a big role in the international arena. However, he emphatically pointed out, China's attaching much importance to developing friendly relations with European countries does not mean that China is neglecting its relations with other countries. China also attaches much importance to developing friendly and cooperative relations with other friendly nations, especially Third World countries, as well as with the United States, Japan, Australia, and Canada. He said that China is willing to improve and develop relations with the Soviet Union. In sum, China wants to establish and develop normal state relations with all countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

On the issue of nuclear disarmament, Zhao Ziyang said: The most important thing at present is to have the two superpowers, which possess over 95 percent of the world's nuclear weapons, take the lead in suspending the tests, production, and deployment of nuclear arms and drastically reduce their nuclear armaments. The disarmament and security issue of Europe should be discussed by all European countries, and the global disarmament and security issue by all the world's countries. He said that all countries should make common efforts to have the two superpowers sit down at the negotiating table and work earnestly for an agreement on arms reduction that will not jeopardize the interests of a third country.

Premier Zhao told the reporters about the progress of China's ongoing reform, and stressed that China has introduced reforms after summing up the experience and lessons of the past 3 decades and reviewing the actual conditions in the country, as well as by drawing on the experience of reforms in Yugoslavia. Premier Zhao said that Yugoslavia is a pioneer in socialist reforms, and its experience can be used as a reference by other countries. He added that China has paid keen attention to studying and learning from Yugoslavia's experience. Premier Zhao said that reforms have a solid base and popular support, and therefore are irreversible.

/9604
CSO: 4005/883

MAO'S 'DESTRUCTION FIRST' THEORY CRITICIZED

Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 28 Apr 86 p 6

[Article: "The Communist Party of China Criticizes the 'Destruction First' Theory and Contends That Establishment Precedes Destruction in Reforms; Negating the Cultural Revolution and Criticizing Mao"]

[Text] Leaders of the Communist Party of China (CPC) openly criticized that Mao Zedong's "destruction first" theory is untenable. Mao Zedong once used the "destruction first" theory as the basis for starting the great cultural revolution, resulting in an unprecedented catastrophe for Chinese people. This indicates that the CPC has begun to negate Mao Zedong and his theories in the course of totally negating the great cultural revolution.

According to GAIGE ZHISHENG [SOUNDS OF REFORM], a leader of the CPC Central Committee recently pointed out that the theory of "destruction first and establishment second" is "untenable as an universal law" and "does not conform to the reality of the historical development of our party" and that it should be changed to "establishment first and destruction second." He said that "no matter what kind of 'destruction,' it must be subordinate to 'establishment.'"

This leader said: It looks like that the current reform of economic structure is destroying first and establishing later, but the rural economic reform established the contracted responsibility system with remuneration linked to output before it destroyed the "communal pot" system. During the initial period, some people were impatient. They rushed headlong into breaking the "communal pot" system before the responsibility system was established, resulting in unnecessary waste of energy and time.

He said: The reform of the urban economic system was first experimented in several large cities according to the principle of establishing while destroying and the theory of establishment first and destruction second. On the basis of such an experiment, the CPC Central Committee had made 10 decisions on the reform of economic system before the reform was carried out extensively in all cities of China.

This leader emphasized: Therefore, to have a really successful and revolutionary "destruction," first there must be an "establishment" of correct revolutionary theory and force. This has been fully proved by the history of revolutions in China and the world.

While addressing the error of "destruction first," this leader said: Revolution is, of course, to do away with the old world and all old ideas, systems, traditions and orders and establish various kinds of new ideas, systems, orders and customs, but this does not necessarily mean "destruction first and establishment second."

Citing examples, he said: When it led the new democratic revolution, the CPC first overthrew the semi-feudal and semi-colonial old China and then established the socialist new China. However, this is only the order of revolutionary process. In the guiding ideology and concrete practice of revolution, establishment preceded destruction. "Establishment" seeks "destruction" while "destruction" is for "establishment;" "establishment" is the purpose and "destruction" is the means. For instance, the fundamental reason that the 1927 revolution turned out to be a big failure is not a lack of "destruction" or insufficient "destruction." It is insufficient "establishment" in regard to the issues of guiding ideology, struggle strategy and armed forces and failure to "establish" correct political lines and armed forces of our own.

12302
CSO: 4005/684

DOUBLE-HUNDRED POLICY, POLITICAL CLIMATE DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 30 May 86 p 2

[Article by Xu Jingen [6079 6930 2704]: "Debate and Climate"]

[Text] I recently visited a comrade from an economic theory circle who let me read an article he had written. As some other comrades in economic theory disagreed with the content of the article, I suggested that it be submitted to the press for publication to encourage debate. He responded with a smile, saying, "You're a professioanl journalist and understand the political climate. Is this a good time for debate and contention?"

How should I have answered that question? That is something worthy of discussion.

I believe that the phrase "political climate" simply refers to a kind of political situation, and "contention among 100 schools of thought" means precisely that. As a form of academic activity, it should never be subject to the influence of the political climate, and it certainly should not shift along with changes in that climate. In that case, why is it that people either consciously or not unconsciously, link it up with the political climate, something that is totally unrelated to it? In the mid-1950's when Comrade Mao Zedong proposed the double-hundred policy, he clearly pointed out that the policy of letting 100 flowers bloom and 100 schools contend was to be a basic guiding principle for a long time to come as well as for the present, and that it was not a temporary strategem. By the use of the phrases "basic" and "for a long time to come" it had been made perfectly clear that these principles should be adhered to in academic matters no matter what the situation. However, for a fairly long time afterwards this was not adequately implemented for various reasons, mainly the influence of "leftist" ideology. Yet it was just this historical period with its uncommon twists and turns that proved by its negative examples that the only route in promoting academic development and scientific progress was the double-hundred policy.

However, it will not be a simple task to develop and implement the double-hundred principle. An important reason for this is the fact that some comrades are accustomed to treating certain new ideas, opinions that differ from their own, and theories that conflict with traditional concepts as serious political problems, and to forcing these new ideas and theories, especially theories and viewpoints that have not yet matured or been supplemented and completed via debate, out of the arena of debate. What occurs most often is "leaning to one side" and the emphasis on a "single tune."

It is my belief that the greatest problem in promoting a thriving academia is that of overcoming the oversimplistic and erroneous use of all-out attacks and labels in dealing with academic problems. To accomplish this, we must adhere to the belief that the absolute majority of comrades on the ideological and theoretical battlefronts support the leadership of the party and the socialist system. Their academic and theoretical efforts, inquiries, and research all stem from the noble goal of desiring to perfect the socialist system and develop the social forces of production. Even if practice proves that the ideas reached by some comrades in their inquiries prove to be wrong, it will be due to theoretical immaturity and insufficient research and experience and will not necessarily mean that a problem of political standpoint is involved. Actually, the present problem is not one of too much debate and unorthodox experimentation, but of not enough experimentation, research, and debate. The spirit of daring to experiment and of courageous debate should be greatly encouraged.

Of course, localized weather patterns that are in opposition to the overall climate can sometimes develop. This is common-sense knowledge in meteorological circles. However, China's history since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee has shown that these "localized weather patterns" do not last long. Nor can they affect or displace the overall climate. As long as we realize this, there will be no reason to be so wary and timid. Rather we should boldly present our ideas for discussion. Explorations such as these are needed all the more during this period of reform.

12221/12859
CSO: 4005/778

JOURNAL CITES LENIN ON BUILDING CADRE CONTINGENT

HK170625 Beijing LILUN YUEKAN in Chinese No 6, 25 Jun 86 pp 49-51, 55

[Article by He Xiaoying [0149 1312 5391]: "An Important Idea of Lenin's Concerning Building the Ruling Party Cadre Contingent"]

[Text] Building the party contingent is a fundamental topic concerning the development of a proletarian ruling party. A large number of cadres of good quality and competence have a direct and vital bearing on the success and prosperity of the socialist cause. After the October Revolution, Lenin probed long and deep into the issue concerning building up the cadre contingent under the new conditions, and the idea that he put forward on rationally and scientifically employing cadres is worth granting importance. Lenin had plenty of theoretical theses and practical activities in this area, mainly on the following issues:

I. Break Outdated Concepts, Open Up Our Field of Vision, and Discover and Employ a Large Number of Cadres

The heavy historical tasks on the ruling party require that it has a large number of cadres; therefore, the cadre contingent becomes a major issue for a ruling party. What is to be done? Lenin pointed out that the question was not whether there were cadres, but was in essence that we were not good at choosing and appointing to work posts without delay the large number of talented and competent people among the masses of people.

Lenin held that we had to open up our field of vision and in selecting and employing cadres, we had to bravely break the old conventions that we had become accustomed to, proceed from reality and break the following three ideological fatters:

1) There was the obstacle of "being inexperienced." Some comrades always think that new cadres lack experience and will be unable to fulfill their tasks when assigned important jobs. Lenin pointed out that undoubtedly, most new party members lacked experience and were unfamiliar with the state administrative work. However, on the one hand we must see that some of these people have the political quality and the training for leadership posts, and there are a large number of them who can be leadership work out

of interest in the laboring people. On the other hand, experience is gained through practice. We should allow a large sphere for these beginners to display their competence and ability freely, and thus enable their talents and ability to grow in the course of practice. We should never block their way and prevent them from displaying their talents on the excuse of their lacking experience, thus making it impossible for new talented people to emerge.

2) There is the practice of "demanding perfection." In selecting cadres, some people are often nit-picking. Therefore, they cannot find the right candidates after repeated selection. We should know that on the one hand, no one is perfect; therefore we should not demand perfection. On the other hand, a person's strong points are often linked with his weak points. Different jobs place different requirements on cadres; therefore we should not measure them with one yardstick. As long as a cadres' political quality and vocational competence in the main match the job that is assigned to him, we should employ him boldly.

3) There is the issue of correctly treating the problems in a cadres' personal history. Lenin said that we had to scientfically take into account all the aspects in dealing with the problems in a cadres' personal history and that we were not to indiscriminately brand them with labels, and handle the problems at will. Even less should we punish them without making a clear investigation of their cases. Lenin's correct handling of the so-called "Kanesky incident" in November 1917 provided a vivid example of this idea. Y.S. Kanesky was an activist of the Russian and Polish revolutions who joined the party in 1897. He was dismissed from his post because some people accused him of cooperating with Palwus [pa-e-wu-si 1584 1422 3527 2448], a Menshevik leader. In the light of facts, Lenin pointed out that it was extremely rash to regard Kanesky as having cooperated politically with Palwus on the ground that Kanesky was once employed in a business firm owned by Palwus. He said, "being taken in by rumor in this way harms the prestige of a workers' political party... Treating a comrade who is not here in this way and who has worked for over 10 years is extremely unjust." (Footnote 1) ("Manuscripts of Lenin" Vol. 7, p 17)

Lenin's idea of breaking the field of vision in employing cadres is of strategic significance. This has thoroughly solved the problems related to the source of cadres for the party, and enabled the party to have an endless source of new cadres in reserve.

We should overcome our apprehension in employing cadres, but we should also avoid acting in a simplistic manner in immediately assigning a new cadre to an important post. For, as he has just been employed, he does not have the necessary knowledge to do his job in an important post. Assigning him to an important post in a rash and simplistic manner means being irresponsible toward the revolutionary cause and it is not good for the new cadre either. Therefore, the correct attitude should be "being more brave in assigning various kinds of state work to them and testing them more quickly in practice," in order to enable them to learn their jobs very quickly and to do their work independently. This means that we should "change the work methods of our new party members with a revolutionary speed" and "find suitable jobs for them more quickly." (Footnote 2) ("Selected Works of Lenin" Vol 4, p 81)

In order to do a good job of employing new cadres, Lenin held that all party organizations had to carry out a special study about the question of how they were to employ new party members. In accordance with Lenin's idea, the work plan formulated by the 10th National Conference of Party Delegates of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik) pointed out that it was necessary to "draw up a plan to systematically promote new working personnel and assign them to posts with relatively large responsibility. These tasks had to become a key to the organizational work of the Central Committee. At the same time, the actual implementation of this work should be constantly inspected (through monthly reports in the scope of county, province and the whole Russia.)" (Footnote 3) ("Collection of CPSU Resolutions" Vol 2, p 123)

In order to have constant sources for replenishing party ranks. Lenin furthermore stressed that discovering and recommending new cadres had to become party member cadres' sacred job responsibility and duty for the party. After the conference, Lenin assigned some comrades the task of recommending some fine cadres and report to him the addresses and resumes of the candidates they had recommended. In the light of Lenin's proposal, the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party sent a telegram to party organizations in all areas on 6 February 1922, calling for them to bring details about not less than two party members and two non-party members who were fine workers, when they sent representatives to attend the meeting of the responsible people from citizen education departments held by the Central Committee. The telegram also stressed that those who failed to do so, or failed to do so conscientiously, would receive party disciplinary and administrative punishment.

II. Exploiting Cadres' Strong Points and Enabling Cadres to Use Their Talents to the Full

Lenin said time and again: "Various aspects of revolutionary work need people with various kinds of ability. Sometimes, those who are entirely unsuitable for organizational work are very good agitators; while those who are not good at keeping strict secrets are excellent propaganda workers, and so on." (Footnote 4) ("Collected Works of Lenin" Vol 6, p 212) Therefore, it is not a minor question for the effective fulfillment of the party's tasks, whether we assign them to suitable posts and whether we can exploit their strong points. Of course, a party cadre must take the job assigned by the party in accordance with the party's needs. What is most important in assigning jobs to and employing cadres is nothing but the requirement of the party's cause. However, when the party's leading organs assign posts to cadres, they should pay as much attention as possible to making rational use of people's talents and giving play to each cadres' special ability. This is aimed entirely at doing the party's work better, correcting the malpractice of irrational employment of cadres, and giving more effective play to party member cadres' initiative and creativeness. It should never be regarded as a mere practice of taking their personal interest into account. We must view this issue from the plane of the interests of the party's cause. In order to do so, we should know cadres' ability and quality from various angles and thus become good at employing people. It is necessary to carry out necessary intervention against the practice of inappropriately employing cadres in our actual work. For example, Sikewoerzuofu Siqiepannuofu [2448 0344 3087 1422 1563 1133 2448 0434 3382 6179 1133] was a very talented Marxist writer. Obviously having him specialize in writing could give better play to his role than having him do an administrative leadership job. Therefore, Lenin vigorously proposed his removal from his post as vice chairman of the board of editors of the state publishing house. However, later, the Moscow City Party Committee ordered him to take part in propaganda activities related to confiscating valuable church property and compulsorily stipulated that he had to firmly fulfill the task. Lenin vigorously proposed to the Central Committee that the Moscow City Party Committee's order be canceled in order to ensure that the writer had time to write.

In order to employ cadres properly, it is also necessary to pay particular attention to protecting their pioneering spirit and their courage to blaze new trails. Cadres who are able to think and put forward ideas and opinions must be taken loving care of and must never be oppressed or persecuted. Lenin sharply criticized the disgusting practice of some party member responsible cadres who vilified those who had criticized them as small anti-party groups. When Lenin handled the internal conflicts in the Commissariat of Agriculture, he criticized Aoxinsiji [1159 2450 2448 1015] who was in charge of the Commissariz, saying: "Without the least ground -- the least ground at all both in fact and in organization -- you think that other people have some 'plots,' but in fact, there is no such thing at all." Lenin pointed out: "One should not regard those who adopt views or attitudes different from his as those who are engaged in some 'plots' or are antagonistic to him, and one should think highly of those who have the spirit of independence." (Footnote 5) ("Manuscripts of Lenin" Vol 9. p 741)

III. Intensify Training and Education

A cadre' competence will never grow all by itself, nor will we be able to make our cadre ranks grow without making any effort. Lenin paid great attention to the training and education of cadres. In order to most quickly, effectively and soundly help party members grow, after the October Revolution, party schools and cadre schools of various levels were set up, and a Senior Party and Soviet School was also established. On this basis, in 1919, the Sverdlov Communist University was set up. Lenin and other leading comrades personally went to the University to give important speeches. These party schools have become important institutions for training cadres. In order to improve the quality of cadre training, the Eighth Party National Congress adopted regulations on party school students doing fieldwork in the Moscow Provincial Executive Committee of the

Supreme National Economic Committee. In the light of his practical experience, Lenin, in his later years, emphatically pointed out the arduous and complicated nature of this work. In his last thesis entitled "We Would Rather Have Less but Better," he stressed: "We should follow a rule -- we would rather have less but of better quality. We should follow a rule -- we would rather spend 2 or even 3 years to train personnel rather than train people in haste without hope of getting excellent personnel." (Footnote 6) ("Collected Works of Lenin" Vol 33, p 443)

Training cadres in cadres schools is a very important means, but tempering them in their work posts is an even more important long-term task. In order to help cadres temper themselves in their actual work and accumulate experience, Lenin and the Bolshevik Party put forth the idea that cadres' work posts had to be made as stable as possible in order to enable them to become specialized. The 11th National Congress stressed: "More conscientiously and soundly carrying out specialization is one of the most important tasks facing our party at present. The Congress enjoins the Central Committee to regard the fulfillment of this task as an aspect of work for which it shows particular concern." (Footnote 7) ("Collection of CPSU Resolutions" Vol 2, p 180)

IV. Advocate That Cadres Go Deep Among Basic Levels and be Appropriately Transferred From One Place to Another

In order to help cadres overcome the malpractice of following the beaten path, to open up their field of vision, and to have contacts with masses of people and become familiar with the various aspects of the situation, Lenin vigorously advocated that cadres should go deep among the basic levels and be appropriately transferred from one place to another. The Ninth Conference of Party Delegates of the Russian Communist Party passed a special resolution that central and local authorities must transfer their responsible persons from one area to another in order to enable them to better and more widely study the work of the Soviet and the party, and in order to thus enable them to better fight against conservative practice. The conference enjoined that all commissars of the various commissarists and commissariat committees had to go to local areas at least twice a year and the comissariat committees had to always change their members by means of taking newly promoted personnel as their members. The 10th Party Congress decided that some people who have fairly long experience for the Central Committee. These instructors should personally make inspection tours in the areas of which they were in charge, and study all the existing documentation and all the documentation about the areas that are to be sent to the Central Committee. The work in the provinces had also to be carried out in accordance with this principle.

Lenin also vigorously advocated the exchange of posts between cadres of central and local organs. He held that the new communists in various localities who were young and full of vigor often had to be promoted to the central level, while some comrades working at the central level could be sent to work in localities. These exchanges would make it possible to discover fine cadres promptly, train new young cadres, set model examples, and earnestly urge cadres to exchange their experience.

Many of Lenin's important ideas on the correct and scientific employment of cadres under the conditions when the Communist Party become the ruling party, have the characteristics of his times. They were put forward under the actual conditions when the Russian Communist Party had just became a ruling party. However, all these important ideas are permeated with one basic principle, which is still of practical guiding significance for us today in carrying out our socialist modernization program.

/12624
CSO: 4005/848

BEIJING SYMPOSIUM EXAMINES CULTURAL HERITAGE

HK071209 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 7 Jul 86 p 4

[By Zhang Xiaogang and Huang Qing--first two paragraphs published in boldface]

[Excerpts] At a recent symposium on political structural reform Beijing's social scientists said they were aware they were dealing with a nation with a long feudal history and one that had experienced a "cultural revolution."

Now that the nation has come to realize that feudal traditions had much to do with the decade of turmoil, scholars have been probing more deeply into the relationship.

This is first of all an attempt to decide what those who witnessed the "cultural revolution" can do to prevent similar remnants of feudalism from resurfacing.

It also reflects concern about possible impact of the tradition on current reforms.

Many speakers tried to analyze the political implications of the nation's cultural heritage, particularly those elements they fear may hamper socialist China's effort to build up a high level of socialist democracy and civilization.

Although tradition may not swerve the nation off the course of modernization, they pointed out, it deserves serious attention.

Since the end of last year, scholars have been carrying on a heated discussion of the nation's cultural heritage.

The press has produced an avalanche of articles ranging from comparisons of Confucianism and ancient Greek Philosophy to how farmers' traditional outlook may be changed by the expanding commodity economy.

At a seminar in Beijing, Chinese and foreign scholars gave their views on how Chinese culture might benefit by assimilating Western culture.

Is all this a bit overdone? How much, one might ask, does Confucius influence rural young people employed in village workships? How much--and how can anyone measure it--does Taoism affect Chinese students now studying abroad?

But all participants in the discussion seem to agree that such influences are real, though vague.

Until recently, Chinese culture has continued to be largely unchanged with few outside contacts. Traditional ideas are deeply rooted.

Even Marxism has been influenced, as Zhang Zhuo of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences pointed out in the Shanghai-based WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD.

He noted that during the "Cultural Revolution," when "class enemies" were attacked on "Marxist" grounds, their children and relatives were discriminated against in a typically feudal way.

The nation must now both prevent any more major errors in political leadership and catch up with the world technologically. It is only natural for it to review its past to decide what it should learn from others and what it should preserve, and how it soould combine the two.

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CSO: 4000/312

CHARACTERISTICS, VALUE OF NATIONAL CULTURE VIEWED

HK171247 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 86 p 5

["Academic Trends" column by Wang He [3769 0735]: "Discussions Concerning the Characteristics and Value of Chinese Culture"]

[Text] In recent years, in the three circles of literature, history, and philosophy in our country, there has been a rising ideological trend of studying traditional Chinese culture. With the deepening of the discussion, the attention of scholars has gradually concerned on two fundamental issues:

I. What are the fundamental characteristics and core spirit of Chinese culture?

At present, there are roughly the following viewpoints:

There is the viewpoint that the core content of traditional culture is "rite" [li 4409] or "ritual rule" [lizhi 4409 3112], which also includes the integral content of lifestyle, ethical customs, and social system. However, there have been two specific understandings. First, the dual analysis of "rite." On the one hand, it points out that the main content of "rite" is the concept of grade and subordination which results in the powerful social relationships net and that only in subordinate relations with others can people have the value of existence, which maximizes the oppression of individuality. This is the negative side of "rite." On the other hand, this concept of subordination can enhance interpersonal interdependency, which makes family and state possess close intimacy and powerful strength, so as to provide patriotism with a powerful foundation. This is the positive side of "rite." Another understanding of "rite" is basically a critical attitude, believing that "rite" is a mode of design on man, with a characteristic of forcedly vesting them with a significance of social rank and status on the basis of an ethical relationship of feeling exchange. Under the rule of "rite," all "human desires" are thoroughly destroyed by "the law of heaven" as "passions." Therefore, the basic character of "unchangeable relationship between master and slave" is formed.

There is the viewpoint that the fundamental characteristic is a kind of humanist spirit. However, there are also two specific understandings.

First, it is stressed that the fundamental difference between Chinese humanism and Western humanism is that Chinese humanism regards man as members of a community and believes that men are individuals who need to live in a community and have ethical morality and the consciousness to help each other. Therefore, Western humanism emphasizes freedom, equality, and rights, while Chinese humanism stresses harmony, obligation, and contribution. In fact, the rational understanding should be an integration of the two. Second, it is believed that judged by its main current, the trend of Chinese traditional humanist thinking, on the contrary, leads to monarchism and not treating men as human beings. The means adopted is stressing and preaching ethical self-purification and making oneself struggle all the time, so as to ingeniously abolish the independency of man in the most human relations and turn man into a means of ethics.

Besides, there are also many other understandings. Some people point out that the fundamental spirit of traditional Chinese culture is a kind of "practical rationality," or the so-called "intuitive rationalism." Some people maintain that this is "a typical idealism," while some hold that this is "anthropologism." Some people sum it up in four points: Being robust and enterprising, attaching importance to the application of morality, harmony, and neutrality, and the coordination of heaven and man. Some people sum it up in three "integrations": The integration of heaven and man, the integration of knowledge and practice, and the integration of circumstance and situation. Others also define it as "seven major characteristics," like the coexistence of the two tendencies of "great unification and pluralism," "wordly thinking as a leading mentality," "the thinking mode of attaching importance to intuitive understanding," and so on. Some point out that the Dao doctrine in the period of the Song and Ming Dynasties can best represent the Chinese cultural spirit. Some believe that the characteristics of Chinese culture are stressing ethical relations and "attaching importance to each other."

However, a small number of scholars also emphatically points out that Chinese culture itself has been constantly changing and that there has never been a thoroughgoing and invariable traditional Chinese culture. Therefore, the so-called fundamental characteristics and core spirit do not exist.

II. How do we understand the value and role of traditional culture at present?

Basically, there are three understandings.

First, the negative or basically negative understanding. This viewpoint holds that as traditional Chinese culture is not only different from classical Western culture in pattern but also in specific history, it is impossible for it to renew itself by relying on self-criticism. Therefore, traditional culture cannot be regarded as a foundation and banner to build a new culture. Some comrades stress that the concepts of value, modes of thinking, systems of order, customs and practices, and so on, which belong to the spirit of Chinese culture in the specific forms in the people's life, should all be eliminated through selection. This determines that the Chinese modernization will not adopt the pattern of cultural national rejuvenation but the pattern of "being modernized." This means that it is necessary to inject new ideologies, concepts, and qualities into Chinese culture. Therefore, every step forward will be associated with the review and criticism of old traditions.

Second, the positive or basically positive understanding. This viewpoint maintains that judged by the development of history, the ideology of "attaching importance to each other" of Chinese culture will surely replace the ideology of "individualism" and self-centeredness" of the West. As a result, the world in future will surely see a rejuvenation of Chinese culture. Some scholars stress that over a considerably long period of time in the past we paid too much attention to the negative side of traditional Chinese culture and criticized too many things, so we should now especially find out what is in the other side. Besides, the commonality of moral conduct of the morality and ethics mentioned by moralizers, namely, the concept of making a clear distinction between public and private interests and between obligations and benefits, is still the highest criterion for moral evaluation nowadays. Other scholars also highly appraise Confucius and Confucianism and emphatically expound the component parts of Confucianism, which has vitality and realistic significance. This, in fact, is also a positive evaluation of the role of the traditional culture today.

Third, the medium attitude of making a dual analysis of the value of traditional culture today. However, this can also be classified into two categories:

The people of the first category primarily look at traditional culture from an angle of "existence," believing that the traditional culture has blended into the ideology and code of conduct of the Chinese people over a period of more than 2,000 years and become part of the national mentality. Therefore, we, in fact, cannot discard traditional culture but constantly absorb the fine parts of foreign cultures on the basis of inheriting the Chinese traditions.

The people of the second category strive to make an objective and fair dual analysis as possible and then decide which to choose on its merits. This viewpoint maintains that as any other major cultural systems in the world, the Chinese culture also has the open as well as conservative aspects and the active and advanced as well as the passive and backward aspects. Therefore, on the issue of treating cultural traditions, we should not act blindly. Lopsidedly exaggerating the fine traditions of the national culture would encourage the flaunting mentality of blind xenophobia, while lopsidedly exaggerating the negative side of the national culture would reduce national confidence and also unconsciously relieve people's duty-bound historical responsibilities.

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CSO: 4005/848

LIU DEYOU OUTLINES PRC-FOREIGN CULTURAL EXCHANGES

OW130746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 13 Jul 86

/Text/ Beijing, 13 Jul (XINHUA)--To develop its culture, China needs to know more advanced achievements in foreign culture, said new Vice Minister of Culture Liu Deyou here today.

"It is unnecessary to worry that foreign culture will shake the foundation of Chinese culture," he told participants of a national workshop of culture officials.

"We must overcome such a timid mentality," he said. "And under the principle of learning what is useful and resisting corrosive influences, we must introduce all new achivements in foreign culture and ideology to our people.

"This will help us to broaden our vision and find out the gap between us and the outside world."

The vice minister, who is in charge of the ministry's foreign affairs, pointed out that when judging the value of foreign works of literature and art, there is no simple "yes" or "no."

He said, "people need works of high artistic quality and ideological content. They also like entertaining works."

"As for those which are not so good in ideological content, but artistically can be used for reference," he said, "we'll selectively let them in so as to provide more material to our artists for their study."

When talking about introducing Chinese works of literature and art to the world, he said more attention should be paid to ballet, symphony, opera, etc., because internationally people judge a nation's cultural level mainly by its achievements in these arts.

He said celebrated artists will have more opportunities to take part in cultural activities abroad. And China is considering the possibility of sponsoring international art festivals.

"All this is to promote Sino-foreign cultural exchanges through diversified channels," he said.

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CSO: 4000/314

EFFECT OF REFORM ON INTELLECTUALS ANALYZED

Beijing WEN ZHAI BAO in Chinese No 297, 23 Mar 86 p 3

[Article: "The Effect of Reform on the Mental State of Intellectuals"]

[Text] Using more than 400 middle- and higher-level scientific-technological personnel at the steel research institute of the Wuhan Steel Mill, Comrades Zhang Lan [1728 1526] and Ma Jinshan [7456 6855 1472] have completed an analysis of the effect of reform on the mental state of intellectuals, which can be stated as follows:

- There is a rising awareness of competetion and a sense of crisis among some intellectuals. Youngsters contend that in the face of competition in which inferiority will give way to superiority, all are equals, and should unremittingly, unreservedly, and unrelentingly try their best to attain levels of excellence. In the end, a situation in which youngsters vie to become theme moderators has come to the surface.

In the past, some people tended to ignore professional studies. Because of this, they have fallen behind others in terms of theoretical levels and skills in using hand tools. Today, they have begun painstakingly sharpening their basic skills in the hope that they will be able to work independently as contractors and will be consulted whenever a cabinet is freely formed.

- Their appeals for improving their working and living conditions have become more vocal then demands voiced by other professional groups. What they mostly demand are not amenities but things essential to their work and lives.

- They have begun to become obsessed with social sciences. In order to enable them to participate in democratic administration and do a good job of presiding over the theme group discussions, they have begun to pay attention to the study of philosophy, natural dialectics, and logic. They are also deeply interested in the management of goals and overall planning methods.

- They hate talking about sociology but feel unable to effect a break with its influence. This can be manifested by their attempts to keep secret their academic discussions and seek favorable opinions on the essays they have published and by their search for connections which can influence the upgrading of their positions.

- They have expressed unwillingness to play the support role in scientific research. The main reasons are: (1) achievements in scientific research, a stepping stone for promotion, are mainly credited to those responsible; (2) those responsible are awarded bonuses that are higher than others, a factor important to the upgrading of their wages in the future; (3) brilliant young people consider it their inalienable right to become responsible persons; and (4) as some senior responsible persons are found unable to perform as excellent coordinators, others have said that "it is really folly to continue to serve their masters at any price" and the time has come for them to look for other opportunities.

9574/5915
CSO: 4005/701

COLLEGE STUDENTS VIEW GOALS IN POST-REFORM ERA

OW191412 Beijing XINHUA in English 1343 GMT 19 Jun 86

/Text/ Beijing, 19 Jun (XINHUA)--Changes in China following economic reform and opening to the outside world are encouraging students at Tianjin and other universities to question their personal goals, the GUANGMING DAILY reported today.

"Joining the Communist Party, going to graduate school and finding an ideal marriage partner"--these used to be enough, the cultural newspaper said.

But many students want more--or at least they view what they want differently. "It's not as if it's wrong to go after them," one student said at a discussion program in March reported by the paper today. "But some act as if their higher education and party membership were personal capital they had accumulated to benefit themselves."

The student said: "To go on to graduate school and to be a party member means to assume greater responsibilities for the people and the society, and should not be used to seek personal gains."

China's policies of opening to the outside world and reforming the economy to make people more accountable for their work, both initiated in 1979, have affected the way many college students think. With more options, more information and more potential responsibilities, many have begun to consider seriously how to train themselves to best meet China's changing needs.

In response, the Tianjin University Communist Party and youth leagues branches organized a discussion and lecture series in March on the topic of college students and their goals in the 1980's.

Almost everyone who spoke said college students should try to have loftier ideals than they have had in the recent past. As the paper put it, "instead of asking for personal gains, they should be ready to contribute more to the country."

The series evidently inspired more discussion than anyone had anticipated. Throughout the campus--in classes, on sidewalks, in dormitory rooms--students considered the issues and, the paper said, began to study harder.

The series also moved 24 graduate students to go to China's most remote and underdeveloped areas, where they have been offering help and studying conditions. It also led more than 3,000 students to apply for party membership, of whom 600 were accepted, the paper said.

Since the series ended, discussions of the topic have spread throughout Tianjin and elsewhere to the Harbin Polytechnic University, Henan University and the Chengdu Geological University, it said.

Participants in the event said increasing numbers of students were applying to the party out of high ideals. A freshman said: "to be a party member now means being a model communist with disco." By "disco," he said he meant a modern way of life.

But other students disagreed. They argued that while party members should be attuned to contemporary society and be dedicated to modernization, the "single-minded pursuit of a modern way of life would make some people forget the importance of working hard," according to the report.

Some students argued for more disciplined conduct, saying that university students of the 1980's should be better cultured than earlier students and should know what to say and how to behave on different occasions.

Students also debated what kind of education would best prepare them to participate in China's development. In doing so, several mentioned the university's 1985 awards to more than 120 students who had compiled excellent academic records in one or two subjects.

Students who favor concentration applauded the awards. "To be creative and competitive in modern society, college students must be encouraged to become experts in this or that subject," one said.

But others said the wards encouraged narrow specialization. "To meet the rapidly changing economy and developments in sciences students must be versatile," said one. "They must be able to apply every bit of new information to their future work."

Jobs in China are increasingly complex, the student said. "A manager must also be familiar with the law and an engineer must understand psychology."

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CSO: 4000/309

STUDENTS WARNED AGAINST FRAUD ON COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMS

HK230628 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 23 Jun 86 p 3

/Text/ With this year's All-China College Entrance Examination only 2 weeks away, the state has warned in a nationwide circular that fraud or "back doorism" will not be tolerated in college admissions.

According to the Beijing-based GUANGMING DAILY, the circular was jointly issued by the Party Discipline Inspection Commission and the State Education Commission.

It said:

--All candidates for State Universities must take the national college entrance examination.

College enrollment committees must monitor the exams to guard against cheating. Anyone caught cheating will be subject to discipline within the party or work units. Serious offenders will face court prosecution.

--A candidate's scholastic qualifications, health, and political and moral character must be accurately reported.

--Recruitment practices must adhere to State Education Commission regulations.

Enrollment committees at municipal, provincial and regional levels must set up disciplinary inspection teams to monitor recruitment practices. Anyone found guilty of fraud or "back doorism" will be expelled from his post and the discipline team will recommend appropriate punishment.

--All colleges and universities must abide by state recruitment rules.

Institutions are prohibited from admitting extra students or opening "special classes for the children of their own staff."

--The public, especially party members and examinees, must observe recruitment policies. Those who perform their duties in correct fashion will be cited for merit, while those who violate the regulations will be subject to penalties.

--The Party Discipline Committee at every level must send its members to investigate all allegations of fraud and handle them as serious breaches of the public interest.

Last year, 1.76 million students took part in the national college entrance exams, vying for about 587,000 slots in 95 national and provincial institutions of higher education.

About 110,000 more students sat for the exams in 1985 than in 1984.

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CSO: 4000/309

CHINA DAILY ON NEED FOR LEGAL GUARANTEES OF ACADEMIC FREEDOM

HK241027 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Jun 86 p 4

/By Zhang Xiaogang/

/Text/ Reforms which began 8 years ago have brought about an "unprecedented political democratization" of Chinese society, according to both Communist Party officials and scholars.

One feature of the encouraging change, they point out, is the broadening of academic freedom, allowing academic pursuits and debates without administrative interference.

At the same time, however, they are calling for writing academic freedom into the Chinese legal system in more detailed terms.

When PEOPLE'S DAILY stated in early May that "without socialist democracy, there could never be socialist modernization," the party's theorists and intellectuals in various fields were commemorating the policy of the mid-1950's of "letting a hundred flowers bloom" and "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" (dubbed the "double hundred" policy).

At a meeting cosponsored by national societies of Marxist theorists, writers, political scientists, economists, and philosophers in late May to mark the 30th anniversary of the proposal of the "double hundred" policy, Yan Jiaqi, director of the Institute of Political Science of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, stated clearly, "without full academic freedom, there would be no research or exploration of what a high level of political democracy really is, not to mention the concrete construction of political democracy."

Yan Jiaqi indicated that his interest is in building a socialist political structure that boasts a high level of democracy, "an academic as well as political issue."

Yan advised Chinese society that erroneous opinions can not survive in free debate: citizens will correct themselves through free debate; and free academic debates in the press--free from the interference of political power--can eventually contribute greatly to China's socialist democracy, and benefit Chinese culture.

Wu Mingyu, deputy minister of the State Commission of Science and Technology, argued sharply that although China is enjoying unprecedented political democracy, "not a few" obstacles still remain to implementation of the "double hundred" policy.

Wu, the chief coordinator of the nation's programme to encourage technological staff to support rural enterprises nationwide, spoke out in support of his intellectual friends' political status at the meeting.

His main points seemed to be: "Don't underestimate intellectuals; don't let individuals, including individual officials, be arbitrators of academic works; and don't be afraid of 'breakthroughs' in Marxism."

He said, "An attempt to uphold Marxism without further enriching its content would undermine Marxism's vitality." Half a month after the academics' meeting on the "double hundred" policy, PEOPLE'S DAILY carried an article signed by Du Feijin discussing how to institutionalize the policy of encouraging academic freedom.

Academic freedom and other civil liberties, the writer said, are clearly written into the Chinese Constitution. But that is not enough. There must be detailed guarantees of these civil rights, such as laws protecting the press, publications, copyright, inventions, visual media, academic and cultural societies, and literary creation.

These, the writer said further, must be based on principle, including democracy--the superior administrative office does not automatically represent truth, he observed--equality in the face of truth, freedom of creation and research, and tolerance of error.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY article pointed out particularly that no law should stipulate that discussion of political issues is prohibited.

Academic research in Marxism, political science, law and economics inevitably involves political issues, the writer said.

PEOPLE'S DAILY also published a cluster of speeches delivered by the nation's economists at their meeting to commemorate the "double hundred" policy.

He Kuang emphasized that two major erroneous concepts still have an impact on society and Chinese theorists as well.

One concept mistakes freedom as irresponsible argument, believing it only causes confusion. The other confuses the concept of freedom as a philosophical term (meaning "knowing the truth") with that of freedom as a civil liberty.

Xiao Zhuoji recalled the deplorable incident in the late 1950's in Beijing University. The president of the university had proposed population planning but his view was ignored by the leadership. More than 160 critiques and 9,000 "big-character posters" denouncing his theory were published in the university. But history has proved that the proposal was right.

He urged: "Prize the social sciences, respect theorists, and don't force conformity in academic matters."

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CSO: 4000/309

PRC REVISES COLLEGE STUDENT AID SYSTEM

OW112007 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 11 Jul 86

/Text/ Beijing, 11 Jul (XINHUA)--College students in China will soon find their "iron rice bowl" of support replaced by a financial aid system based on need and performance, the State Council, China's highest governing body, has decided.

According to a State Council circular released here today, the new system is designed "to motivate college students to work hard" and will be tested in a selected number of schools this year.

Since the founding of New China in 1949, everyone who has passed the college entrance examinations has received free tuition and lodging regardless of financial need, academic work or other considerations. Those who have financial difficulties may apply for stipends.

But under the new system, the State Council said, students will receive aid based on need and must maintain good academic and conduct records as well as good health for support to continue.

Top students with financial need will continue to receive grants, the council said, while others can receive low-interest loans if they have financial difficulties.

The reform, a major part of the ongoing educational restructuring, is aimed at "stimulating students to make progress in study, conduct and health," it said.

To encourage people to teach and do work, such as mining engineering, in harsh environments, the government will offer free tuition, room and board to students in those fields.

"All others will be responsible for their living expenses while they are at school," the State Council said.

After graduation, students' employers will be required to pay off educational loans in a lump sum and recover the money through payrool deductions within 5 years.

Graduates who, upon graduation, will teach at least 5 years in primary or middle schools or who work in harsh environments or in underdeveloped, border or mountainous areas, will not have to repay their loans.

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CSO: 4000/314

EXPERTS TO PLAN VOCATIONAL TRAINING IMPROVEMENT

OW021030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1007 GMT 2 Jul 86

/Text/ Beijing, 2 Jul (XINHUA)—To cope with the country's economic and social development, China's education and economic departments will try to improve vocational and technical education.

A national conference is now being held in Beijing by the state education, planning and economic commissions and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel to discuss vocational training. Several hundred educators and economists from different parts of the country will discuss concrete measures relating to the development of technical education.

Vocational and technical training will provide the country's economic departments and enterprises with millions of technical and managerial personnel and skilled workers.

China's vocational and technical education has gained momentum over the past few years, He Dongchang, vice minister of the State Education Commission, said at today's meeting. He said there are more than 1 million students studying in 2,500 secondary vocational schools, 740,000 students in 3,548 schools for training skilled workers, 2.29 million students in 8,070 professional middle schools, and 340,000 students in 118 higher-learning institutes.

According to the Seventh 5-Year Plan, which begins this year, nearly 10 million students will be graduated from these schools over the next 5 years, an increase of 110 percent over the previous 5-year period.

To accomplish this task, the vice minister urged that a large number of schools or training centers be established, qualified teachers be trained, and the number of teaching facilities be increased so that more students can enroll.

At the meeting, leading officials from the planning and economic commissions and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel expressed their full support of the efforts.

About 80 percent of China's 100 million industrial workers have received vocational skills training over the past 5 years.

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CSO: 4000/309

CPC DEMANDS BETTER CONTROL OF PUBLICATIONS

Beijing ZHONGGUO BAOKAN BAO in Chinese 19 Mar 86 p 1

[Article: "Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee Issues Calls for Better Control of Press and Publications, Placing Social Interests Above All Else"]

[Text] The Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee proposes that efforts be made by departments in charge of the press and publications to strengthen the management of the work of publishing newspapers and journals, to get them reorganized so as to improve their qualities, and to tighten up the control of their screening and approving processes and the quantities of their circulations as well as newsprint supplies.

The Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee put forward this demand after being given a briefing by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications on the problem of how to control the press and publications contained in the "outline of the Report of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications on Ways To Enhance the Development of Our Spiritual Civilization." At present, on the home front, there is a wide variety of newspapers and journals with circulations swelling out of control. Of these publications, many overlap one another in content and carry low-quality and even distasteful articles, whose circulation and distribution not only will add greatly to the workload of the departments of posts and telecommunications but will also have a negative impact on the development of our spiritual civilization plus the effect of demoralizing not only adults and youths but also the ranks of the publishers themselves. If no effective corrective measure is taken in this respect, this harmful effect may spread until it grows out of control. Pertinent bylaws must be enacted in order to bring it under control.

The Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee also called on departments of posts and telecommunications across the land to continue their efforts to rectify the ideological guidelines for their professional work and for the correct handling of the relationship between social and departmental interests so that they will be able to place social interests above all else.

At the national telephone conference on posts and telecommunications called by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications on 14 March, Minister Yang Taifang conveyed important instructions from the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee. He also took this occasion to make clear a plan calling on the departments of posts and telecommunications across the land to carry out a telecommunication service quality evaluation campaign immediately and to broaden and deepen the activities aimed at reorganizing the ranks of postal and telecommunication workers, dealing blows to crime, and rectifying the work style of various bureaus of posts and telecommunications. Yang Taifang demanded that in the next 2 or 3 years, efforts be made by postal workers to improve their political and professional qualities remarkably and to raise the prestige of the people's department of posts and telecommunications to the highest level in history.

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CSO: 4005/701

LEGAL REPORTERS ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN BEIJING

OW130908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 13 Jul 86

/Text/ Beijing, 13 Jul (XINHUA)--Chinese journalists specialized in legal reporting formed a national association here today in a bid to intensify the efforts to spread legal knowledge in the nation.

According to the Ministry of Justice, there are at least 3,000 such journalists all over the country, most of whom work in some 100 legal newspapers and magazines.

Among them, CHINA LEGAL SYSTEM, a daily published by the Ministry of Justice, is the largest with a circulation of more than 1.7 million.

Speaking at the meeting to announce the founding of the association, Chen Pixian, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, said that China promulgated 51 laws and a large number of decrees and regulations over the past few years. Thus a socialist legal system inbued with Chinese characteristics has been basically formed.

At the same time, he said, much progress has been achieved in legal reporting. The press has devoted more space and time to it by setting up legal columns and programs.

However, it is still common that things are not done according to the law. He attributed this mainly to people's weak sense of law.

The solution to this problem, he said, is to intensify the efforts to spread legal knowledge among the people.

He urged the press to write more news stories on legal matters and improve their quality.

Apart from continuing reporting the crackdown on criminal and economic offenses, legal journalists should also report more on the country's legislation work and how the laws are carried out in the civil, economic and administrative fields, Chen added.

Zou Yu, minister of justice, said that the association will play an important role in strengthening democracy and the legal system in the country.

The meeting adopted the constituiton of the association and elected a 43-member board of directors. Cai Cheng, deputy minister of justice, was elected board president.

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CSO: 4000/314

BRIEFS

BURHAN SHAHIDI ATTENDS OPERA--Beijing, 5 July (XINHUA)--More than 1,000 Uygar residents in Beijing watched "Bloody Era," an opera presented in their own language, at its premiere this evening. The play describes how a tyrant ruler of the kingdom of Yarkand on the ancient silk road, in the southwest of what is now the Xinjiang Uygar Autonomous Region, provoked a religious war in the 18th century. The performers were all Uygur students of the Central Drama Institute in Beijing, averaging 21 years old. Among the audience was Burhan Bhahidi, 92, also a Uygur and vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Committee. Director Xu Zhongquan, a noted actor in China, taught the Uygur students. He said that during the long period of its own development, the Uygur nationality has formed its unique language, production and lifestyles, and splendid literature and art. "We encourage the students to learn the most excellent parts of Uygar culture and strive to present the sentiments and characteristics of the nation in drama," Xu said. One of the major institutes for training stage artists in China, the Central Drama Institute has attracted many other Chinese ethnic groups. [Escerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1349 GMT 5 Jul 86 OW] /12232

NATIONAL LAWYERS ASSOCIATION--Beijing, 7 July (XINHUA)--A National Lawyers' Association was founded here today with Zou Yu, minister of justice, as its president. This was announced at the closing session of the First National Congress of Lawyers which began last Saturday. Well-known jurist Zhang Youyu and international court justice Ni Zhengyu are among the 20 advisors to the association. Elected at the closing session of the lawyers' congress, the association's council is made up of 70 professors and experts. A constitution of the association approved at today's session stipulates that the association is a national people's organization which is subjected to the Ministry of Justice for guidance in vocational work. Its main tasks include undertaking professional research and organizing experience exchenges, supporting lawyers in performing legal duties and safeguarding their legitimate rights and interests, and strengthening friendly exchanges with lawyers and lawyers' organizations in foreign countries. Lawyers' associations have already been set up in provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, all of which are members of the national association. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1120 GMT 7 Jul 86 OW] /12232

INCREASE IN COHABITATION--The number of couples living together without marriage registration or marrying illegally is increasing, CHINA LEGAL NEWS reported. The paper urged government departments at various levels to put an end to such practices, which it said had caused serious social consequences. A survey in Zaozhuang City, Shandong Province, revealed the number of such couples had increased. The paper said cases of cohabiting and illegal marriages occurred time and again. It blamed the trend partly on the "Cultural Revolution" from 1966 to 1976 and the side effects of the country's opening to the outside world. [Excerpts] [Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 12 Jul 86 p 3 HK] /12232

BOOK ON PARTY BUILDING--Beijing, 16 Jul (XINHUA)--"Zhang Yun on Party Building" will be published by the Hongqi Publishing House soon. Comrade Zhang Yun is a veteran revolutionary of our party. Her book was compiled at the suggestion of Comrade Hu Yaobang. Contained in the book are articles dealing with enhancing party spirit, eliminating factionalism, striving for fundamental improvement of party style, as well as some speeches and investigative reports never before published. [Summary] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1058 GMT 16 July 86 OW] /12624

UNIVERSITY REFORMS RANKS--Shanghai, 9 Jul (XINHUA)--Two matehmaticians in their mid-30's have become China's youngest advisers to Ph.D. candidates. Zheng Weian, 34, and Xiao Gang, 35, both trained in France, are professors at the East China Teachers' University in Shanghai. They were designated by their school to advise Ph.D. candidates earlier this month with the approval of the Academic Degrees Committee of the State Council, China's highest governing body. Observers here view this as one more step taken by China to end the situation in which seniority, rather than academic achievements, has been the primary basis for academic ranks and advisers to graduate students. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 9 Jul 86 OW/ 12228

'REPUBLIC OF CHINA' ON SALE--Zhengzhou, 14 Jul (XINHUA)--The first complete history book on the "Republic of China" (1912-49) published on the Chinese mainland in the past three decades is now on sale, XINHUA learned today. "An Outline History of the Republic of China," published by the Henan People's Publishing House, gives an "objective,true to the facts" account of the role played by the patriotic troops of the Kuomintang during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression (1937-1945), as well as the words and deeds of Chaign Kai-shek which benefitted the national salvation war, said Yang Fengge, deputy director of the Publishing House. The book, written by Nanjing University and other historians, "provides an allround analysis of the Republic of China, from its establishment to its downfall, proceeding from an approach of seeking the truth from facts," Yang added. As regards the role played by the United States in the war, it describes U.S. policy in the first few years of the war as being neutral while trying to bring some pressure to bear upon Japan and giving China some support. But the policy changed to one of giving China "all-out" support in the last few years of the war. China's late premier Zhou Enali suggested on many occasions that a history of the Republic of China be written. But for many years in the past, Yang said, studies in this field were taboo. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 14 Jul 86 OW/ 12228

ZHENG TIANXIANG ON CRIME CRACKDOWN--Beijing, 11 Jul (XINHUA)--China has made a "breakthrough" in cracking down on major crimes, especially serious economic offenses, China's chief justice said here today. "The clampdown is just beginning," said Zheng Tianxiang. "Legal workers throughout the country must realize how complicated it is--and long it takes--to fight crime." President

of the Supreme People's Court, Zheng told participants in a national conference on crime that this year has seen the court handling a number of serious cases, including multiple rapes in Shanghai and the sale of state secrets in Beijing. And, he said, between January and May China's courts handled 44.9 percent more cases of economic crime than in the same period in 1985. As China's legal system has become more organized, its laws have become tougher, said Zheng. In the past, he said, people convicted of serious economic offenses tended to be fined rather than imprisoned--"but no more." According to Zheng, courts are increasingly confronted with cases of speculation and tax evasion. And, he said, "people who are gulity of causing serious economic losses to the state by neglecting their duties are being fined and imprisoned." "Strict application of the law maintains the law's dignity," he said. "It reflects the will of the people." /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 11 Jul 86 OW/
12228

LAWYERS TRAINING, RETRAINING PROGRAM--Beijing, 12 Jul (XINHUA)--China will add 37,000 competent lawyers by 1990 and will retrain today's 13,000, according to an national lawyers conference concluded here today. The training and retraining program was worked out to meet the needs of socialist legal work and more and more dealings with the rest of the world. The conference decided to institute a unified examination for new laywers starting this year. More lawyers are needed in China as the number of lawsuits is increasing and many departments and organizations have lawyers as their legal advisors. As part of the retraining program, a center has been set up to train senior lawyers in foreign economic, patent and marine laws and regulations. Other lawyers will be retrained in different localities. The 5-day conference was attended by 150 veteran lawyers who reviewed their experience over the past 6 years and mapped out future tasks. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 0639 GMT 12 Jul 86 OW/
12228

TRIBUTES TO DECEASED--Comrade He Li, member of the Provincial CPPCC Committee and adviser and former vice president of Jilin University, died of illness in Changchun on 5 July 1986 at the age of 74, after all attempts to save him failed. On the morning of 12 July, the provincial and Changchun City party and government leaders, including Wang Zhongyu, Liu Jingzhi, Du Qinglin, Wu Duo, Zhang Fenqi, Guan Mengjue, and Fan Yeben paid their last respects to the remains of Comrade He Li at the funeral room of the first clinic of Bethune Medical College. Also paying their last respects to the remains were Tang Qoqing, chairman of the State Natural Science Foundation Committee; the party and government leaders and noted figures on the educational, scientific and technological, and cultural and educational circles in Changchun City; representatives of teachers, students, and working personnel of Jilin University; and friends, relatives and family members of Comrade He Li, more than 300 persons in all. After the death of Comrade He Li, Comrades Wu Xueqian, Zheng Tianxiang, Song Yiping, Yang Haibo, Peng Peiyun, Wang Qiuyun, Gong Weizhen, Gao Jingde, Li Chuanxin, Qu Bochuna, Chen Jingbo, Zuo Lin, Huang Huanqiu, Xing Fangqun and Xie Younai sent condolence messages to express their profound condolences over the unfortunate death of Comrade He Li and extended their sympathy to the family members of the deceased. [Excerpts] [Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 86 p 1 SK] /12624

GU MU GREETS RESEARCH INSTITUTE--Beijing, 28 Jul (XINHUA)--There are usually more elderly people in a flourishing age. Today, members and contributing members of the Central Research Institute of Culture and History, whose average age is 80, gathered here to celebrate its 35th founding anniversary. State Councillor Gu Mu extended greetings and spoke at the commemorative meeting. He said: The institute has done considerable work in uniting elderly intellectuals since its founding. Most members of the research institute possess certain specialties, high social prestige, rich working experience, and have made valuable contributions to society. Currently, there are similar research institutes in all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government. These research institutes boast more than 1,000 members across the nation. The current director of the Central Research Institute of Culture and History is Ye Shengtao. Also attending today's commemorative activities were Wu Lianyuan, deputy director of the United Front Work Department under the CPC Central Committee, Ye Zhishan and Fang Rongxin, deputy secretaries general of the CPPCC National Committee, Zhang Wenshou, deputy secretary general of the State Council, Wu Qingtong, director, and Wang Hairong, deputy director of the Advisers Office of the State Council. Wu Kong, deputy director of the Central Research Institute of Culture and History, presided over today's commemorative meeting. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0810 GMT 28 Jul 86 OW] /12624

WAN LI INSPECTS BUS ROUTE--Tianjin, 28 Jul (XINHUA)--Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, accompanied by Ni Zhifu, Li Ruihuan, and other leading comrades of the Tianjin Municipal Party Committee and government, inspected a bus route in the municipality today, praising the project for improving Tianjin's traffic situation. This 34.5 kilometer-long route, a major municipal artery, was opened to traffic on 1 July this year. At a dish-shaped intersection bridge, Wan Li met the designer of the bridge, Hu Xihua, a 29-year-old student of a polytechnic school. Wan Li encouraged him to carry out reforms and to be bold in blazing new trails. [Text] [Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 28 Jul 86 OW] /12624

EDUCATIONAL TV CHANNEL--Beijing, 23 Jun (XINHUA)--China has bought a transmission device on the number five satellite of the International Telecommunications Earth Satellite Organization to enable it to open an educational TV channel on 1 July. Addressing a news briefing here today, an official of the State Education Commission said an educational program schedule had been drawn up, and about 140 ground stations for receiving and relaying them had been built in cities around the country. He said there would be a trial period from 1 July to the end of September. The channel would be officially launched on 1 October. Satellite TV would enable China to promote education all over the country. The channel's major roles would be to help train primary and secondary school teachers, develop adult and vocational education and to broadcast courses to update the knowledge of technical workers. The State Education Commission is planning to open a second educational satellite TV channel by 1990. /Text/ /Beijing XINHUA in English 1403 GMT 23 Jun 86 OW/ 12228

CSO: 4000/309

HUNAN STRENGTHENS CYL DURING PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jul 86 p 4

[Text] The Hunan Provincial CPC Committee has made strengthening the rural CYL organizations an important part of rural party consolidation work. The CYL organizations at the district and township levels in the entire province are being strengthened in the course of rural party consolidation.

In 1982, the provincial party committee consolidated all the rural primary CYL organizations. However, by the end of the last year, when rural party consolidation began, a considerable number of rural CYL branches in the province were found to be ineffective again and even in a state of paralysis. The proportion of CYL members among rural youth had gone down. There were more party members than CYL members, an abnormal phenomenon. Because of this, the provincial party committee issued two documents in October last year during the preparatory stage of rural party consolidation, setting goals for strengthening the rural CYL organizations. Before province-wide rural party consolidation was set in motion, the provincial party committee formally circulated a report from the provincial CYL committee on concrete steps to strengthen the CYL organizations in conjunction with rural party consolidation. Documents were also issued by prefectural (autonomous prefectural), municipal and county party committees or guiding organs for party consolidation. All party committees at and above the county level in the province designated one comrade each to be responsible specifically for CYL-building.

The provincial party committee called on the localities to form new CYL branches by holding democratic elections among CYL members and give priority to selecting new CYL branch secretaries, while consolidating party organizations at the village level. At the same time, the establishment of CYL branches was to be readjusted according to changes in the rural economic structure and the distribution of CYL members and young people, and permission was given to set up a general CYL branch in each administrative village where there is a party branch, and a CYL branch in all other villages. Accordingly, 282 CYL branches in 20 townships (towns), the first group selected for experiment, in various prefectures (autonomous prefectures) and cities have formed new leading bodies through democratic elections among CYL members, and more than 40 new CYL branches have been established. The 90 once-paralyzed CYL branches have become vigorous again. While conducting experimental party consolidation work, the Dazhang Township, in Liling City, held new elections for all the township's

25 CYL branches, and party or CYL members who enjoy prestige among CYL members and young people were elected CYL branch secretaries. As a result, the state of the CYL branches has changed dramatically. At the same time, the provincial party committee called on party committees at all levels to help CYL organizations implement in an all-round way the new policy put forward by the CYL Central Committee for recruiting new CYL members, recruit new CYL members in an active and well-planned way and open the CYL's doors to all advanced young people in the countryside.

In view of the practical problems in building rural primary CYL organizations, the provincial party committee also did two things for the rural CYL organizations. First, it selected the full-time cadres for the district and township CYL organizations. To deal with the facts that the rural primary CYL organizations did not have enough cadres, that full-time CYL cadres could not work full-time for the CYL, that more were transferred than replaced, that CYL cadres were in short supply, and that some CYL cadres were released from work for studies but still holding their positions, the provincial party committee made three decisions: When a CYL cadre is released from work to study elsewhere, he will not return to his former post upon graduation, as he is no longer on the staff of the former CYL committee, and the position he has vacated should be filled by someone else promptly; when townships (towns) select cadres, they should make sure that enough cadres are selected for the CYL organizations; and enough full-time cadres must be selected for the CYL during party consolidation at the district and township levels. In accordance with the provincial party committee's instruction, party committees at various levels have paid serious attention to assigning CYL cadres while consolidating party organizations at the district and township levels. As of the end of April, positions of full-time CYL cadres at the district and township (town) levels in the province were more than 95 percent filled.

Second, the provincial party committee helped the CYL branches in expanding their areas of activities and fund-raising bases.

12802/12851
CSO: 4005/825

HEBEI CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDES

SK240023 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The 21st Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress concluded on 12 July.

In discussing the work of popularizing legal knowledge at the meeting, the participating members held that, since the provincial conference held in 1985 on the propaganda work of legal systems, the provincial People's Government has more firmly grasped the work of popularizing legal knowledge and has adopted more effective measures for the work. However, some localities throughout the province have not achieved even development in this work, while many have left it untouched. In popularizing legal knowledge, rural areas should make further efforts to engage in pilot work and to sum up the experience gained in this regard.

At the meeting, the participating members also discussed the issues concerning agricultural production.

The meeting on 12 July approved the provincial provisions on management over financial affairs at the town-town level and the personnel changes in which (Mao Zhijun) was appointed secretary general of the provincial People's Government.

Prior to the conclusion of the meeting, Sun Guozhi, chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered important speeches on the issues concerning agricultural production and the work of popularizing legal knowledge, and concerning the implementation of the environmental protection law and the food sanitation law and the two related regulations.

Wu Qingcheng, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting on 12 July.

Attending the meeting on 12 July were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, including Yue Zengtai, Guo Zhi, Zhang Zhengchuan, Pan Chengxiao, Zhang Kerang, Wang Yu, Du Benjie, and Wang Youhui.

Attending the meeting on 12 July as observers were Song Shuhua, vice governor of the province; Wang Yugong, vice president of the provincial Higher People's Court; (Liu Chongxin), deputy procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate; and responsible persons from the related departments of the provincial People's Government and the departments under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

/12624
CSO: 4005/878

TAIYUAN ENDEAVORS TO RECTIFY WORK STYLE OF PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 86 p 4

[Article by Wang Ling [3769 3781] and Mao Lei [3029 4320]: "Taiyuan Municipal Party Committee Moves To Rectify the Party's Work Style in a Meticulous Manner"]

[Text] In the course of guiding the second group of party members through the second phase of party consolidation, the Taiyuan municipal CPC committee of Shanxi Province has kept in close touch with grassroots units, carried out investigations and studies and provided guidance for the streamlining of party organizations with specific objectives in mind.

As a result of investigations, the committee has come to realize that the overwhelming majority of units and party members have spared no effort to prepare for the day of cross-examination which was marked by tight control and conscientious evaluations and that they have also proceeded with the investigation of cases, particularly those involving leading cadres, in a dauntless and stern manner. As the investigations were underway, the committee also found the municipal hardware wholesale company and other units streamlining party organizations perfunctorily, failing to come to grips with crucial problems during the period of cross-examination, investigating and dealing with every case ineffectively, and moving around at a snail's pace. Due to this fact, the committee has subjected them to severe criticism.

Taiyuan Municipality began the second phase of party consolidation for the second group of party members last October, which involved more than 36,000 party members from nearly 2,000 units, mainly factories, mining enterprises, rural township organizations and enterprises, and urban neighborhood party committees. Always emphasizing the rectification of the party's work style as the key to the streamlining of party organizations, the municipal party committee has displayed a pragmatic and relentless spirit with which to deal with each specific individual accused of practicing unhealthy work styles and violating laws and discipline before proceeding with one serious investigation after another.

After concluding an investigation of 15 units in which their party organizations should be revamped, the Taiyuan municipal party committee purposefully outlined requirements for the next phase of party consolidation, calling on various units to step up the building of their leading bodies and leading cadres to act as models. It also required them to address those problems strongly voiced by the masses, problems which may result in seriously jeopardizing the image of the party.

9574/5915
CSO: 4005/701

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IMPROVED BY STREAMLINING PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 May 86 p 4

[Article by Liu Yaowen [0491 5069 2429]: "Yanbei Prefectural Party Committee Rectifies the Party's Work Style by Means of Streamlining Party Organizations"]

[Text] The conscientious efforts made by the Yanbei prefectural CPC committee of Shanxi Province in the course of guiding various units to check and close loopholes uncovered during the streamlining of party organizations have achieved better results because they endeavor to rectify the unhealthy tendencies in coordination with the work of improving regulations and rules.

Since the streamlining of party organizations began, Yanbei prefectures and counties have succeeded in bringing under control many unhealthy tendencies and have completed an investigation of many important cases. In the course of rectifying the unhealthy tendencies, the committee also conducted an analysis of problems uncovered during the rectification of the party's work style, tracing the important cause of the party's unhealthy work style to a lack of perfect regulations and rules and of the strong party spirit displayed by party members and leading cadres. In the course of enlivening the economy and carrying out the open-door policy and reforms in unban and rural areas, it must also be noted that after those old regulations and rules were thoroughly destroyed, no timely measures were taken to replace them with more perfect regulations and rules, thus providing people with opportunites for speculation. The prefectural party committee maintained that in the course of streamlining party organizations, in addition to strengthening education, rectifying the unhealthy tendencies, and investigating cases as significant steps in bringing about fundamental improvements in the party's work style, successful efforts must be made to establish and improve various regulations and rules. For this reason, during the late stage of party consolidation, regarding the work of establishing and improving various regulations and rules as the key to the streamlining of party organizations, the Yanbei prefectural party committee has made extensive efforts to establish and improve the following three categories of regulations and rules:

- A responsibility system designed to rectify the party's work style has been established and widely adopted by the 13 counties throughout the prefecture in order to stimulate "the personal interests of all party committee secretaries, county magistrates, political work cadres, secretaries of commissions for inspection of discipline, members of five leading bodies, and leading comrades at all levels in this activity." Similar systems have also been adopted by various units directly under the jurisdiction of the prefecture, factories, and enterprises. Under such systems, the state of the party's work style practiced by each department or unit, both good and bad, will be regarded as an important factor in the evaluation of the performance of leading cadres.

- A personnel appointment and transfer system has been established and perfected. For example, a system of supervision by party committees, inspection by organizational work departments, and appointment and recording by personnel departments has been adopted and put into effect in an effort to prevent people from practicing favoritism by the time a "cabinet" is being formed.

- A financial management system has been adopted and perfected. Among the economic cases under investigation, some fall into the category of flagrant violations of laws and discipline and others involve people accused of profiteering on a chaotic financial system. In light of this situation, various units have come with improved financial management, wage and bonus controls and financial accounting systems. Many units have set up accounting sections and equipped them with professional accountants.

9574/5915
CSO: 4005/701

TIANJIN MAYO SPEAKS ON LITERARY, ART CREATIONS

SK140726 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The municipal CPC Committee and the municipal government held a forum on literary and artistic creations at the cadres' club on 28 June. Li Ruihuan, deputy secretary of the municipal CPC Committee and mayor of the municipality, delivered a long and important speech entitled "Work as one and inspire enthusiasm to further enliven Tianjin's literary and artistic undertakings" in line with the current situation in the development of the work in the literary and artistic fields and the problems in this regard. More than 400 people attended the forum. They were Wu Zhen, Nie Bichu, Ji Zenghui, He Guomo, Zhang Lichang, Hao Tianyi, Bai Hua, Shi Jian, Yao Jun, Liu Jinfeng, Lu Xuezheng, Li Changxing, Mao Changwu, Xiao Yuan, Zheng Wantong, Huang Yanzhi, and representatives from literary and art circles. Zhang Junqiu, a famous artist in performing Beijing opera, was invited to attend the forum.

Li Ruihuan said at the forum: We must provide the people with more, richer spiritual food along with the ceaseless improvement of the people's material life. We often said "grain shortage will lead to social disorder," didn't we? I think these words also contained certain truths regarding spiritual civilization. Spiritual food shortage will be able to create more ideological problems and various backward ideologies. In a certain sense, our sense of urgency for developing cultural undertakings and enlivening literature and art hinges on the sense of urgency for reform. Tianjin is a place with rich resources and potential for developing literary and artistic creations.

With regard to reform, Li Ruihuan emphatically pointed out: From now on, all departments and units in charge of the literary and artistic work should place reform above everything else. Literary and artistic fronts should make definite plans, adopt conscious measures, effectively enhance leadership, and organize groups especially in charge of the work in order to build themselves into one of the fronts carrying out reform most vividly.

Li Ruihuan concluded: Our literary and artistic fronts should strengthen unity in order to have good literary and artistic creations and to enjoy prestige among the country. Unity is a great, decisive matter. Thus, we should stress unity, inspire enthusiasm, carry out reform, and keep forging ahead. Our municipality will hold a conference of outstanding workers from literary and art circles before the end of next year in order to encourage the vast number of literary and art workers to make more achievements and win honor.

Li Ruihuan's speech was warmly received by the participants.

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CSO: 4005/847

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING ENDS 26 JULY

SK270225 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 26 Jul 86

[Text] The 23d Standing Committee meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress concluded on the afternoon of 26 July. The meeting approved the decision made by the Standing Committee on making and issuing inspection cards for the deputies to the provincial People's Congress and the namelist of personnel changes.

Lu Guang, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting.

Attending today's meeting were vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress, including Wei Zhimin, Wang Jinling, Liu Huixian, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi, Wang Jun, and Zhang Ruoxian.

Attending as nonvoting delegates were Jing Bowen, vice governor of the province; and Jia Chengwen, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

At the meeting, Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a speech, in which he stated: The meeting held earnest discussions on the draft provincial regulations on the management of individual-run industrial and commercial units and on publication, and put forward many and favorable opinions concerning these regulations. In order for the regulations to be more accurate and in line with the suggestion raised by the members at the meeting, tentative approval of these regulations at the meeting will be further revised or improved. Then, they will be submitted to the next session for approval.

Referring to the decision of making and issuing inspection cards for the deputies, Comrade Li Jianbai stated in his speech: This is an important measure for carrying out inspection activities frequently. He urged the People's Congress Standing Committees and the people's governments at all levels to support the measure and to make concerted efforts in implementing the measure in order to bring into better play the role of the people's deputies.

/9604
CSO: 4005/601

HEILONGJIANG HOLDS ADMINISTRATIVE MEETING IN QIQIHAR

SK190114 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 16 Jun 86

[Excerpts] From 5 to 6 June, the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee held an on-the-spot administrative meeting in Qiqihar City. The meeting pointed out that, over the past years, the Qiqihar City CPC Committee had done a great deal of work in building socialist material and spiritual civilizations by proceeding from realities in the city and upholding the principle of conducting reforms and of enforcing the policy of opening to the outside in order to enliven the domestic economy. The city's industrial and agricultural production has achieved steady development and the city party committee has scored marked achievements in straightening our party style, enhancing ideological and political work, and in conducting the activities of "five stress," "four beauty," and "three ardent loves." All of these achievements can be attributed to the arduous struggle waged by the city party committee, cadres at all levels, and the people along with the earnest implementation of the party's principles and policies.

The administrative meeting agreed with the strategic guideline adopted by the city party committee for economic and social development with regard to upholding the drive to conduct reforms, independently enforcing the policy opening to the outside in order to enliven its own economy, conducting both southward and northward development, introducing outside advanced technology and setting up economic associations among the city enterprises, and achieving unified and harmonious development in both urban and rural areas in order to gradually build Qiqihar into a new modern economic zone full of establishments opening to the outside and of economic networks.

The provincial CPC Committee also agreed with the major measures adopted by the city party committee in developing the rural economy by stabilizing the foundation of grain production and emphatically grasping the two main tasks of developing animal husbandry and township- and town-run enterprises.

The administrative meeting pointed out that a good job should be done in grasping the following three tasks in developing local industries:

1) Efforts should be made to unswervingly enforce or improve the system of having plant managers in charge. 2) Attention should be paid to improving enterprises' methods of distribution. 3) The city should take advantage of its proximity to Daqing City by actively establishing lateral economic associations with the enterprises in Daqing and by relying on Daqing to develop local industries.

/9604
CSO: 4005/601

HEILONGJIANG SECRETARY ADDRESSES MODEL MEMBER RALLY

SK150920 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 86 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Sun Weiben at the Heilongjiang provincial commendation rally of model party branches and members: "Bring Into Full Play the Role of Party Branches and Members in the New Historical Period"]

[Excerpts] Comrades, at the rally, the provincial CPC Committee awarded certificates to the 66 outstanding Communist Party members and citations to the 20 advanced party branches to commend their marked achievements scored in building socialism and conducting reforms. There are still many party organizations throughout the province which should pay attention to awarding or commending their outstanding party branches and members who have scored marked achievements in work. This represents the highest glory given to them by the party and the people. Holding such a commendation rally to mark the 65th anniversary of the CPC's founding and to foster a number of examples throughout the province to enable party branches and members to know how to do in the new historical period has a very important and practical significance and exerts far-reaching influence on upgrading the quality of party members, enhancing party spirit, correcting party style, strictly enforcing the party's discipline, promoting the drive to conduct reforms, and accelerating the pace of developing the socialist cause. The provincial CPC Committee is very grateful to the advanced branches and the outstanding party members attending the present rally, as well as to the outstanding party members and the advanced party branches on various fronts and in various localities throughout the province for their outstanding achievements. We also extend festive greetings to Communist Party members throughout the province.

By seizing the opportunity entrusted by the provincial CPC Committee, I would like to make the following remarks:

1. The New Situation Prevailing in the Cause Undertaken by Our Party in Leading the People To Build Socialism and To Conduct Reforms

Our party has traversed a glorious 65-year course of struggle. For over a half a century the party has accomplished the following three deeds by leading the people of various nationalities throughout the country: First, efforts have been made to thoroughly overthrow the reactionary rule of imperialism, bureaucracy, and feudalism; to enable the Chinese people to rise to their feet; and to realize the independence of the country. Second, efforts have been made to fulfill the drive to conduct socialist reforms in private ownership of productive means and to eliminate the system of exploitation. Third, efforts have been made to develop productive forces, to enable the 1 billion people to dress warmly and eat their fill, and to lead the people throughout the country to wage a struggle against poverty. In this regard, the CPC Central Committee has put forward the following three targets for development: First, to quadruple the 1980 total industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century and to reach the "well-off" standard in the people's livelihood. Second, to enable China to reach the standard of the middle-developed countries of the world by the centennial of the CPC's founding. Third, to reach the economic standard of the developed countries of the world by the centennial of the PRC's founding and to build China into an advanced, prosperous, wealthy, and modern socialist country. We are firmly convinced that the CPC, which has led the people throughout the country to realize China's independence and to eliminate the system of exploitation, will also certainly be able to lead the people to fulfill the great historic task of eliminating poverty.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party organizations throughout the province have undergone the practice and test of socialist construction and reform, the replacement of old cadres with new ones, party rectification, and the grasping of party style, and have witnessed remarkable changes in the ideology and workstyle as well as in the situation of the organizations. In provincial-level party rectification, we have further eliminated the leftist influence and corrected professional guidelines. Many units have resisted unhealthy trends on their own initiative. We have also made prominent achievements in party rectification at the prefectural, city, and county levels. In township-level party rectification, we have fulfilled the various requirements of the CPC Central Committee in a comparatively good manner. The several unhealthy trends pointed out in the relevant documents of the central authorities concerning improvements in party style have been basically checked. Gratifying achievements have also been made in checking the unhealthy trends of serious bureaucratism, and the practice of abusing one's power to seek personal gains, as well as some malpractices in the work of cadres. Most of the major and appalling cases which the people have complained about greatly have been investigated and handled. All in all, the party organizations at all levels throughout the province and the broad masses of party members have maintained political unity with the CPC Central Committee on their own initiative, adhered to the ideological line of seeking truth from facts, and played an important role in the construction and reform undertakings. All these have fully shown that the main trend of the party organizations at all levels throughout the province and the party members are good. It is absolutely possible for them to depend on their own sound factors to overcome the passive corrosive factors. However, we should also sober-mindedly note that there are still many undesirable problems in our party's ideology, style of work, and organizations. Some party organizations are listless in leadership and lack fighting strength. Party organizations at all levels should pay attention to these problems. All problems will be solved as long as we are clear-headed, persist in managing the party through the efforts of party members, and persist in running the party strictly and grasping party style resolutely.

Realizing the CPC Central Committee's three-step target of development for the future; developing production forces, carrying out the "second revolution," and attending to reform; and strengthening the building of the party and improving the party's leadership are a three-in-one task in the new historic period. The building of the party is a fundamental guarantee for developing production forces and carrying out reform. Therefore, we must consider the building of the party as an important task of our party's work, and fully exercise the party's great historical role during the new period.

2. Vanguard and Exemplary Role of Party Members in the New Period

In light of the new historic tasks facing our party, the 12th Party Congress set forth definite demands on the role of party members during the new period, and specifically stipulated eight duties for party members. With different experiences and positions, the 66 outstanding party members commended by this rally have answered the question with their thinking and behavior on how to become a qualified party member in the new historical period.

First, we should foster firm communist ideals, and consciously adhere to the four fundamental principles. Communist ideals are the spiritual pillar of party members, and the four fundamental principles are the necessary and basic stand of party members. Through the deeds of the commended outstanding party members, we can see the fact that these party members could create outstanding achievements in their work because they adhered to the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and methods and firmly believed in communism and the party leadership. As a professor of the Harbin Engineering University, and a noted optical specialist of our country, Comrade Ma Zuguang has made important contributions to the research in the fields of optics, laser, and spectrum, which have reached the world advanced level. He has frequently gone abroad to conduct research and give lectures and has been able to make an analysis of the capitalist world from a Marxist viewpoint. Instead of being misled by the developed economy and advanced technologies of capitalist countries, he has been greatly inspired by them and become more enthusiastic in devoting himself to the socialist motherland. He said: "I will try my best to burn myself, because the value of a party member is to burn himself for the communist cause." He has done what he had said. When studying and working in the Federal Republic of Germany, he always set strict demands on himself with the standards for party members. Educating party members with communist ideals is a long-term task. Before China catches up with the capitalist countries in the fields of economy, technology, and per-capita consumption levels, such questions concerning whether or not communism is accurate and whether or not socialism is feasible will exist in some people's mind. Meanwhile, the principle of commodity exchange will invade the political life of the party and the state, and will affect the ideas of party members. Therefore, fostering a firm belief in communism, adhering to socialist orientation, and constantly enhancing the ability to resist the influence of the ideas of the capitalist class and the exploiting class are a basic requirement for party members in playing their vanguard and exemplary role in the new historical period.

Second, we should carry forward the pioneering spirit, and actively plunge into the reform. The on-going reform is, in fact, a still more extensive and profound revolution, as well as a basic way out to build a modern and socialist country characterized by a high degree of democracy and development. This reform has opened up an ample scope for the abilities of party members, and has also set still higher demands on party members. The vanguard and exemplary role of party members in the new historical period should first be represented at the reform. In this aspect, an outstanding party member Ma Bo has set an example for us. In 1983, at the age of 30, he assumed the post of chief of the Yongan coking plant in Jidong County. He is 33 years old now. After taking the post, he has enabled the plant to make three big steps over the past 3 years by upholding the principle of conducting reforms, boldly marching forward despite difficulties and accusations, and continuously deepening the drive to conduct reforms. The yearly average increase of output value has reached more than 12 percent. The 1985 profit surpassed that of 1982 by 12 times. Guan Tailing, chief of the Hengdaohezi brewery, assumed the post of plant chief in 1980. After taking the post, he has not only been keen to make progress and lead the masses to conduct reforms, but he has also adopted all ways and means to mobilize the masses and to bring into play the enthusiasm of the masses in order jointly engage in reforms. He has also adopted effective measures to straighten out party style and to ensure the drive to conduct reforms. Thus, the outdated plant which is backward in equipment and management and has a unitary product has begun to display the vigor of youth and made the new situation prevail. The Communist Party members should learn from Comrades Ma Bo and Guan Tailing and harbor the strong sense of responsibility and mission in the drive to conduct reforms. Efforts should be made to earnestly eliminate the outdated ideas and conservative thinking, to observe or support the drive to conduct reforms, and to boldly smash the various obstacles in order to push forward the drive to conduct reforms step by step. By no means should we be afraid of others' comments, criticism, satire, and attack. We should make continuous efforts to carry out the reforms through to the end, which are simply favorable for building socialism reflecting the Chinese characteristics, making the country prosperous and developed, and making the people wealthy and happy.

Third, efforts should be made to serve the people wholeheartedly and to do a good job in conducting one's own work in a down-to-earth manner. The position of the party in power has set forth a higher demand for party members in establishing ties with the masses and serving the people. The principle of serving the people wholeheartedly is a fundamental purpose of our party and is the loftiest behavior of the party members in upholding party spitit. Outstanding party members Comrades Li Taiyong and Ma Xiru are the teachers who have regarded their own work as "the most sacred cause under the sun" and have consistently devoted themselves to the educational undertakings for the people over the past decades by working carefully and industriously. Comrade Gao Cuifang, deputy director of the gynaecology and obstetrics department of the general hospital under the Shuangyashan mining bureau, has engaged in medical work in the mining area for 35 years. She has constantly improved her skill and performed about 10,000 surgical operations in which she saved the lives of more than 1,500 patients. She has won trust, love, and esteem from the masses because she has never encountered with medical disputes. Xu Zhenzhong, secretary of the party branch of the Jixian village in Huachuan County, has led the masses to eliminate the illiteracy and to wage a struggle against the poverty by displaying the high spirit of Communist Party members and the selfless spirit and has brought about a change to the "backward" village. The per capita income of the village increased from 43 yuan in 1981 to 450 yuan in 1985. Liu Ruozhao, general engineer of the Harbin bristle factory, has made contributions to manufacturing three new products and brought about a change in the backward situation of the factory. During the new historical period, the Communist Party members should play their vanguard and exemplary role in both production and construction, learn from these advanced comrades' ideas of serving the people wholeheartedly, consciously overcome individualism, resolutely combat the corrosive thinking of "being motivated solely by money," and absolutely refrain from seeking personal gain by taking advantage of power and adopting various ways and means.

Fourth, we should set an example in observing party discipline and state policies and decrees. The outstanding party members commended at this rally have not only made great contributions to their work, but have also set examples in observing discipline and laws. Comrade Dong Fuchun, director of the Honggang public security subbureau of Daqing City, has, over the past 20 years or so, been strict with himself, always been law-abiding, and handled affairs impartially. Meanwhile, he has never accepted any gifts and banquets, and has never opened any "back-door" for his relatives and friends. We should learn from these outstanding party members, conscientiously observe party discipline, adhere to the party's organizational principle, struggle against various kinds of acts in defiance of the organization and discipline, safeguard party unity and unification, and enhance the fighting capacity of the party, in order to ensure the fulfillment of the various tasks for the party in the new historical period.

Fifth, we should intensify the training with party spirit and should strive to renovate our own subjective world in the course of renovating the objective world. Comrade Cai Chaoxu, secretary of the CPC Committee of the Mudanjiang Ceramic Plant, has, for many years, always set demands on himself with the standards for party members, has always kept his natural character of being upright and honest, and has never sought personal favors. In riding on a bus, readjusting wages, and distributing houses, he has yielded his interests to others again and again, and therefore his seven-member family now still lives in a house with a floor space of less than 30 square meters. Having retired for 20 years, Comrade Zhou Yingxue, a 76-year-old staff member of the provincial radio and television department, has always been strict with herself in line with the standards for party members, still persisted in her work, and collected and sorted out a vast amount of historical data for the provincial television station without receiving any extra pay. Her contributions can be seen in the special program "On Today's Calendar" of the provincial television station. Revolutionaries of the older generation have said that it is not difficult for a person to do some good things, but it is difficult to persist in doing good things throughout his life and not to do any things which let the party and the state down. The fact that Comrades Cai Chaoxu andZhou Yingxue have been able to give top priority to the interests of the party and the people has resulted from their persistent efforts to train themselves with party spirit and to conduct self-renovation. To be a qualified party member in the new historical period, we should constantly intensify the training with party spirit in practice, and comprehensively improve our ideological, political, and professional competence.

3. The Role of Fighting Force of Party Branches in the New Period

How to exploit the fighting force of party branches in line with the party Constitution and demands under the new historical condition of reform and opening to the outside world is a major issue facing the 100,000 party branches in the province.

First, we should build up a powerful, effective, and vigorous leading body, which is a decisive factor for the competence of party branches. The party branch of the Daqing No 2012 (former No 1205) well drilling team has been headed by Wang Jinxi, an iron man. Since the founding of this team 33 years ago, the party branch of this team has changed its secretaries on 15 occasions, and each secretary has persistently taken the iron man Wang Jinxi as an example, has set strict demands on himself, and has set an example for the masses. In early 1985, right after it assumed the office, the new leading body of the party branch formulated five measures to strengthen the building of the party branch, thus ensuring that all members of the leading body have been able to take the lead in rectifying party style. The examples set by cadres and the consistency in cadres' words and deeds have helped the whole team become a strong fighting collective which pledges to work together for a splendid future. The party branch of this well drilling team has been able to preserve its vigorous fighting force for scores of years because it has paid special attention to building the party branch itself.

Second, the party branches should focus their work on fulfilling the task of building the two civilizations. The building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations is a fundamental task of our party and country in the new period. Fundamentally speaking, the role of the party branches is to guarantee the fulfillment of this task. Over the past few years, the party branch of Wuyi Village in Xingfu Township of Huanan County has conscientiously implemented the party's policies on making the people prosperous, proceeded from the reality in the course of implementing the contract systems in families and collectives, readjusted the production setups, extensively applied science and technology, and actively carried out the work of supporting the poor and helping the difficult areas on the one hand, while grasping the building of civilized villages, enriching the cultural lives of peasants, and strengthening ideological and political work on the other. At present, this village has scored good achievements in building the two civilizations. In 1985, the total revenue of this village showed a 5-fold increase over 1978. The fixed assets of the collective economic enterprises were valued at more than 2 million yuan, of which 1.36 million yuan worth of fixed assets have been newly added in the last 3 years. The average per-capita income was 1,300 yuan, 10 times that of 1978. The average per-capita income of 38 out of the village's 50 poverty-stricken households exceeded 1,000 yuan. The average income of the remaining 12 households also reached 600 yuan respectively, thus becoming the province's well-known material civilization pacesetters and spiritual civilization advanced units. Party branches should pay attention to dividing the work between the party and the government. First of all, they should manage the party's work well, do a good job in ideological and political work as well as in the work of the masses, and realistically check the erroneous tendencies of failing to separate party work from government work, replacing the government's administration with that of the party, failing to manage the party's work through the efforts of the party members, and grasping production at the expense of ideological and political work.

Third, party branches should persist in strengthening education for party members and continue to improve the quality of party members. Party branches are composed of party members, and their fighting strength depends on the quality of party members and is collected from the vanguard and exemplary role of party members. Therefore, one of the regular tasks of party branches while making self-improvements is to persist in conducting education for party members. Over the past few years, against the erroneous ideas of some party members--the ideas of giving consideration to "personal objectives" at the expense of the "grand ones," thinking little about the people but much about the personal interests, "seizing every chance to gain advantage is better than serving the people wholeheartedly," and considering party members as ordinary people, the party branch of the branch tractor plant under the Harbin forestry machinery plant has carried out well-organized regular party organizational activities and a campaign to "emulate martyrs, to compare one's deeds with martyrs', and to examine one's party style," and to "vie to win honor for the party, to take the lead in three fields of work and to guarantee successes in three fields," and has conducted day-to-day education on the one hand, while organizing party members to study the comparatively systemic theoretical knowledge on the other. All the party members in the entire party branch have played a vanguard and exemplary role, and this party branch has fully displayed the role as a fighting bastion. Remarkable achievements have been made in various fields of work in the branch tractor plant. Party organizations at all levels throughout the province and all party branches should study the experiences of the advanced party branches, and do more solid and meticulous work in grasping the education for party members.

Fourth, party branches should have a perfect system of democratic life. This is the source of party branches' combat effectiveness. Advanced party branches should have such common characteristics as persistently carrying out regular organizational activities, party members making criticism and self-criticism, and handling the problems within the party in line with the principle of democratic centralism. Members of the general party branch of the Shenglang forest farm of the Taoshan Forestry Bureau constantly persisted in "four ordinaries" and "three no differences," that is, they, as ordinary party members, attended all activities of the party branches and the party groups to where they belonged, delivered reports on ideological work to party branches and party groups, implemented the resolutions of party branches and party groups, and offered constructive opinions. No matter what posts they held, party members were engaged in regular organizational activities. Whether they were busy or not made no difference. They persisted in a system of asking for leave. This general party branch has vividly carried out the inner-party activities thanks to the fact that its members initially attended dual organizational activities. However, we should notice the current situation in which quite a large number of party branches neither perfect nor enrich the inner-party activities, fail to make criticism and self-criticism, and make their systems become a mere formality. We hope that after this commendation rally, we will immediately change this situation, spread the experiences of advanced party branches, perfect systems, enrich the content of the inner-party activities, enhance our ideological understanding, and strive to enliven the activities of party branches.

Fifth, party branches should strengthen discipline inspection work and maintain party purity ideologically, practically and organizationally. Under the current circumstances, strengthening the discipline inspection work of the party is a work of special essence and importance. All advanced party branches should regard discipline inspection work as important routine work and attend to it. Through conscientiously conducting discipline inspection work, we will be able to promptly discover various unhealthy tendencies within the party, and then to strengthen education and instruction in the light of these unhealthy tendencies. Simultaneously, we will be able to timely find out positive factors and to vigorously commend the advanced and support and carry forward healthy practices. The party branch of the Longjiang County experimental primary school formulated strict regulations and rules for eliminating the unhealthy practices cropping up in education. School leaders implemented these regulations and rules and conducted regular inspections. The 30 party members of this school were praised by the masses because they have never accepted gifts from the parents and never violated the rules for enrolling students, and none of them lavishly held wedding ceremonies for their children. The grassroots party organizations should regard the discipline inspection work as an important content of the organizational activities and conscientiously carry out these activities. By doing so party members strictly enforce the party discipline, play an effective role in sareguarding the healthy organism of the party, and maintain the purity of communism.

Comrades, 1986 is the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan as well as the 65th birthday of the party. A central task ahead of the people throughout the province at present is to go all out and fight with one heart and one mind to successfully fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan. The provincial CPC Committee urged the party members throughout the province to conscientiously emulate the advanced ideologies and deeds of the excellent party members introduced at this rally to comprehensively upgrade their ideological, political, cultural, and professional levels, to enthusiastically participate in reform, to consciously straighten out party style, to strive to create first-class achievements in their work, and to lead the masses in making progress. Party organizations at all levels throughout the province should emulate and publicize the experiences of the advanced party branches commended at this rally, inherit and carry forward the fine tradition that the party should manage party affairs, strive to implement the measures for strengthening party building, persistently pursue party goals, strictly administer the party, upgrade the party's leadership to a new level, and make new contributions to successfully realizing the Seventh 5-Year Plan and building Heilongjiang into a rich, prosperous province, striving to adapt themselves to the new demands of the new situation by making contributions to the successful realization of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the building of Heilongjiang into a rich, prosperous province.

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FORUM ON PARTY RECTIFICATION WORK IN GANSU HELD

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 86 p 1

[Article by Zong Min [1350 2402]: "Leading Cadres Must Set Example in Correcting Unheal thy Tendencies; Organs Directly Subordinate to Province Exchange Experiences in Party Rectification Work"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 24 May, a forum to exchange experiences in party rectification work in organs under provincial jurisdiction was convened by the leading group on party rectification in organs directly subordinate to the province in the auditorium of the Ningwozhuang Hotel.

Representatives from the propaganda and education department, the agricultural bank, and Lanzhou University addressed the forum. Written speeches were presented by the provincial personnel bureau, the provincial bureau of civil affairs, the Provincial Agricultural Land Reclamation General Company, and the provincial earthquake bureau, all of which explained their experiences in party rectification and in correcting unhealthy tendencies.

Liu Bing [0491 0393], Jia Zhihie [6328 1807 2638], Xiao Jianguang [5135 0494 0342], and other leadership comrades attended the forum, which was presided over by Wang Zhan Chang [3769 0594 2490], secretary of the provincial discipline commission.

In his speech to the forum, Liu Bing said that there were at least several experiences worth studying in correcting the party workstyle in advanced units. The first is whether or not the leadership views the work as important and takes the lead personally. Leadership cadres must examine and correct themselves. They must also personally work to rectify their own organizations and subordinate units. The second concerns cases emerging in rectification work involving cadres. This requires the courage to adhere to principle, bang heads, and really go after problems. The third relates to dealing with major cases as a way of making breaches in the battle, which requires the skilled use of measures and methods. The fourth concerns cadres taking personal responsibility for cases. The fifth requires cadres to set examples, discipline themselves, and stick to principle. The sixth concerns adherence to the principle of seeking truth from facts, working seriously and painstakingly when investigating, and determining the nature of and dealing with cases. Sloppiness must be avoided. The seventh refers to the integration of the handling of major cases with education on party character.

He also said that overall, work over the recent period has developed normally and received good results, but there are some problems. The main one is that leadership cadres of quite a few units still do not have a clear understanding of party rectification and the work to correct unhealthy tendencies. As a result they are not forceful in their work. In some units major incidents are minimized while smaller incidents are ignored. The leadership tries to exonerate the guilty in their own units or departments or simply stand by idly. In some units major incidents are minimized while smaller incidents are ignored. The leadership tries to exonerate the guilty in their own units or departments or simply stand by idly. In some units lack of organization and discipline has reached serious proportions. If these problems are not dealt with seriously and corrected, it will have an adverse effect on the healthy development of party rectification work.

When discussing work for the next period, Liu Bing pointed out that the following items must be stressed: 1. Seriously studying Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech and further clarifying the importance of party rectification work. 2. Stressing party workstyle problems typical of each industry and gradually rectifying them in a planned fashion, strictly and seriously correcting unhealthy tendencies characteristic of each industry. 3. Continuing to investigate and verify the facts of and conclude major cases. We must adhere to the principle of "both fast and accurate," making sure of the facts and evidence in all cases and accurately determining the nature of and handling each case appropriately. 4. Constantly striving to improve the understanding of the vast ranks of party members of the concepts of party character, organization, and discipline, improving workstyle, and enhancing and maintaining a healthy political life within the party.

Finally, Liu Bing added that correcting the party workstyle and correcting unhealthy tendencies are of great significance in implementing a basic turn for the better in the party's workstyle and social atmosphere. We must work in accordance with the Central Committee's principle of seriously and conscientiously dealing with the problem for the next 2 years, and energetically take the initiative while doing careful, solid work at the same time to enable administrative organs under the jurisdiction of the province to the lead in the work to correct the party workstyle and unhealthy tendencies and set an example for the entire province.

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SEVERAL PROBLEMS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE MODERNIZATION

Chengdu MAO ZEDONG SIXIANG YANJIU [STUDIES IN MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT] in Chinese No 2, 25 May 86 pp 71-75

[Article by Lin Jiangong [2651 1696 0361] and Zhu Shigao [2612 1102 7559], of PLA National Defense University: "Several Problems in Modernizing China's National Defense"]

[Text] In the early days after the founding of the People's Republic, Mao Zedong set the strategic task of "modernizing China's national defense." Under the guidance of Mao Zedong's strategic thinking, encouraging progress has been made in modernizing China's national defense over the past decades. Particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, with Deng Xiaoping in charge of the military commission, Mao Zedong's military thinking has been upheld and developed; the strategic decisions have been made on building up the armed forces in the light of the new conditions; the whole army has been called on to "build the army into a powerful, modern, regular revolutionary force"; the emphasis of work has been shifted; and China's national defense modernization has been brought into a new period of development.

The modernization of national defense is a great and arduous undertaking. With the developments in science and technology and war theories and changes in battlefield environments and conditions, modern national defense becomes increasingly wide-ranging and complex, and modernization depends more and more on society as a whole. In an exploratory spirit, we would like to present our views on several aspects of national defense modernization.

Modernization of Military Thinking

Modern military thinking is the precursor of modern national defense. New military concepts are a reflection in the military sphere of new relations of production. The history of wars tells us that military thinking is an important element in combat effectiveness and an important factor in winning victories. An advanced military concept often plays a more decisive role than some kind of new weapon in the outcome of a battle. In the past few years, the whole army has begun to pay attention to the study of military concepts and come to understand that "if we stick to the conventional military concepts, we can hardly make any progress in modernizing our armed forces" and that "our military thinking should and can take the lead in the modernization drive." (Yang Shangkun: "Build a Modern Army With Chinese Characteristics"; published in HONGQI, issue No 15, 1984)

1. Uphold and develop Mao Zedong's military thinking.

Mao Zedong's military thinking is a great theory developed in the revolutionary wars led by our party, and it opened up a new course of military thinking for China. In the new historical conditions, Mao Zedong's military thinking remains the indispensable guidance to the modernization of national defense and the building of a modern revolutionary army with Chinese characteristics. In the new historical period, the conditions of national defense modernization have changed and the situation and tasks are different, but the righteousness of any future war China may have to fight against aggression, the proletarian character of the people's army and the strategic principle of active defense will not change. Therefore, we should carry on and develop the legacy and blaze new trails in practice. In carrying on and developing Mao Zedong's military thinking, our purpose is to solve new problems in building a modern army and in future wars against aggression by accurately applying a wide range of scientific and general knowledge. It is necessary to develop new army-building principles based on the actual situation between the enemy and ourselves and characteristics of modern warfare, apply the operational principles advanced by Mao Zedong in the light of the new historical conditions and make a choice from the old army-building and operational principles, retaining those that are still applicable, enriching and developing them on the basis of new experiences, and resolutely casting away those that are obsolete. In short, in upholding and developing Mao Zedong's military thinking, we should proceed from the present military and national conditions and pay attention to discarding the obsolete and taking in the new.

2. National defense construction must follow the correct guiding ideology and be subordinated to the overall situation of economic construction.

Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "National defense modernization is possible only when it is geared to the country's industrial and agricultural development as a whole." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 75) Economic construction is the foundation of national defense construction, and national defense depends on the economy for the materials and technologies required. Experience has fully borne out that only with a vigorously developing economy is it possible to achieve better results in national defense construction. Therefore, we must correct the guiding ideology for national defense, changing from "everything for war" to subordinating defense to overall economic development, and achieve national defense modernization step by step while developing a modern economy.

At present, the overriding central task for the whole party and the people of the whole country is to develop the productive forces and the national economy. The military is subordinate to and works for the overall interests of national construction. For this reason, the armed forces have taken the following major measures: 1) streamlining and reorganization to cut down military expenditures; 2) training for both military and civilian work to provide competent people for economic construction; 3) bringing defense industry production into line with the overall economic plan to achieve higher output and better economic returns; 4) bringing into play the army's role as a "production force," actively undertaking the state's major construction projects; 5) to the extent possible, opening up airfields, harbors, schools, training grounds and other military facilities to create wealth for the state; and 6) stepping up their own agricultural and sideline production to lessen the people's burden. These are the strategic change in the guiding ideology for national defense and concrete actions of the military to consciously serve the overall interests of national economic construction.

3. The question of making modernization the central link in army-building.

Shortly after the downfall of the "gang of four," Deng Xiaoping brought up the question of modernizing the armed forces, calling on the whole army to think about it. On Army Day, 1 August 1984, Yang Shangkun published an important article, again explaining in detail the question of modernizing the armed forces and calling on everyone to hold high the banner of taking modernization as the central link. Practice has shown that by making modernization the central link, we have scientifically revealed the principal contradiction in army-building. Only by grasping firmly this central link can we succeed in building a modern, regular revolutionary army with Chinese characteristics.

In affirming modernization as the central link in army-building, we are not denying the importance of revolutionization. No matter how modern the army becomes, its proletarian character and revolutionary quality must never change. Revolutionization and modernization are closely tied together. Modernization needs revolutionization, and revolutionization cannot be without modernization. However, in the final analysis, the purpose of revolutionization is to insure and promote modernization and to serve modernization. Xu Xiangqian said: "Modernization of the armed forces consists of three aspects: 1) weapons and equipment, which are the material basis; 2) men, especially cadres, skilled in the use of modern equipment and tactics in operations; and 3) combination of men and weapons, that is, a scientific organizational system. The men referred to here are a very important factor in modernizing the armed forces." These three aspects are a masterly generalization as well as a penetrating analysis. The modernization of the armed forces involves not only material factors but also human factors and questions of revolutionization and regularization. Under modern war conditions, an important task in modernizing our armed forces is to train a large number of modern military personnel. All the commanders and fighters should acquire a high degree of revolutionary consciousness and military competence required in modern wars. It is thus clear that by making modernization the central link, we are not denying the decisive role of men in wars. On the contrary, we need men of even greater caliber.

4. Develop the army's research on the future.

Efforts should be made to initiate and develop research on future military affairs. This is the conclusion arrived at by the "future battlefield plans" and "discussions on the 'super' research" sponsored by the JIEFANGJUN BAO since 1983. The discussions, which lasted 1 and 1/2 years, reflect two completely different views in current military research. One view holds that the past, present and future are the three basic areas of military studies, and none can be dispensed with. Among the three, the present is the "main project" of military research, while the past and future are the "auxiliary projects." Military research should deal first with the present, and then with the past and the future. The other view holds that it is undoubtedly true that military research must be based on realities and integrated with practice. However, what exists at present is not necessarily realistic. Since our research is about future wars, and since we must base ourselves on realities in order to win wars in the future, we must not allow ourselves to be confined by the weapons, equipment and other things of the present. Military research should be guided by strategic foresight, looking far ahead into the future.

We should encourage the spirit to probe into the future in the field of military research and pay attention to the macrocosmic study of future wars to see what future wars will be like and how they will differ from past wars. Someone made the following analysis: Before the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century, people looked to the past and set great value on experience; in the past century or two, people shifted their sights to the present and laid the stress on reality; and since the beginning of the 1970's, people have turned their sights to the future and concerned themselves with future developments. Those who can see the trend of development more clearly will be able to move faster. It is therefore necessary to develop research on the future. First, we must objectively recognize and grasp the major trends of development, including trends of future military operations, army-building, equipment renewal and educational make-up of military personnel. Next, we should pay attention to the macrocosmic developments and keep up with worldwide developments in military technology so that our military thinking will always be up-to-date.

Modernization of Weapons and Equipment

Deng Xiaoping said: "On the basis of continuing national economic development, we must improve our weapons and equipment and speed up our national defense modernization." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," p 350) Facts have shown that a modern army cannot be without modern weapons and equipment. Modern weapons and equipment are an important sign of a modern army and the material base of modern national defense.

In terms of weapons and equipment, our army started from scratch and has grown from having little to having a great deal. Even during the revolutionary war years, our party paid great attention to the war industry. After liberation, we received assistance from the Soviet government and people under Stalin, imported some weapons and equipment and strengthened our defense industry. In the meantime, we carried out rational readjustments and technical transformation of the equipment left over from the Kuomintang period and the ordnance factories in the revolutionary base areas under a unified plan, as a starting point to develop defense science and technology and the war industry. It is on such a backward material and technological basis that we have relied on our own efforts and worked hard to modernize our weapons and equipment step by step in the past 30 years and more.

We have already greatly improved our weapons and equipment. Our army has been strengthened considerably in firepower, assault capacity, mobility, defense capacity and quick response capabilities. In the area of strategic weapons, we have long- and intermediate-range nuclear missiles and nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines, which give us strategic nuclear retaliatory capability. However, compared with U.S. and Soviet forces, our degree of modernization is very low, incompatible with our position as a great socialist power and the tasks we are to fulfill. From now on, we must waste no time in changing this backwardness as quickly as possible, relying mainly on our own development economically and in science and technology and, at the same time, using our money wisely and getting the most out of our military budget. We feel that in the light of the actual conditions in China, attention should be paid to the following questions in modernizing our weapons and equipment. 1) Priority must be given to the key items, and efforts must be concentrated on producing the most urgently needed modern defensive weapons and equipment as soon as possible. 2) We must adhere to the principle of independence and self-reliance. We cannot depend on buying foreign equipment, nor can we keep copying what others have. We should import major advanced technologies from abroad and actively adopt and popularize new technologies, equipment, processes and materials to produce faster and better economic results at less cost. 3) Proceeding from the reality of our national strength, we still must base our plans on defeating the enemies with conventional weapons. It is necessary to develop large and accurate conventional weapons of advanced world standards and various "sophisticated" types of weapons as well as small and light-weight "popular" types of weapons, which are quite powerful, easy to operate and maintain, suited to close combat and night fighting, cheap to manufacture and suitable for mass production. 4) We should continue to follow the policy of "linking defense and civilian industries, combining peacetime with wartime, giving priority to defense production and supporting the defense industry by production of civilian goods." After insuring production of military items, the defense industry should go all out to produce civilian goods and transfer defense technology for civilian use to create a new situation in linking defense and civilian industries.

Modernization of the Military Organization

Organization brings the men together with their weapons and equipment. There is no fixed pattern. The military organization changes as weapons and equipment change and with developments in war. A scientific organizational system should provide the rational proportions and perfect combinations needed to produce the best results in combat.

Our army's organizational system had its beginning in the early period of the armed struggle led by the party and developed gradually in the protracted revolutionary wars. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, to meet the needs in modernizing national defense and the armed forces, the military establishment underwent reforms with good results and continued to improve. But, China's military system was seriously disrupted during the decade of domestic turmoil. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the military establishment has completely recovered, made important progresses and taken on a completely new outlook.

For a long time people have often talked about the great numerical strength of the PLA and felt proud of having several million men under arms. It seemed that victory is determined by sheer numbers. Many still believe so. To some comrades, to strengthen the army means to increase personnel and expand organization, and they worry that a reduction in personnel may affect the status of the military and weaken the army's fighting capacity. This is the reason why it has been so difficult for the army to cut down its personnel and streamline its organization. It is also a serious obstacle to the establishment of a scientific organizational system.

Historical experience has shown that the number of troops in a unit is not directly proportional to its fighting capacity. As an entity, a system, an army has to have a specific number of people. However, its fighting capacity is not determined by the number of people alone, but more importantly by the quality of its personnel, a certain material basis and a scientific combination of the two. The greater the people's mastery of the art of war and the more scientific the army's organization, the higher the total fighting capacity will be. Therefore, how many officers and men we should keep should be determined by our wartime needs and our country's resources. Excessive military expenditures beyond what is needed and what we can afford are not in the interest of the country or army.

In accordance with the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the guidelines of the 1984 meeting of the Military Commission, and enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission was held in September 1985. The meeting adopted the "plan for the structural reform and streamlining of the army" and made the important decision on cutting the number of troops by 1 million. This shows the strategic shift in the guiding ideology of the army, which will have a far-reaching impact on national defense modernization.

The current structural reform and streamlining not only aim to reduce the size and improve the quality of the army, but also indicate the direction for its scientific organization and a better combination of men with weapons and equipment. Specifically rather significant structural reforms will be carried out in readjusting the major military commands, formation of units, streamlining administration, reducing the number of cadres, transferring county and city people's armed forces departments to the local governments, turning over border guards to public security departments and so forth. Thus, by linking administrative streamlining with readjusting the proportional formation of the army and strengthening the combined services units, and linking the structural reform with improving cadre quality, we can build our army step by step into a well-equipped and trained, quick-responding, highly-efficient, crack combined arms force with a simple administrative structure and agile command, a modern, regular, revolutionary army with Chinese characteristics.

Modernization of the Quality of Individual Officers and Men

Qualified people are the foundation of army-building. The quality of each officer and man has a bearing on the progress of the army's modernization and is closely related to the country's power and prosperity. In the past few years, with the shift of the whole party's work emphasis and the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, the quality of individual officers and men in the army is changing in many ways. The following are the main manifestations.

1. Officers and men are becoming increasingly open-minded.

The state of knowing only about China and nothing about other countries, only about the Chinese army and nothing about foreign armies, and only about the past and the present and nothing about the future, is changing. The party's ideological line of seeking the truth from facts has greatly helped the officers and men to emancipate their minds. They are constantly acquiring new knowledge in the new technical revolution, giving serious thoughts to the requirements in future wars and actively suggesting ways and means for building a modern, regular, revolutionary army with Chinese characteristics.

2. The army of workers and peasants is changing into one of highly educated professionals in many fields.

Modernization requires knowledge and qualified people and is pushing officers and men to raise their educational level and acquire knowledge in science. Being an uneducated person is no longer something to be proud of. Using all available time to acquire knowledge and skills has begun to become a part of the life of officers and men. For example, in 1984, more than 2 million PLA fighters participated in education to acquire knowledge and skills for both military and civilian work; and most of them learned one or two or even more professional skills; and more than 430,000 passed local examinations and were given professional, graduation or technical certificates.

3. Officers and men are getting out from complacency.

The complacent feeling and overcautious attitude, as exemplified by those who are content with being mediocre, are losing ground. The objective situation requires the officers and men to have the courage to be conspicuous and strive to acquire the sharp acumen to gather information, the penetrating insight to analyze situations, the creative power for comprehensive use of information, the eloquence for dealing with people, the capacity for quick response under all kinds of complicated situations, particularly in coping with possible future wars, and so forth.

4. Officers and men demand more in life.

As modernization develops and with improvement of the people's living standards, the demands of officers and men are also changing. After they removed the ideological shackles put on them during the decade of domestic turmoil and freed themselves from the yoke of "leftist" ideas, they no longer want to blindly follow "every word Mao Zedong said" and have a growing desire to think independently and promote democracy. After tense and hard training, they want a rich and colorful spiritual life, enjoyment and recreational activities. To meet the requirements of the highly intensified and difficult training for modern warfare and to increase the endurance and survival ability under field conditions, it is necessary to improve the material living conditions and build up the physical strength of the officers and men. Modern soldiers have a wide range of interests. Beautifying the military camps and enriching the soldiers' life have become the strong desire of officers and men.

These new changes among the officers and men of the modern army have given new qualities to the modern soldier. The officers and men of the modern army should be people with a creative and pioneering spirit and well-developed morally, intellectually and physically. They should have lofty ideals, moral integrity, culture and a sense of discipline. They should love the socialist motherland and the socialist cause. They should dedicate themselves to the hard tasks of national defense, and also have the scientific spirit to seek truth from facts and think independently and robust physical health. In addition, it is necessary to pay attention to training programs for intellectual development, versatile persons, combination of men and machinery and so forth to bring the quality of officers and men up to the requirements of modern warfare.

12802/12859
CSO: 4005/838

ARTICLE REPORTS USE OF VIETNAMESE BOOBY TRAPS ALONG BORDER

Beijing BINGQI ZHISHI [ORDNANCE KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 3, 15 May 86 p 9

[Article by Li Yumin [2621 3768 3046]: "Bullet Booby Traps Used by Vietnamese Army"]

[Text] The bullet booby trap used by Vietnam in our border area makes use of a special firing device that shoots a bullet from under the ground to kill or wound personnel. Therefore, it is also called a bullet foot-striker. This kind of booby trap is simple to make and easy to install. It is easily camouflaged, and is usually installed on paths and ridges, or installed in conjunction with bamboo stakes, pits, and other obstacles. Depending on the way it is made, the bullet booby trap can be divided into two types: homemade and manufactured.

Homemade Bullet Booby Trap

A homemade bullet booby trap is composed of a bullet, a bamboo tube, a sheet of bamboo as a pressure board, and a plank base with a nail attached. (see Figure 1) The bullet can be a pistol, rifle, or machinegun bullet. The diameter of the bamboo tube should be slightly larger than the diameter of the bullet.

The method of making and installing this kind of booby trap is to put the bullet into the small bamboo tube, fix the small bamboo tube on the plank base, and have a nail pierce the plank base and the bottom of the bamboo tube to act as the firing pin. When installing it, it's placed in a booby trap pit. In the pit earth is packed around the small bamboo tube. On top a sheet of bamboo acts as a pressure board to which is added a little camouflage. After a foot steps on the camouflage, the bamboo sheet is deformed, causing the bullet to move downward. The nail punctures the bullet's primer, causing the bullet to be fired from under the ground and puncture the sole of the foot.

The method of removing this kind of booby trap is, after a bullet booby trap is discovered, to gently clear away the camouflage layer, take off the bamboo pressure board, and carefully remove the bullet from the bamboo tube.

Manufactured Bullet Booby Trap

The composition of the manufactured bullet booby trap (country of manufacture not known) is seen in Figure 2. Except for the wooden protective cap and fuse socket, the rest of the booby trap is metal. It weighs about 160 grams (excluding bullet); its maximum diameter is 28 millimeters and its maximum height is 107 millimeters; and its detonating pressure is 10 to 30 kilograms. Its fuse is composed of an inner sleeve, outer sleeve, firing pin, striker spring, and steel ball.

After the installation is completed, because half of the steel ball is wedged inside the firing pin's concave groove and the other half is wedged inside a round hole in the inner sleeve, coupled with the fact that the ball's outer side is stopped by the outside sleeve, the striker spring is in a semicompressed state and the fuse is ready to go off. After a foot steps on the bullet booby trap, the moving chamber falls and presses down the fuse's inner sleeve, which further compresses the striker spring. When the steel ball reaches the nesting slot position on the outer sleeve, the firing pin is freed. Under the effect of the force of the striker, the firing pin, which has lost control, moves up and strikes the bullet's primer, which detonates the charge, and the bullet fires up and punctures the sole of the foot.

After the manufactured bullet booby trap is used it can be reloaded with a bullet and used again. When loading the bullet, first the booby trap case cover is opened and the moving chamber and screw stopper, which are connected, are removed; after which the screw stopper is screwed down. After the bullet is ready to be placed in the moving chamber the stopper is unscrewed. The moving chamber and the screw stopper are then placed inside the booby trap case. At this time, the bullet's primer, which is in the middle of the round hole of the screw stopper on the moving chamber, is aligned on the fuse's firing pin. However, because the safety clip is fastened to the concave groove on top of the moving chamber, the moving chamber is stopped in the booby trap case cover and cannot fall, and so the bullet booby trap is in a state of safety. When installing it, the bullet booby trap is placed in a booby trap pit and earth is packed around it. The safety clip is taken off and the protective cap is removed. Then a pressure board is placed over it and the board is camouflaged.

The method of removing this type of booby trap is: gently remove the camouflage layer and take off the pressure board; with the safety clip clamped on the moving chamber, carefully open the booby trap's case cover and take out the moving chamber and screw cover; tip out the bullet while paying attention to protecting the primer; and finally remove the booby trap case.

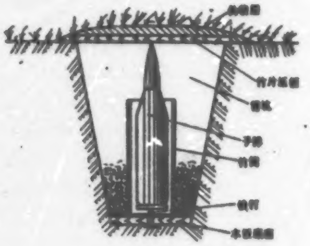

Figure 1.

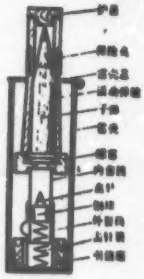

Figure 2.

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CSO: 4005/779

PROBLEMS IN FIRING TYPE-56 LIGHT MACHINEGUN

Beijing BINGQI ZHISHI [ORDNANCE KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 3, 15 May 86 p 20

[Article by Liu Hanxin [0491 3352 2450]: "Why Is It That The Type-56 Light Machinegun Sometimes Does Not Fire Continuously?"]

[Excerpts] During firing training, a common hitch is that the Type-56 light machinegun will not fire continuously. If one takes the chamber out of the cartridge case, one will discover a concave pit on the lower side of the rear end of the chamber. At the same time, there will be an irregular elliptic protrubance on the outside of the bullet case. This is the reason that the Type-56 light machinegun cannot fire continuously.

The belt feed of the Type-56 light machinegun is a one-way, one-time belt feed. The position of the bullet at the belt feed entrance is determined by the distance y of the axis from the bullet tip to the bore, by the distance x of the axis from the bullet tip to the rear end of the barrel, and by the converging angle a between the bullet axis and the bore axis. The cartridge chain links restrict the bullet's sway to the left or right, and insure that the bullet nose is guided in an inclined plane toward the magazine.

When the bolt is readvanced to push the bullet forward, the bullet, under the effect of the cartridge chain links and the bullet-guiding inclined plane, will go forward. After moving a certain distance, the bullet will begin to enter the chamber. Because in the Type-56 light machinegun x is fairly small and y is fairly big, during its entry into the chamber, the bullet's direction of movement changes sharply, causing severe friction between the bullet nose and the underside of the rear end of the chamber. The wear and tear during one belt feed is very slight. However, because the units will use the machinegun in training all the year round, the wear and tear accumulates over a long period and in the end causes a concave pit in the chamber.

Under normal circumstances, when fired, the cartridge case, under the effect of the powder gas pressure, will expand all around producing a plastic deformation, and this deformation will be even. However, after a concave pit appears in the chamber, part of the cartridge case, under the effect of the powder gas pressure, will set into the concave pit, and a protrubance will appear on the cartridge case. This greatly increases the drag on the cartridge, and at a critical time will cause the moving part to be unable to recoil, and thus the machinegun will not fire continuously.

One effective measure to alleviate the problem of concave pits in chambers is to improve the weapon's structure. During the design of the weapon, an appropriate readjustment of the values of y, x, and a, and an appropriate increase of the length of the bullet-guiding inclined plane, will achieve the aim of both insuring the reliability of the bullet-feed mechanism and lessening the collision and friction between the bullet and the chamber.

Concave pits in chambers are also the result of repeated loadings during training. If plastic-nosed dummy bullets are used in place of compound copper-steel nosed dummy bullets, without a doubt the wear and tear between the cartridge case and the chamber will be greatly lessened. At the same time, another measure to lessen the wear and tear on the chamber is to strengthen the protection and maintenance of the weapon, and to reduce the number of unnecessary loadings. Chambers that have been seriously pitted should be timely sent to repair stations, where the pits will be removed by the "bore polishing" technique.

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CSO: 4005/779

ORDNANCE INDUSTRY TO REORGANIZE ENTERPRISES

OW140109 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1151 GMT 11 Jul 86

/Article by reporter Li Anding/

/Text/ Beijing, 11 July (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Ordnance Industry will be the first national defense industry department to release control of some of its subordinate enterprises to local industry. It is estimated that more than 100 enterprises under the ministry will be turned over to local authorities in about a year.

During an interview with reporters, Minister of Ordnance Industry Zou Jiahua put forward a principle for restructuring the ordnance industry--to release control of most of its enterprises to local industry, while retaining the major ones, exercise centralized control over production of military supplies, while releasing control of the production of civilian goods, and place enterprises under the overall control of the departments concerned. Zou Jiahua said: Clear and definite guidance for restructuring the ordnance industry indicates moving its enterprises from the small confine of military industry to the vast field of the four modernizations, with the ultimate objective of breaking departmental barriers, relocating its enterprises to cities with developed commodity economy, reorganizing them into industries for commodity production, and truly turning them into relatively independent economic entities.

According to the plan of the Ministry of Ordnance Industry, 65 percent of the enterprises to be released will shift to production of civilian goods, and 35 percent of them will produce both military supplies and civilian goods. The Ministry of Ordnance Industry will continue to issue mandatory plans and exercise unified management over scientific research and production of military supplies. The ministry will release control of the development and production of all civilian goods, except those put under its control by the state. In order to do a good job in reorganizing enterprises into civilian industries, the ministry provides various guidelines according to the situation in its enterprises, and consults the authorities of various provinces.

It is reported that from July to December this year, the Ministry of Ordnance Industry will conduct experiments on reorganizing its enterprises into local industries in Sichuan and Heilongjiang provinces, where cooperation projects between the ministry and local industries are more successful. The ministry will strive to basically complete the reorganization of its enterprises into local industries in all provinces by July 1987.

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CSO: 4005/836

GUANGMING RIBAO ON MODERNIZATION OF ENGINEERING CORPS

HK020510 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 86 p 2

/Article by Reporter Wu Yali /0702 7161 7787/: "The Engineering Corps Has Entered the Stage of Modernization--An Eyewitness Account of Its Demonstration of Arms and Equipment"/

/Text/ Following a flash of light, the bomb fell on its predetermined target with a whistle. A thunderlike explosion shook the earth with a shock. We knew that this was a report-back demonstration of arms and equipment by the engineering corps in a certain PLA unit, but we felt shocked and nervous as if on a battlefield with guns firing on all sides. Our previous concept of the equipment of the engineering corps was of shovels, picks and explosives. Now after more than 30 years of effort, our army has boasted of an engineering corps armed with modern technical equipment. Of the items entered in this demonstration, more than a dozen were given state awards for scientific and technological progress. Our military scientific research personnel have contributed something toward the modernization of the equipment of our PLA units.

Mine Warfare

In a vast land, a number of supposed enemy tanks were descending on our position. The situation was very critical. At this time, we noted that our army's rocket mine-laying vehicles were scurrying from their hidden places to designated points. "Whiz, whiz, whiz." There was a glitter of light. Gunpowder smoke trailed in the air. The mine-laying vehicles had discharged 24 mines in succession. The mines exploded in the air. Several hundred mines trailing tiny parachutes were descending on enemy tanks in clusters. In a few minutes, closely spaced mines were laid over a vast area surrounding the tanks, putting these threatening mammoths in a dilemma and in a state of helplessness.

At the scene of the demonstration, we also noted with pleasant surprise the minesweeping power of the rocket blasting devices of the vehicle-borne type /che-zai-se 6508 6528 5331/ being researched and manufactured by our army. The area ahead was planted with enemy antitank mines. The blasting devices trailing red flames whizzed toward the enemy minefield. The area suddenly reverberated with the sound of mine explosions, with gunpowder smoke in the air. In the minefield, a path to development in depth was swiftly carved out for tanks and infantrymen. This achievement was on a par with the level of international devices of the same kind. Meanwhile, several other kinds of rocket minesweeping vehicles had their respective strong points. Some showed a mineclearing rate of more than 90 percent, and some claimed an area of 10,000 square meters cleared of mines.

Ingenious Camouflage

At the scene of the demonstration, we inspected several kinds of camouflage devices.

This was a vast expanse of land covered all over with snow with not a trace of men. This would leave you convinced without a shadow of doubt whether you observed things with visible light and infrared rays or with ultraviolet rays, visible light and infrared photography. Then you had been deceived. This "snowbound world" was nothing but a sheet of white cloth under which were hidden our fighters and even tanks and artillery pieces. This was not an ordinary piece of white cloth. It is called an antiultraviolet ray snowbound area camouflage net. It has a coating that had been researched and turned out by the scientific and technical personnel of the engineering corps after a period of 5 years. It is as white as snow and has a high ultraviolet reflection feature. It has not only a great camouflage effect but is also light in weight, impervious to cold and cheap to manufacture. It won a first-class prize for scientific and technical results from the general staff department of the PLA and was on the list of first patents granted by the state.

We also noticed a kind of camouflage called the angular reflection device /jiao fanshe qi 6037 0646 1410 0892/. It is specially designed to cope with enemy radar detection. It looks like a box with several iron plates put together. At a time of enemy radar detection efforts, the angular reflection device can simulate the radar signals /leida guangpiao 7191 6671 0342 2871/ emitted by such military targets as bridges, ferries, and so forth to mislead the enemy, thus rendering enemy radar analysis ineffective.

An Impromptu Bridge

The scene of the demonstration was still thick with gunpowder smoke and alive with the rumble of gunfire. An armored unit was moving fast toward a certain position. Suddenly, a large river more than 130 meters wide stood in the way. Enemy gunfire intensified here. Bombs exploded in the water, churning up water columns several meters high. At this unusually critical moment, the water transportation battalion had shown up. Under the cover of a smoke screen, a bridge began to be set up. This was a bridge of the No 79 or ribbon type that had won the first-class prize for scientific and technical progress from the state. It is collapsible and can automatically unfold when placed in water. The motorboat hauled sections of the unfolded bridge to where it was to be set up. One section was linked up with another. In less than half an hour, a 135-meter-long two-way floating bridge was established. The armored unit smoothly made it across the river.

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CSO: 4005/836

SHENYANG MILITARY REGION ANSWERS QUESTIONS ABOUT RESERVES

Shenyang DONGBEI MINBING [NORTHEAST MILITIA] in Chinese No 1, 4 Jan 86 p 5

[Article: "Responsible Comrade of Shenyang Mobilization Department Answers Staff Reporters' Questions"]

[Excerpts] In December 1985, a responsible comrade of the Mobilization Department in the Headquarters of the Shenyang Military Region discussed with a staff reporter the question of militia and reserve duty military training in 1986.

Question: After the reduction in the militia's training task, what are the changes in the objects of training?

Answer: To meet the demands of the developing situation, we must cut down the number of persons taking infantry training, and give prominence to and step up the training of full-time people's armed forces department cadres, militia company commanders, and militia soldiers with specialized skills. That is to say: we must change the past situation in which infantry training accounted for 70 percent of the training task to a situation in which the training of full-time people's armed forces department cadres, militia company commanders, and militia soldiers with specizalized skills accounts for about 70 percent of the total training task. After this readjustment, although the training task will be reduced, we will still maintain or expand the scope of training militia cadres and militia soldiers with specialized skills, a situation that will be beneficial to the requirements of a future war.

Question: What arrangements will be made in the proportion of militia training time?

Answer: Based on the stipulation of the PLA General Headquarters, the past proportion of 9:1 in military and political training time will be changed to a proportion of 7:2:1 in military training, scientific and technological knowledge studies, and political training time. However, the total training time will take as its basis the "Militia Military Training Outline" promulgated by the PLA General Staff Department.

Question: In recent years, the military regions have formed many reserve duty units. How will their training be put onto the right path?

Answer: After the reserve duty units were formed, they all had a certain amount of training and they now have a fairly good foundation. To get a better grip on the building of reserve duty units, the military regions, based on the PLA General Headquarters' requirements, are determined to put the training of reserve duty units on the right path. Currently, the reserve duty units in our military region are divided into two situations. One situation is that in which the General Headquarters has allocated activity funds, and the other situation is that in which it has for the time being not allocated activity funds. In view of this, the military region calls on all units to which the General Headquarter has allocated activity funds to train strictly in accordance with the "Outline for Military Training of Army Reserve Duty Divisions" promulgated by the General Staff Department. When a fourth of the personnel have completed the training time and content stipulated by the outline, the number of persons trained must not be considered to have taken the place of the number of militia training tasks. Units that have no activity funds and that have been issued heavy weapons and equipment, because of the restrictions imposed by their funds and the weapons and equipment, may train in accordance with the militia training tasks. In brief, no matter whether it is a unit that the General Headquarters has allocated funds to or a unit that has not been allocated funds, the unit must, through various channels, get a good grip on training.

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CSO: 4005/846

XIZANG MILITARY DISTRICT COMMENDS ADVANCED UNITS

HK081434 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 Jul 86

/Text/ The Xizang Military District recently made a decision on commending the CPC committees of 13 advanced regiments and battalions that have made outstanding performances in party rectification and 22 outstanding cadres at and above the regimental level. It also commended 76 comrades and awarded 6 comrades the citation for merit, third class.

In its circular, the Xizang Military District CPC Committee points out: This year is the 1st in which our army must realize a fundamental turn for the better in party style as proposed by the Central Military Commission. It is hoped that the advanced party organizations and outstanding party members who are commended will carry forward their achievements, shun arrogance and impetuosity, and set an example in the course of improving party style of the PLA units.

The circular calls on party organizations at all levels of all PLA units and communist party members throughout the region to learn from the advanced party organizations and model communisty party members who are commended, to consolidate and develop the fruits of party rectification, to be determined to carry out reform, and to work hard to realize a fundamental turn for the better in party style of all PLA units throughout the region within this year.

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YUNNAN BORDER MILITIAMEN SUPPORT PLA TROOPS

HK160851 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Jul 86

/Text/ Over the past 2 years, people of various nationalities in the province's border areas have heroically supported troops on the front line and made marked contributions in self-defense counterattacks against Vietnam and in defending the motherland.

After the battle to recover Laoshan and Zeyin Shan broke out in April 1984, the militiamen of various nationalities in the border areas heroically supported troops on the front line. There were many moving stories of fathers vying with sons and brothers vying with each other in going to the front line; mothers sending sons and wives sending husbands to the front line; and both husbands and wives going to the front line. To provide troops with sufficient ammunition and other goods and to give prompt medical treatment to wounded soldiers, the militiamen, going to the front line with an indomitable spirit, built an indestructible transport line in spite of high mountains, thick forests, precipitous slopes, and slippery footpaths.

While supporting the troops on the front line, a militia company from Malipo county attacked the invading Vietnamese troops on their own, killing seven of the enemy and capturing some weapons and ammunition in two battles. It was awarded the glorious title of the Heroic Border Area Militia Company.

Of all the people of various nationalities who have taken part in battles and supported troops on the front line since 1984, more than 900 have won honor, and more than 300 joined the CPC at the battlefront.

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CSO: 4005/854

BRIEFS

LANZHOU PLA LEADERS ACTIVITIES--The leading members of the CPC Committee of the Lanzhou Military Region have further improved their leadership style, embraced the idea of serving the basic levels, and done practical things for the companies. In view of the previous problem of leaders gaining a superficial understanding through cursory examination of the basic levels, the CPC committee has decided this year to improve itself and get a thoroughly good grasp of basic-level work. Seven members of the standing committee have led joint work groups to help with basic-level work. Political Commissar Li Xuanhua led a work group to stay at a certain regiment for 40 days. Instead of being accompanied everywhere and listing to reports at various levels, they went deep into the training, construction, and cultural and sports sites to investigate the situation and help the companies in putting education, training, duty rosters, and other systems on a sound basis. They also solved the problem of 15,000 yuan worth of electronic teaching aids for the regiment. Commander Zhao Xianshun has travelled some 4,000 km to solve medical, dependents' employment, and cadre duty rotation problems in some hardship areas on the plateaus. For this he has been praised by the basic-level cadres. /Excerpt/ /Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Jul 86 HK/ 12228

XIZANG BLACK HAWK SQUADRON--The Black Hawk squadron of a unit of the Chengdu Military Region has overcome various difficulties in the course of 20 days of arduous and stubborn flying, and completed its air transport mission in southeastern Xizang on 8 July. The squadron shipped nearly 180 tons of material for production and daily life to the army and people in Medog County. On the evening of 8 July, the Nyingchi Military Subdistrict and prefectural CPC committee and commissioner's office gave a party to mark the successful conclusion of this mission. (Yan Shigui), political commissar of the military subdistrict, and (Yin Shunzhang), deputy secretary of the prefectural CPC committee, made speeches of congratulation. /Excerpt/ /Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Jul 86 HK/ 12228

CSO: 4005/854

BA YI RADIO CRITICIZES 'BIRDCAGE' ECONOMIC THEORY

OW131625 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 10 Jul 86

/Excerpts/ It is completely understandable that the theory of birdcage economy is supported and praised by leading comrades in the Army. Many of these comrades hold that birdcage economy is both suitable to China's peculiar conditions and conducive to China's socialist construction. The main principle of this economic theory is that, under strict supervision by the state, certain capitalist economic forms and operational and managerial methods may be employed for the purpose of enlivening the economy in order for China to lift itself from backwardness. Figuratively speaking, make the bird of capitalism serve the development of socialist economy within the confines of the birdcage, which is state supervision. Lenin pointed out as early as the 1920's that some capitalist things may be used to quickly revive and develop economy in the young Soviet state.

Our party has also emphasized in its instructions on reform of the economic structure that the system of public ownership by society must be in a dominant position throughout the course of reform and that all capitalist things should be placed under strict state control.

It is regrettable, however, that such principles have not been fully implemented. Those people who are practicing capitalism today simply have too much freedom. China's socialist foundation is seriously threatened by an unheathy tendency to pursue wealth by hook or by crook. The rural areas are an example. The 12th CPC National Congress pointed out that we should encourage individual economy as a necessary and useful supplement to the economy of public ownership. It also emphasized that individual economy in the rural areas should develop in an appropriate manner within the limits of the regulations of the state and under the control of the Administration for Industry and Commerce. In reality, however, since the adoption of the system of fixing quotas on a household basis, private economy has taken a dominant position in the rural areas. The form of collective labor has been replaced by individual labor and public ownership of the means of production by private ownership. The phenomenon of man exploiting man is once again emerging, and society is divided into the rich and the poor. This makes it very difficult for the administrative departments for industry and commerce to exercise supervision over the individual economy. As a result, individual economy has gone beyond the limit of state regulations. All of this has turned the rural areas into a kingdom of spontaneous capitalist forces.

Given this situation, people cannot but wonder what would lie ahead for socialism if capitalist forces should gain the upper hand in the 800-million strong rural areas.

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CSO: 4005/837

STUDY OF CHEN YUN'S WORKS URGED

OW300546 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 28 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Since the publication of Volume III of the Selected Works of Chen Yun, military cadres and PLA commanders and fighters have been spending a great deal of their time studying Comrade Chen Yun's articles. This is understandable. In Volume III of the Selected Works of Chen Yun, Comrade Chen Yun offers many broad views on addressing existing problems of the party in various historical periods, particularly those after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Since being elected first secretary of the Standing Committee of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, Comrade Chen Yun has played a significant role in safeguarding party discipline, rectifying party style and handling urgent matters of the party. He said: The issue of party style is an issue of life and death for the party. We must pay full attention to this issue. Practice has proven the correctness of Comrade Chen Yun's statement. He also criticized the current open-door policy saying: People only pay attention to economic interests and material benefits while ignoring the fact that bourgeois decadent ideas and style of work may break through and become prevalent. Comrade Chen Yun pointed out: If we do not develop socialist spiritual civilization at the same time, our material civilization will deviate from the correct path and the road of socialism and communism. This is extremely dangerous. Comrade Chen Yun is the first among our central leading comrades to notice the increasing number of serious economic crimes and the deterioration of our party style.

At a party representatives meeting, Comrade Chen Yun emphatically called on all leading cadres to play their exemplary role well. He said: All leading cadres must set a good example in educating their children. After reading these expositions, one cannot but admire Comrade Chen Yun's great foresight. More and more people have come to realize: We are faced with difficulties in bringing about a change for the better in improving party style and eliminating economic crimes. One of the reasons is our leading comrades' failure to set a good example.

In the course of studying Volume III of the Selected Works of Chen Yun, the whole party and the entire army must proceed from the realities of one's own unit and area, and adopt effective measures to correct party style. In particular, our leading comrades at the central level must set a good example in doing so. Only by doing so will it be possible for us to rectify our party style and minimize the number of economic crimes.

/9604
CSO: 4005/862

BRIEFS

JOINT U.S. NAVAL EXERCISE--Recently, U.S. newspapers and periodicals unexpectedly published detailed reports on a U.S.-China joint naval exercise earlier this year. On 12 January, a U.S. destroyer and guided missile ship and a Chinese destroyer and tanker conducted a one-day military exercise in the South China Sea, during which the Chinese tanker refueled a U.S. ship. The newspapers also disclosed that the U.S. Navy plans to conduct larger joint exercises in the future. Not long ago, U.S. Vice Admiral (Lyons) publicly admitted that the U.S. strategy in Asia is to rely on its closest allies, Japan, Australia, and South Korea; establish firm relations with China; and support the ASEAN nations. It was learned that in a recent instruction to the U.S. troops stationed in the Asian-Pacific region, the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff reiterated that in the event of an emergency, they must closely cooperate and fight in coordination with the armed forces of Japan, South Korea, the Republic of China, and Australia. In other words, in its strategy, the United States wants to use both our country and the Kuomintang in its stubborn pursuit of its two-China's policy. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 21 Jul 86] /9604

MILITIA WORK CRITICIZED--At a recent meeting on militia work held in the PLA Jinan Military Region, many comrades criticized the present militia work. Some comrades pointed out: As the saying goes, one monk will carry water for his own use; two monks will carry water using a shoulder pole and buckets for their use; but three monks will do nothing and have no water to drink. Now the people's armed forces department is nominally under the supervision of the local party organization, the local government, and the local army. But the fact is, these three organizations often use excuses for not supervising the work. As a result, militia work is worse off than before. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 21 Jul 86] /9604

DISSATISFACTION OVER REFORM GUIDELINES--It is reported that the broad masses of commanders and fighters have expressed their dissatisfaction at the high-level instruction to avoid endless quibbling over mistakes in the course of carrying out reform work. Some are convinced that, in this way, those who indulge in extravagance, waste money, illegally take public money, and use their power to seek private interests, and those who ruin the party's workstyle, can evade punishment. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 21 Jul 86] /9604

PLA CADRE SUCCESSION PROBLEMS--The broad masses of commanders and fighters of our armed forces are burning with anxiety over the military's current move to rejuvenate the cadre ranks because of a host of problems requiring immediate attention. While outgoing cadres are of the opinion that new cadres should solve these problems, the new cadres refuse to tackle the problems on the grounds they have been left over from previous cadres. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 26 Jul 86] /9604

SPIES IN COUNTRY--NEW YORK TIMES reporter Burns was arrested in Beijing. This so-called NEW YORK TIMES reporter was on a special mission. For the purpose of spying, he entered a certain area in Shaanxi Province which is off limits to foreigners. The arrest of Burns has shocked the U.S. authorities. In order to rescue Burns, NEW YORK TIMES editor Rosenthal hurriedly came to China. He rudely threatened us saying that the longer Burns is detained, the more serious the damage will be to China's prestige. Rosenthal asked us to immediately release Burns and pledged that Burns was indeed a reporter. However, no one will believe his nonsense. Burns was already on a special mission when he first came to China in 1971. His conduct during his second visit to China in 1975 further confirmed the fact that he was a spy. There are numerous spies such as Burns in China. They disguise themselves as reporters, teachers, businessmen, diplomats, scientists, and so on. The open policy has facilitated the entry of these spies into China. Particularly noteworthy is that the U.S. imperialists have never stopped their sabotage against our socialist motherland. Therefore, we should redouble our vigilance. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 26 Jul 86] /9604

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